FRAGMENTA PHYTOGRAPHIÆ AUSTRALIÆ,

CONTULIT

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"OMNIA AUTEM PROBATE ET QUOD BONUM EST TENETE."

Epist. Paul. ad Thessal. I., Cap. V., 21.

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LXXXVIII.

Polygaleæ.

Comesperma rhadinocarpum.

(Sect. Eucomesperma.)

Herbaceum, glabrum, foliis dissitis lineari-lanceolatis planis secus marginem parce scabris, racemis spiciformibus longiusculis, bracteolis bracteaque semilanceolatis, hac illas conspicue superante, pedicellis flore parvo aliquoties brevioribus, sepalis interioribus cyaneis exteriora ovato- v. deltoideo-lanceolata libera vix ter superantibus, *capsulis lanceolari-linearibus acutis*, *seminibus fere cylindricis* longiusculis undique villosis, chalaza exappendiculata.

In virgultis ad fluvios Greenough's, Arrowsmith's et Irwin's River; F. M.

Herba sesquipedalis vel humilior. Folia crassiuscula, 3–5″ longa. Pedicelli ætate lineam longi, sub anthesi breviores. Bractea vix lineam attinens, cum bracteolis fugax. Sepala interiora tantum 1½–2‴ longa, superne ovato-orbicularia, inferne cuneata. Petala glabra, sepalis intimis æquilonga, ultra medium connata; lateralia sursum oblonga; medium apice concurvo-rotundum et flavescens, utrinque lobulo obtuso auctum. Stigma truncatum, inferne leniter gibbum. Capsula addito stipite circiter 4‴ longa, trans medium ⅔‴ lata. Semina sesquilineam longa, ¼‴ lata, fusca, villis tenerrimis longe comosa. Strophiola ad hilum minuta, membranea, in lobos duos lanceolares profunde secta. Embryo testa vix brevior; cotyledones radicula ter quaterve longiores.

Species facile recognoscenda, ab omnibus fructuum angustia jam separabilis.

C. lanceolatum in planitiebus humidiusculis prope Warriup legit Maxwell. Speciem jam ante annum 1863 quam novam emisi.

Comesperma præcelsum.

(Sect. Eucomesperma.)

Fruticosum, ramulis foliosis scabrido-puberulis, ***foliis*** glabris confertis oblongo- vel latiusculo-linearibus acutiusculis ***margine recurvatis vel revolutis subtus pallidioribus, corymbis brevibus*** sæpe paucifloris passim plurifloris, bracteolis bracteaque deltoideo-lanceolatis, hac illas semisuperante, pedicellis longitudinem floris breviter excedentibus vel fere æquantibus, sepalis interioribus pallidis exteriora libera deltoideo-rotundata fere quater superantibus, ***capsulis oblongo-cuneatis longiusculis*** ad verticem emarginatum minute bilobulatis, seminibus oblique ellipsoideis velutinis præcipue marginem versus villigeris, ***chalaza exappendiculata.***

In montibus orariis ad Rockingham's Bay; Dallachy.

Frutex, monente collectore, altitudinem 12′ attinens, igitur congenerum altissimus. Folia sæpe inter ½ et ¾″ longa, circiter lineam lata, ad corymbum usque extensa. Flores foliis paulo superati, e notis inventoris albidi. Sepala interiora fere 3‴ longa. Fructus in basim stipitiformem sensim cuneatus, quocum 4–5‴ longus, sursum sesquilineam latus. Semina 1–1½‴ longa.

Species propter inflorescentiæ brevitatem sicut chalazam membrana destitutam jam a C. ericino separabilis; ob foliorum gracilitatem et recurvationem marginalem a C. retuso, cui quoad inflorescentiam similior, facile demovenda, ambas ut omnes alias altitudine procera excellens.

Comesperma ericinum habeo e Nova Anglia (C. St.) et legi usque ad altitudinem 4000′ (igitur subalpinam) in montibus secus flumen Humei. Ut sequens interdum jam altitudine semipedali floret.

Comesperma retusum miserunt a Clarence-River J. Wilcox, a Mount William D. Sullivan, a Gellibrand's River C. Walter.

Comesperma silvetre obtinui a Cape's River (Bowman), Thomson's et Mueller's River (Birch).

Comesperma viscidum reperit ad Macdonnell's Range peregrinator E. Giles.

Comesperma Drummondi habeo a Cubbine-Hills (Julia Wells), Cape Le Grand, Cape Arid (Carey), Lucky-Bay (Maxw.). Folia margine incurvata, supra pallidiora. Capsula circiter 4‴ longa, angusto-cuneata in basim sensim attenuata. Semina lineari-ellipsoidea, faciebus sericea, marginem versus villoso-compta; chalaza exappendiculata.

Comesperma virgatum orientem versus tantum usque East Mount Barren cognosco. Altitudo usque 5′. Folia leniter canaliculata. Capsula fere deltoideo-cordata, subito in stipitem parte seminigera haud longiorem sed sæpe breviorem contracta, quocum tantum 2–3‴ longa, quare etiam coma villorum brevis. Raphe prominens. Formas duas adspectu diversas ulterius investigandas ineit.

Comesperma acerosum habemus a Cape Le Grand (Maxw.), Esperance-Bay et Russell's Range (Dempster), Greenough's et Arrowsmith's River (F. M.), Irwin's River (Sewell). Folia acuta, margine nunquam revoluta. Fructus eis C. virgati valde similes. Raphe longitudinaliter valde protrudens, diaphana. Drumm. 492.

Comesperma confertum accepi a Great Bight (Carey), Esperance Bay (Dempster), Gale's Brook (Maxw.), Karri-Dale (Walcott), Donnelly's River (Carey), Blackwood-River (McHard), Busselston (Pries). Altitude usque 6′. Planta non semper glabra, sed sæpe pilosula, ut jam Dr. Steetz l. c. 299 contendit. Folia margine revoluta. Flores varia intensione rosei, nunquam cœrulei. Stipes fructus parte dilatata seminigera dimidio duplove longior. Semina lapsu villorum utraque facie parce puberula. Raphe tota longitudine eminenter protrudens.

Comesperma flavum in locis præcipue humidis usque ad Cape Arid invenitur. Foliorum quidem præangustorum margines arcte revoluti ; directio curvaturæ non minoris momenti in hoc genere, quam in Pimelea, Pultenæa et Hibbertia. Flores ochroleuci v. sulphurei. Fructum jam bene descripsit amicus Steetz (in Lehm. Plant. Preiss. ii. 300–301). In eodem opere ampla C. secundi descriptio, p. 301.

Comesperma integerrimum nascitur ad Mount Churchman, ubi a cl. Young reperiebatur. Vide Trimen's Journal, 1877, p. 271. Ipse legi hanc plantam ad Greenough's et Irwin's River. Petala exteriora flavo-viridia. Capsulæ ad pollicem usque longæ, ad apicem truncatum subito apiculatæ nec ample alatæ. Semina subulato-cylindracea, virentia, exappendiculata ; raphe nullo modo prominens.

Comesperma volubile habeo a Greenough's River, Cubbine-Hills (Julia Wells), Salt-River (Maxw.) et ex Australia orientali subtropica a Gympie (Bailey). Semina lineis longitudinalibus undulato-asperata, faciebus parce villifera.

Comespeama ciliatum legi ad King George's Sound, Kalgan ; Gordon's River, Lake Muir ; idem vidi quoque a Vasse's River (Pries), Harvey's River (Price) ; ab hinc usque in Australiam orientalem per tractus saltem orarios dispersum est. Semina viridia, oblique angusto-ellipsoidea, ciliis tantum marginalibus compta, faciebus glaberrima et marginem versus costulato-rugosa ; cotyledones lineari-ellipsoideæ, radicula quater longiores et duplo latiores. Jam altitudine vix semipedali florescit.

Comesperma sphærocarpum nuper habemus a Colo (Woolls) et Nova Anglia (C. St.).

Comesperma calymega ad Cape Leewin et Great Bight extendit. Villi circum totum seminis marginem.

Comesperma defoliatum legi in alpibus Australiæ, porro ad Curdie's et Gellibrand's River inter Xanthorrhœas et prope Circular Head et Arthur's River ; occurrit quoque in Nova Anglia

(C. St.) et secus fluvium Clarence-River (Carron). Notam de coma seminum me pridem expositam (Pl. of Vict. i. 189) constantem reperi.

Comesperma nudiusculum legi ad King George's Sound, Wilson's Inlet, Gordon's River. Crescit quoque ad Mongerup et ad limites occidentales sinus Great Bight. Altitudo usque 3′.

Comesperma polygaloides inveni ad Wilson's Inlet, Stirling's Range, Lake Alexandrinæ. Cl. Babbage eandem speciem a Lacepede-Bay misit. Planta Drummondi 215, quæ quidem fructibus orbata, ad C. polygaloides pertinere videtur.

Polygala persicarifolia (Cand. Prodr. i. 326) ex Australia tropica indicatur a cl. A. W. Bennett in J. Hooker's Flora of British India, i. 203.

Polygala Sibirica (L. Sp. Pl. 702 ; A. W. Benn. l. c. 205 ; P. Japonica, Houtt. Syst. 8, t. 62, fig. 1) nunc quoque nota a Burnett's River (Haly), Condamine's River (Hartmann), Richmond-River (Fawcett), Clarence-River (Wilcox), Shoalhaven (Moore), Hume's River et Lower Mitta-Mitta (F. M.).

Polygala leptalea crescit ad portum Darwini (McKinlay), Norman's et Gilbert's River (Th. Gulliver), Rockingham's Bay (Dallachy).

Polygala Chinensis (L. Sp. Pl. 704 ; A. W. Bennett l. c. 204 ; cum synonymis ; P. arvensis, Willd. Sp. Pl. iii. 876) nascitur ad Bowen's River, Suttor's River, Herbert's et Nercool-Creek (Bowman), Expedition-Range (Leichhardt et Bunce), Rockhampton (Thozet), Rockingham's Bay (Dallachy), Camden - Harbour (Hughan), Port Darwin (Schultz), Alice-Springs (C. Giles). P. orbicularis ad Port Darwin a MacKinlay lecta ; P. stenoclada ad Elliott's, Burdekin's et Cape's River occurrit notante Bowman ; ad Herbert's Creek observante Armit ; hæ ambæ cum P. rhinanthoide forsan extimas P. Chinensis formas repræsentant.

Salomonia oblongifolia ad Rockingham-Bay inventa a Dallachy, ad Mount Surprise lecta ab Armit ; intrat quoque regiones Novæ Austro-Cambriæ septentrionales. R. Brown præsentiam generis in Australia jam anno 1814 indicabat (conf. General Remarks on the Botany of Terra Australis, p. 543).

Xanthophyllum Macintyrei a montibus Bellenden-Ker's Range et flumine Mulgrave's River attulit W. Hill, a Trinity-Bay, F. M. Bailey.

VIOLACEÆ.

Hybanthus debilissimus.

Ionidium debillissimum, F. M. coll.

Herbaceus, decumbens, ***glaber, humilis,*** foliis ovato- vel angusto-lanceolatis omnibus sparsis integerrimis, stipulis minutissimis vel obliteratis, ***pedunculis axillaribus*** 1–3-***floris,*** sepalis parvis an-

gusto-lanceolatis acuminatis, petalis lateralibus obtusis, supremis denticulatis uninerviis acutiusculis, petalo infimo dilute violaceo breviter unguiculato ovato- vel cuneato-orbiculato ceteris ter quaterve longiore postice saccato-calcarato, ***antheris glabris dissitis exappendiculatis sessilibus***, seminibus prominule strophiolatis dense punctulatis.

In silvis Karri-forests secus flumen Shannon ; F. M.

Caules spithamæi vel breviores, raro ultrapedales. Folia planiuscula, pleraque inter $\frac{1}{3}$ et $\frac{2}{3}''$ longa, passim unciam excedentia. Pedunculi pertenues, longitudinem pollicis raro superantes, sæpe autem breviores, passim folia vix æquantes. Pedicelli calyce paulo breviores. Bracteolæ subulato-lanceolatæ, utplurimum $\frac{1}{2}'''$ longæ. Sepala lineam parum excedentia, dorso plus minusve cyanea, margine albida. Petalum infimum additis ungue et calcare 4–5''' longum. Antheræ jam ab initio insigniter disjunctæ. Stylus sub anthesi linea brevior. Capsula vix 3''' metiens. Semina globoso-ovata vel fere globosa, nigrescentia, $\frac{3}{4}'''$ longa. Strophiolum decolor, secus dimidiam raphes longitudinem extendens. Embryo cylindricus, albumine pluries tenuior ; cotyledones quam radicula æquilatæ eique fere duplo breviores.

Species pulchella, inter nostrates H. calycino et H. enneaspermo proxima, a priore omnibus partibus minoribus, foliis latioribus, habitu decumbente, antheris invicem remotis glabrisque et forsan fructibus specifice videtur separabilis ; ab H. enneaspermo facilius distinguitur glabritie constante, foliis brevibus, stipulis haud conspicuis, pedunculis longioribus sæpe 2–3-floris, floribus minoribus alius coloratis, petalo infimo postice longiuscule producto, petalis lateralibus obtusissimis, antheris nec filamento conspicuo præditis nec conniventibus, seminibus brevioribus magis sphæricis nec striatis neque ante basim (strophiolo remoto) quasi excisis.

Drummond H. calycinum sub 664 emisit. Ipse reperi hanc stirpem inter Champion-Bay et Port Gregory.

CRUCIFERÆ.

Stenopetalum robustum.

Endl. in Hueg. Enum. 4 ; S. gracile, Bunge in Lehm. Plant. Preiss. i. 257.

Glabrum, foliis omnibus linearibus integerrimis vel inferioribus sæpe pinnatilobis, ***petalis albis sepala et stamina circiter duplo superantibus***, ungue petalorum lamina vix duplo breviore, pedicello siliculæ leniter turgenti cernuæ vel nutanti ovatæ vel subrotundæ pæne æquilongo.

In regione oraria ad flumen cygnorum, Drummond 47 ; Vasse's River, Oldfield ; Torbay, F. M.

Stenopetalum croceum.

Bunge in Lehm. Pl. Preiss. i. 258 ; S. minus, Bunge l. c.

Glabrum, foliis omnibus linearibus integerrimis vel infimis pinnatilobis, *petalis aurantiacis sepala et stamina circiter triplo superantibus*, ungue petalorum lamina sursum angustissima saltem triplo breviore, pedicello silicula valde turgente cernua vel nutante ovata vel subglobosa ter pluriesve breviore.

A flumine cygnorum usque ad sinum Shark-Bay frequens, orientem versus secus fluvios Murchison's, Irwin's, Arrowsmith's et Greenough's River per eremos ample extendens ; F. M. (Drumm. 679).

E notis supra datis hæ plantæ forsan specifice separari possint ; saltem in regionibus sinum squalinorum versus petala absque exceptionibus in speciminum millibus crocea vel aurantiaca vidi. Quidem ad flumen cygnorum exemplaria observavi calycibus pallidis et petalis dilute flavis nunquam tamen albis nec abbreviatis.

Stenopetalum filifolium (Benth. Fl. Austral. i. 78) forsan ad formas S. linearis pertinet.

Stenopetalum nutans inter flumina Bogan et Darling's River reperit L. Morton.

Cakile maritima me reperta est ad Circular Head (conf. Papers Roy. Soc. Tasm. 1876) et variis locis inter portum Phillipi et sinum Portland-Bay.

Barbaræa vulgaris ad flumen Hume's River occurrit, ut ipse notavi. Genus jam limitavit Beckmann anno 1801 (Lexic. Bot. 33, fide Pfeiff. Nomencl. i. 364).

Cardamine radicata in summitate montis Petrach nascitur, ubi eam cl. Th. Gulliver obtinuit.

Cardamine dictyosperma includit Arabis Cardamines, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1854, p. 292.

Sisymbrium brachypodum (F. M. Fragm. vii. 20) absorbet Alyssopsin Drummondi, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1854, p. 291. Cl. Dempster hoc inter Esperance-Bay et Fraser's Range reperit.

Geococcus pusillus inter fluvios Richardson's River et Wimmera crescit (Dr. Curdie).

Lepidium strongylophyllum ad Mueller's Range Australiæ orientali-centralis reperit C. W. Birch.

Lepidium linifolium ad oras marinas prope ostium fluminis Greenough's River altitudinem tripedalem attinere vidi.

Lepidium rotundum nunc habeo e vicinia lacus Torrens (Young), et ipse legi ad Shark-Bay.

Lepidium papillosum legi ad originem fluminis Swan-River.

Thlaspi Drummondi misit cl. Richards e tractu inter Fowler's Bay et Eucla.

PLUMBAGINEÆ.

Statice salicorniacea.

Fruticulosa, glabra, ramosissima, *aphylla, caule ramisque omnibus articulatis* teretibus, floribus spicarum parvis geminatis bractea fere omnino herbacea ovata obtusa circumvolutis, *calyce ecostato, petalis albis alte in tubum connatis* obtusis indivisis, staminibus exsertis, stigmatibus tenuissimis.

In locis salinis ad margines oceani usque, secus pæninsulam Peronis et portum Freycinetii sinus Shark-Bay; F. M.

Stirps $\frac{1}{2}$–3′ alta, Salicorniæ v. Frankeniæ adspectu. Rami glauco-virentes, circiter sesquilineam crassi, ex articulis brevibus constantes. Bracteæ ad basim articulorum solitariæ, amplexantes, fuscæ, margine pallescentes, fere deltoideæ, persistentes, sæpe linea breviores. Spicæ laxiusculæ, secundifloræ, sesquipollicares vel breviores. Bractea involvens 1$\frac{1}{2}$–2‴ longa, aliis duabus brevissimis deltoideis stipata. Bractea intima hyalino-scariosa, calycem amplexans eidemque æquilonga, obtusa. Calyx cylindricus, tubum corollæ æquans, hyalino-membraneus, apice obtusilobus. Corollæ teneræ tubus 1$\frac{1}{2}$–2‴ longus; lobi 5 ovati, vix lineam longi. Stamina scilicet 5, breviter emersa, tubo corollæ inferne inserta; antheræ flavæ, rotundo-ovatæ. Styli liberi, glabri, capillares, sensim in stigmata transientes. Germen glabrum. Fructus ignoti.

Species ob habitum alienum, articulationem, foliorum defectum, flores geminos, calycem costis orbatum et corollam longe tubulosam in sectionem propriam generis (Arthrolimon dicendam) juxta Petrolimon ponatur.

Folia evanida ad stirpis juvenilis radicem fortasse obvia, sed me frustra quæsita. Articulationem etiam caulium ramorumque habemus in S. papillata (Webb, Phytograph. Canariens. sect. iii. p. 177, t. 189) nec non aliquotenus in speciebus sectionum Plathymenii (Boiss. in Cand. Prodr. xii. 640) et Steirocladarum (Boiss. l. c. 653) et Polyarthrii (p. 667). Plumbagineæ in serie Amyliferarum (conf. F. M. in Trimen's Journ. 1877, p. 270) inter Frankeniaceas et Polygoneas stabunt.

Statice Taxanthema (Rœm. et Schult. Syst. Veg. vi. 798 anno 1820; F. M. lithograms lxv.) flores in spiculis usque 5 gerit. Loci nondum annotati sunt: Inter Hunter's River et Port Jackson (R. Br.), Wide-Bay (W. Hill), Port Mackay (Nernst).

Ægialitis annulato crescit ad Endeavour-River (Persietz), Port Essington (Leichhardt). Zoologis quoque nomen generis occupatum.

Plumbago Zeilanica (L. Sp. Pl. 151) nuper reperta ad Suttor's River (Thozet) et Sweer's Island (Henne).

FICOIDEÆ.

Tetragonia diptera.

Herbacea, prostrata, fere glabra, foliis lanceolatis rhombeisve, floribus axillaribus sessilibus plerisque solitariis, ***staminibus plerumque quatuor, antheris didymis, fructibus compressis fere obcordatis*** alato-biangulatis apice obtuso-bilobis sæpe tetraspermis, vertice putaminis emerso dentibus utplurimum quatuor terminato.

Ad sinum marinum Shark-Bay ; F. M.

Planta habitu T. expansæ, abs qua foliis minoribus, paucitate staminum, antheris sua longitudine latioribus nec fere ovatis, limbo calycis fructiferi brevissimo et tubo in lobos duos planos obtusos expanso atque seminibus paucioribus facile sejugatur. Nostra nova staminum numero T. micropteræ (Fenzl. in Harv. et Sond. Fl. Capens. ii. 461) et T. echinatæ (Ait. Hort. Kew. ii. 177) convergit, fructu autem semper diptero et pleiospermo facile demovetur.

Diagnoses ampliores T. implexicomæ et T. expansæ jam dedi anno 1864 (Vegetation of the Chatham Islands, pp. 12–13).

T. implexicoma extendit usque ad Shark-Bay, ut recenter observavi.

MYRTACEÆ.

Lhotzkya Harvestiana.

Glabra, foliis breviusculis oblongo- v. lineari-trigonis obtusis, floribus spicas foliatas formantibus, bracteolis persistentibus ovato-cymbeis inferne connatis late albo-membraneis, ***calycis tubo perbrevi subtiliter striolato bracteolis et limbi lobis vix æquilongo in apicem valde attenuato,*** limbi lobis connecte deciduis majusculis rotundo-ovatis acutiusculis petala ovato-lanceolata violacea inferne e flavo mox purpurascentia semiæquantibus, staminibus numerosis, fructu fere fusiformi perbrevi.

Inter flumen Murchison's River et sinum marinum Shark-Bay ; F. M.

Frutex pluripedalis. Folia conferta, pleraque 2–3‴ longa. Bracteolæ vix 2‴ longæ. Lobi calycis basibus subito valde angustatis connati. Petala 2‴ paulo excedentia, staminibus longiora. Antheræ luteæ. Filamenta purpurea. Stylus stamina paulo superans. Fructus sesquilinea paulo breviores.

Species inter congeneres magnitudine et delapsu limbi calycis sicut forma tubi fructiferi facillime recognita, nunc dicata viro excellentissimo Guilielmo Harvest, tribuno militum, qui dum dignitate Gubernatoris coloniæ occidentalis præditus itinera mea phytologica nuper benignissime adjuvit.

Lhotzkya violacea lobis calycis dorso sericeis insignis est ; folia passim linearia.

Lhotzkya ericoides me reperta ad fluvios Arrowsmith's et Gordon's River; tubus calycum interdum 5-costatus. Petala alba, pro longitudine valde angusta.

Lhotzkya acutifolia altitudinem 5′ attinet. Hanc speciem legi ad Serpentine-River. Bracteolæ late membraneæ, fere apice tenus sese tegentes; calycis lobi ad lineam longi.

Darwinia Forrestii.

(Sect. Genethyllis.)

Humilior, glabra, foliis quadrifariam confertissimis longiusculis compresso-semiteretibus obtusiusculis leniter canaliculatis, ***floribus axillaribus solitariis*** mox nutantibus, pedicellis calyce duplo triplove brevioribus, calycis tubo ***compresso*** obconico-turbinato, ***petalis lobos calycis ter quaterve superantibus***, staminibus staminodia eglandulosa lanceolato-subulata paulo excedentibus, stylo petalis æquilongo, stigmate dilatato ciliis cincto.

In rupibus graniticis ad summitatem montis Burrobunup prope flumen Gordon's River; F. M.

Frutex bipedalis vel humilior, amplus, aromatice odoratus, Thryptomenes facie. Folia opposita, appressa vel leniter patula, 5–10‴ longa, vix lineam lata, in basim petiolarem sensim attenuata, glandulis oleigeris crebre punctata. Pedicelli mox arcuati. Bracteolæ fugaces. Calycis tubus 2‴ vix excedens, sursum decemsulcatus; lobi membranei, deltoideo-rotundati. Petala 1–1½‴ longa, alba, erubescentia, lata basi sessilia. Filamenta brevissima, latiuscula. Antherarum loculi pallidi, ovati, confluentes, rimula antica ob inclinationem antheræ fere transversa dehiscentes; connectivum rubrum, dorsale, apice acutiusculum. Stylus subulatus, præter apicem glaber. Gemmulæ 3–4, nisi interdum plures. Semina prorsus maturata adhuc ignota.

Species tam rara quam insignis, D. paucifloræ appropinquans, forma tamen foliorum et staminodiorum et calycum angulis obtusis jam longe diversa; pluribus quoque notis D. rhadinophyllæ similis, crassitie autem foliorum et dispersione florum omnium facile separabilis; dicata Joanni Forrest, celebri exploratori geographico, cujus benigno auxilio gavisus sum in recente meo itinere.

D. pauciflora ad flumen Greenough's River crescit, ut ipse nuper vidi.

D. citriodora altitudinem 10′ attinet. Calyx fructifer sæpe igneorubescens.

D. œderoides varietatem microcephalam producit.

D. purpurea nunc nota e vicinia montis Churchmanii, ubi cl. Young hanc raram stirpem reperit. Vide Trimen's Journ. 1877, p. 279. Capitula ad pollicem usque lata. Annuli calycis usque decem. Gemmulæ duæ.

D. virescens flores sæpe saturate rubescentes gerit. Bracteolæ diu persistentes.

D. speciosa, me ipso observante, plagas arenosas ad flumina Arrowsmith's et Irwin's River inhabitat.

Verticordia Hughani.

(Sect. Catacalypta.)

Erecta, foliis minutis patulis glaucis oblongis ovalibusve scabro-ciliatis, pedicellis folia breviter superantibus, ***floribus minutis rubicundis***, calycis tubo glabro quinque-angulato, lobis palmate in lobulos 7–9 plumoso-ciliatos partitis, ***appendicibus loborum calycis tubo aliquoties brevioribus rotundatis*** crassiusculis glabris reverso-adnatis, ***petalis minute denticulatis***, staminodiis subulatis parce glandulosis filamenta fertilia æquantibus, antheris globoso-ovatis rima duplice dehiscentibus, ***stylo semiexserto*** apice parcissime barbellato, germine plurigemmulato.

In Australia occidentali ; Allan Hughan.

Folia 1–1½″ longa, subtus convexa. Corymbi foliosi, plerumque pauciflori, haud pedunculati. Bracteolæ liberæ, fugaces, roseæ, fere 2‴ longæ, glabræ, cymbiformes, ad dorsi apicem mucronulatæ. Calycis lobi tantum 2‴ longi ; tubus turbinatus, sub anthesi lineam paulo excedens. Petala orbicularia, vix ultra lineam metientia. Antheræ rubræ, eglandulosæ. Stylus setaceus, circiter 4‴ longus, apice tenerrimus. Fructus maturatus mihi incognitus.

Differt a Verticordia pholidophylla et V. Drummondi floribus minoribus et eorum colore, appendicibus calycis brevioribus, petalis nunquam fimbriatis, stylo haud incluso. Nihilominus V. Drummondi (Dr. 57) interdum petala tantum serrata ostendit, dum V. Lindleyi sæpe petala sursum angustata et integerrima gerit.

Verticordia grandis decus est tractuum arenosorum inter partes superiores fluminum Irwin's, Arrowsmith's et Greenough's River, ubi passim altitudinem 6′ attinet.

Eremæa violacea.

Hirsuta, ***foliis semitereti-linearibus acutis***, floribus solitariis geminis vel sæpius paucis confertis, bracteis brevibus angustisque vel obliteratis, calycis florentis tubo tomentoso, lobis herbaceis deltoideo- vel subulato-lanceolatis, ***filamentis violaceis*** basin versus connatis, stylo glabro, fructus tubo semiovato vel hemisphærico glabrescente, ***valvis alte exsertis sursum dilatato- et turgido-bilobis.***

In plagis arenosis ad fluvios Irwin's, Arrowsmith's et Greenough's River ; F. M.

Species E. acutifoliæ proxima, sed quantum e materiis suppetentibus judicandum separabilis paucitate vel absentia bractearum, staminibus longioribus violaceis, parte valvarum exserta non sensim acutata et tali modo fere deltoidea nec extus omnino velutina. Comparationes ulteriores instituendæ.

Eremæa ebracteata inter Champion-Bay et Port Gregory occurrit. Filamenta aurantiaca.

Eremæa ericifolia jam fructuum forma a congeneribus facile distinguitur. Nomen specificum E. pilosæ coætaneum rejicio, quum planta interdum glaberrima. Filamenta miniata. Semina in loculo saltem duo fertilia, ut ea aliarum alata. Plantam etiam ad Harvey's River obtinui.

Eremæa fimbriata filamentis vitellinis gaudet. Semina fertilia sæpe 4 in quovis loculo, membranis fimbriatis 4–5 alata. Endocarpium separabile. Nascitur ad Harvey's River.

Eremæa beaufortioides ad flumina Greenough's, Arrowsmith's et Irwin's River habitat, ubi ad 6′ usque alta. Flores ob filamenta punica vel aurantiaca pulcherrimi. Semina fertilia oblique turbinata, circum verticem et secus angulos anguste alata.

Regelia grandiflora includit Beaufortiam velutinam (Turcz. in Mem. Petropol. 1852, p. 427). Venustam hancce plantam reperit Maxwell in promontorio prope Middle Mount Barren.

Regelia ciliata in locis inundatis prope fluvios Serpentine-River, Warren's et Gordon's River ad altitudinem 10′ assurgit. Drumm. 61. Regelia inops simulat Beaufortiam micrantham. Legi hanc ad montes Stirlingi. Dr. 66. Semina omnium Regeliarum exalata.

Eucalyptus salmonophloia.

(Sect. Leiophloiæ.) E. leptopoda, Benth. Flor. Austr. iii. 238, partim.

Alte arborea, ramulis tenuibus perparum angulatis, foliis sparsis tenui-coriaceis lanceolari-falcatis utrinque nitentibus copiose punctatis, ***venis fere occultis,*** utraque longitudinali a margine parum remotiuscula, umbellis axillaribus et mox lateralibus solitariis pauci- v. plurifloris, pedicellis tenuibus pedunculo teretiusculo fere ter brevioribus tubum calycis parvi semiovatum longitudine æquantibus, ***operculo conico-semiovato tubi longitudinem paulo excedente, staminibus*** perbrevibus omnibus fertilibus, ***exterioribus ante expansionem flexuosis erectis*** haud infractis, interioribus subpræflorescentia inflexis, antheris cordato- vel renato-globosis utrinque rimula longitudinali dehiscentibus, fructibus parvis semiovatis tri- vel rarius quadri-loculatis, ***valvis longiuscule exsertis subulato-attenuatis,*** seminibus minutis apteris.

In silvis ad flumen cygnorum ejus ostium versus, F. M.; abhinc usque in viciniam oasis Victoria-Spring passim occurrens; E. Giles.

Arbor circiter 100′ attinens, colonis "Salmon-barked Gum-tree" vocata. Cortex lævis, nitore oleoso superfusus, e cinero paulo purpurascens. Folia longiuscule petiolata, concoloria, pleraque inter 3 et 5″ longa, $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{3}{4}$″ lata, raro latiora, tenui-acuminata, haud valde inæquilatera; venæ modice patentes, tenuissimæ. Pedunculi $\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{1}{2}$″ longi, flores 8–10 vel sæpe pauciores gerentes. Pedicelli sesqulineam vix excedentes. Operculum fere 2‴ altum. Stamina omnia fertilia; filamenta sesquilinearia vel breviora, flavidulo-alba. Antheræ pallidæ. Stylus deorsum incrassatus et demum inferne fissus. Stigma stylo vix crassius. Fructus tantum 2‴ lati; basis valvarum inclusa. Semina fertilia vix $\frac{1}{2}$‴ longa.

Planta Drummondi 188 huc certissime pertinet, sicut fortasse 151, cujus vero fructum non vidi.

Distinctio E. salmonophloiæ ab E. leptopoda haud difficilis; folia enim læviora nitentia et breviora, puncta oleigera valde visibilia, flores in umbellis pauciores nunquam decem excedentes, pedicelli breviores, operculum obtusius, situs staminum ante anthesim alius, fructus duplo minores pro latitudine longiores, valvæ elongatæ et attenuatæ margine verticis angusto conspicue longiores. De statura, cortice, floribus bene evolutis et seminibus E. leptopodæ ulteriores observationes et comparationes instituendæ sunt. Revera autem E. salmonophloia arcte approximat E. oleosam, divellitur præcipue trunco nitente lævi albido, floribus fructibusque minoribus, operculo breviore et obtusiore.

E. dumosa, var. rhodophloia (Benth. Fl. Austr. iii. 230) similem corticem salmonochroum possidere dicitur, quæ autem stirps jam foliis fere opacis minus punctatis, floribus fructibusque majoribus, operculo umbonulato plicato-striato, defectu pedicellorum, antheris longioribus et valvis deltoideis haud exsertis dissidet, et insuper ad seriem Platypodarum nec Exsertarum vergit.

Eucalyptus salubris.

F. M. Fragm. x. 54 et Trimen's Journal 1877, p. 281. (Sect. Leiophloiæ.)

Alte arborea, ramulis primum angulatis, *foliis* sparsis lanceolato-falcatis utrinque splendentibus *copiosissime pellucido-punctatis,* venis subtilissimis angulo valde acuto adscendentibus, vena utraque extima a margine perparum remota, umbellis axillaribus mox lateralibus paucifloris, *pedunculis lineari-cuneatis valde compressis,* pedicellis crassiusculis angulatis tubo calycis semiovato fere æquilongis vel eodem usque duplo longioribus, *operculo hemiellipsoideo obtusissimo* longitudinem tubi calycis fere duplo excedente, staminibus omnibus fertilibus ante expansionem infractis, antheris ovali-oblongis basifixis utrinque rima marginali dehiscentibus, connectivo latiusculo secus totam antheræ longitudinem prominulo, stigmate latitudinem styli haud excedente, fructibus

parvis semiovatis tri- rarius quadri-loculatis, ***valvis brevibus fere deltoideis emersis,*** seminibus fertilibus apteris.

A collibus prope originem fluminis cygnorum (F. M.) saltem usque oases Yurindin (Forrest), Ularing et Victoria-Spring (Giles) extendens, una cum E. salmonophloia silvulas passim constituens.

Arbor, quantum me ipso visa, altitudinem usque 120′ attinens, passim 150′ alta, colonis ad Swan-River "Fluted Gum-tree" vocata, propter truncum sulcis canalibusve aliquot amplissimis et sæpe paulo torsis longitudinaliter rhabdotum. Arbor etiam nomine "Gimlet-tree" colonis suo loco nota. Truncus præterea pro coma dissitiramea procerus. Cortex lævis, nitens, cinereus simulque fuscescenti- vel virescenti-tinctus, non in modum ejus E. reduncæ tritu albescens. Ramuli graciles. Petioli $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{3}{4}''$ longi. Folia longitudine 6″, latitudine $\frac{2}{3}''$ attinentia. Pedunculi semipollicares v. paulo longiores, sursum 2‴ lati. Flores in umbella 7 vel pauciores. Calycis florentis tubus $1\frac{1}{2}$–2‴ longus, sensim in pedicellum attenuatus, haud angulatus. Operculum læve, nitens, fulvescens vel fuscescens. Stamina modice numerosa. Antheræ $\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{1}{2}'''$ longæ. Pollinis granula obtusato-tetrahedra, lævia. Stylus staminibus brevior. Stigma truncatum. Fructus fere 3‴ longi et lati; margo orificii angustus, planus; valvæ apiculatæ. Semina fertilia semilineam vix excedentia; sterilia pleraque adhuc breviora.

Folia eis E. oleosæ var. longicornis (Morrel-tree) similia; pedicelli et fructus non dissimiles iis E. reduncæ; operculum autem fere E. spathulatæ, nisi obtusius. Species aliquotenus ad E. angustissimam duci possit; statura autem elata (quamvis in pluribus Eucalyptis variabilis), latitudo foliorum, pedunculi dilatato-planati jam limites, quibus E. salubris separabilis, trahunt.

Eucalyptus leptopoda.

Benth. Flor. Austral. iii. 238 partim; E. angustifolia, Turcz. in Bulletin de l'Académie des Sciences de St. Petersbourg, 1852, p. 146 non Link.

Lævis, ramulis teretiusculis apicem versus angulatis, foliis sparsis anguste lanceolatis in petiolum breviusculum angustatis fere rectis vel leniter falcatis brevi-acuminatis parum inæquilateris haud perforato-punctatis, venis tenuissimis modice patentibus, vena utraque longitudinali a margine perparum remota, ***umbellis solitariis multifloris*** pedunculo pertenui longiusculo impositis, ***pedicellis gracillimis*** calyce dum inexpanso longioribus, calycis (juvenilis) tubo semiovato vel fere hemisphærico latitudinem operculi pyramidato-conici paulo excedente ejusque longitudinem tunc fere æquante, staminibus omnibus fertilibus ante expansionem infractis, antheris (junioribus) cordato-rotundis, stigmate styli latitudinem vix excedente, ***fructibus fere hemisphæricis*** 4- v.

rarius 3-loculatis haud longitudinaliter angulatis, ***verticis margine valvis deltoideis exsertis latiore leniter adscendente.***

In Australia occidentali; Drummond, n. 33.

Altitudo stirpis et indoles corticis mihi ignotæ. Folia pleraque inter 3 et 5″ longa et inter 4–5‴ lata, nec perspicue nitentia, nec insigniter punctata. Umbellæ axillares, mox laterales. Pedunculi circiter ¾″ longi. Pedicelli 3–5‴ longi. Flores in umbella usque 17, sed statu tantum juvenili me visi. Calyces tunc 2‴ longi; operculum acutiusculum. Fructus vix 4‴ diametro, margo verticis leniter impressus; valvæ, defracto stylo, linea breviores. Semina non suppetunt.

Speciei hic descriptæ appellatio Benthami optime convenit. Plantam sub numero 36 a Drummondio distributam non habeo.

Eucalyptus oleosa, var. longicornis (***E. longicornis,*** F. M. coll.) includit arborem sub nomine "Morrel" in Australia occidentali notissimam, cujus altitudo 120′ attinet et cortex cinerascens rugosus (Rhytiphloiarum) in trunco ramisque persistit. Stirps loco natali E. loxophlebæ et E. salmonophloiæ interspersa, illi cortice, huic foliatione conveniens, affinitate autem E. oleosæ proximior, abs qua non nisi varietatis modo videtur discernenda propter staturam excelsam, splendorem et elongationem foliorum, proceritatem pedunculorum et pedicellorum, operculum prælongum. Characteres, quibus ab E. salmonophloia separatur, sunt: cortex undique persistens, operculum longius et acutius, stylus procerus, fructus perspicue majores.

Eucalyptus rudis intra cyclum suarum varietatum ducit E. brachypodam (Turcz. in Bullet. de la Soc. Impér. des Naturalist. de Moscou, 1849. iii. 21); secundum exemplar typicum, nempe collectionis Drummondi, iv. 73, quod ad plantam phytographi Moscoviensis certissime refert, ut e definitione l. c. clare patet. Cl. Bentham, e sola autopsia exemplarium museorum generis adeo difficulter in species dividendi facile errans et nunquam in Australia pro observationibus in natura libera itinerans—cum E. brachypoda confudit speciem valde alienam, nempe ***E. microthecam,*** quæ autem foliis brevius petiolatis fere imperforatis intensius glaucescentibus, venis subtilioribus, ***inflorescentia terminali paniculata*** (nec umbellis semper solitariis axillaribus vel mox lateralibus), pedicellis tenuioribus, floribus minoribus, antheris brevioribus et stylo recto ample distat. Fructum plantæ Drummondi 73 non habeo, sed calyx jam fructificationem admodum majorem E. rudis genuinæ indicat. G. Bentham quoque ad E. brachypodam, scilicet E. microthecam, traxit E. brevifoliam (F. M. in Proceed. Linn. Soc. iii. 84), quæ ad Leiophloias mihi pertinere videbatur, quamquam E. microtheca Hemiphloiis nisi forsan Rhytiphloiis attribuenda. De limitibus specificis illius denuo inquirendum. Vera E. microtheca a terra Arnhemi ad flumina Murchisoni et Darlingi et usque ad urbem Rockhampton extendit, sed

per has regiones amplissimas E. rudis, quantum scio, nullibi habitat. Notulam quoque de illa videbis in F. M. Plants of Gregory's Expedition in Search of Leichhardt, 1858, p. 6.

Eucalyptus redunca jam altitudine paucipedali florescit, sed statu evecto altitudinem 120′ et ultra attinet. Nativi hanc arborem "Wandoo" appellant. Cortex lævis, tactu extus albescit. In silvis tractus Darling's-Range orientem spectantibus prævalet.

Eucalyptus ficifolia prope sinum oceanicum Great Bight non crescit, sed inter ostia viget fluminum Gordon's et Shannon's River, mare autem haud approximat. Cortex profundius sulcatus quam is E. colophyllæ; altitudo etiam totius arboris minor; mense Februorio coma floribus splendissimis dense ornatur.

De permultis aliis speciebus in mea Eucalyptographia delineationibus lithographicis copiose illustrata mox dissertabo.

Sapindaceæ.

Blepharocarya.

Involucrum duro-coriaceum, in lacinias 20–30 ***partim cohærentes vel connatas profunde fissum. Flores fundo et laciniis involucri sparse inserti,*** sessiles. Sepala 4–5 lanceolata. Petala totidem sepalis conformia, nisi partim deficientia. Stamina ignota. Stylus persistens, setaceus. Stigma simplex, capitellatum. ***Germen uniloculare, unigemmulatum,*** disco annulari undulato cinctum. ***Fructus indehiscens, reniformis, valde compressus, dense ciliosus.*** Pericarpium pertenue. Semen cavitatem explens. Testa membranea. Albumen nullum. Cotyledones rectæ, reniformes, extus lenissime convexæ. Radicula ad alteram cotyledonum extremitatem sita, iisdem aliquoties brevior, leniter curvata, accumbens.

Arbor Australiæ orientalis intratropicæ, foliis pari-pinnatis, foliolis chartaceis lanceolatis integerrimis, ***paniculæ ramis oppositis,*** involucro humectatione in globulum valvate clauso, ***floribus perminutis*** dioicis, fructibus parvis intra involucrum copiose nidulatis.

Genus situ florum mirabile, Dobineæ proximum, cujus quoque fructus suæ bracteæ insolite adnati, atque cujus flores simili modo minutuli, et cujus embryo insuper æmulæ structuræ; discedit autem Blepharocarya foliis haud simplicibus, floribus etiam femineis calycigeris, stylo recto, fructibus loco membranæ denticulatæ marginantis cilia gerentibus et forsan aliis notis e flore masculo demum derivandis; denique non solum ab omnibus generibus coordinalibus sed etiam a ceteris totius mundi mihi notis hocce novum sparsione florum et fructuum intra involucrum suum admodum peculiare longe removetur, et tali modo paulo aliquot Urticacearum genera (e. g. Dorstenia, Elatostemma) sicut Pterisanthe inter Viniferas in memoriam vocantur.

Blepharocarya involucrigera.

In montibus rupestribus ad ostium fluminis Endeavour-River; Persietz.

Folia forsan opposita (separate missa), circiter 7-juga. Rachis semiteres, perbreviter pubescens. Foliola opposita, 3–5″ longa, unciam latitudine paulo excedentia nisi angustiora, plana, nitoris fere expertia, subtus vix pallidiora, in acumen obtusiusculum sensim contracta, petiolulo 2–3‴ longo prædita, scilicet epunctata, tenui-penninervia, venis pellucentibus subtiliter reticulata. Pedunculi et involucra fulvido-velutinella; illorum ultimi ternati et ætate semipollicares vel breviores, passim longiores, satis crassi. Involucra circiter pollicem metientia, campanulato-hemisphærica, e bracteis lato-linearibus apice sensim attenuatis inferne ex toto connatis (sed hinc nullum receptaculum limitatum formantibus) sursum varie concretis constantia, intus lævia et glabra, extus sulcata et squamis aliquot præangustis adnatis aucta; laciniarum utplurimum 2 v. 3 v. 4 altius connatæ, omnes forsan sub anthesis tempore apice tenus coalitæ et concurvæ, dum fructificant adscendenti-patentes. Flores in quovis involucro satis numerosi, sed in vicem dissiti, me tantum statu emarcido visi, partes quoque laciniarum inferiores præter fundum occupantes. Sepala $\frac{2}{3}$‴ longa, diu persistentia, extus puberula, æstivatione paulo imbricata. Petala (nisi sepala interiora) sepalis paulo minora, glabriora, basi acute angustata. Discus glaber. Stylus circiter $\frac{2}{3}$‴ longus. Stigma stylo parum crassius. Germen compressum, apice sericeo-barbatum. Fructus sessiles, dilute fuscescentes, sesquilineam alti, 3–4‴ lati, ad verticem sinu lenissimo emarginati, faciebus glabri, circum marginem pilis sericeis pallide fulvis 1–1$\frac{1}{2}$‴ longis copiosissimis ciliati. Testa glabra, lævis, dilute fuscescens. Embryo amygdalinus, fere 3‴ latus; radicula teres, adscendens, appressa, vix lineam longa.

Ganophyllum falcatum a sedulissimo Baillon nuper dubie ad Sapindaceas trahitur. Vide Histoire des Plantes, v. 410; Just, Botanisch. Jahresbericht, 1875, p. 486. Obstant autem saltem in planta Australiana jam ovula pendula.

Compositæ.

Brachycome latisquamea.

(Sect. Heteropholis.)

Altior, fere glabra, foliis caulinis angusto-lanceolatis vel lato-linearibus integerrimis, *capituli magni squamis valde inæqualibus, extimis perpaucis rotundis v. ovatis abbreviatis, mediis cuneato- vel rotundato-ovatis* circum apicem scariosis, intimis lineari- vel lanceolari-cuneiformibus, ligulis elongatis, antherarum connectivo haud in appendiculam conspicuam terminato, florum bisexualium

stigmatibus parum acutis, *acheniis planis pallidis addita ala circumdante integerrima cordato-obovatis,* pappo ad denticulos minutissimos reducto.

Ad sinum marinum Skark-Bay in locis tempore pluviali humidis ; F. M. Prope Champion-Bay, C. Gray.

Herba 2–3 pedalis, statu tantum deflorato me visa. Folia caulina pleraque 1–1½″ longa, exsiccatione secus margines inflexa. Summitas caulis ramorumve aphylla pedunculiformis 3–5″ longa, satis robusta. Involucrum denique hemisphæricum, ad ¾″ usque latum ; squamæ pauciseriatæ, ex parte imbricatæ, omnes appressæ. Receptaculum modice vel leniter convexum, haud cavum. Corollæ inferne glanduloso-puberulæ ; marginales superne in ligulam integerrimam circiter semipollicarem et lineam latam forsan albidam saltem non luteam productæ ; corollæ florum discalium sesquilineam longæ, sursum sensim leniterque ampliatæ, breviter 5-dentatæ. Antheræ basi obtusæ, apice parum acutæ. Stigmata exserta, pertenui-semiteretia, acutiuscula, fere undique subtilissime papillulosa. Achenia 1½–2‴ longa, late ovata, apice emarginata ; alæ firmulæ, nucleo æquilatæ. Pappus fere obliteratus. Floret primo vere. Species in genere aliquotenus aliena, propter dispositionem squamarum involucrantium et forsan acumen antherarum non conspicuum, stigmata nec valde acuta nec apicem versus prominenter papillosa in genus proprium nomine sectionali signandum facile trahenda.

In subtribu Bellidearum apud nos saltem una species homochroma occurrit, nempe Brachycome chrysoglossa, cujus ligulæ semper puro-luteæ.

ACANTHACEÆ.

Graptophyllum spinigerum.

Spinis axillaribus alternis armatum, foliis rhombeo-ovatis fere sessilibus acute paucidentatis, altero cujusvis paris multoties minore, *floribus parvis* axillaribus plerumque ternis brevissime pedicellatis, *corollæ* calycem vix ter superantis *labio supero brevissime bidentato,* labio infero tripartito, filamentis fertilibus tubo corollæ fere fauce tenus adnatis, staminodiis minutissimis, stylo parcissime puberulo.

Ad flumen Endeavour-River ; Persietz.

Ramum vidi divaricato- et alternato-ramulosum. Spinæ solitariæ, aciculares, 3–5‴ longæ. Foliorum in paribus maxima 1–2″ longa, cetera tantum paucilinearia. Calycum segmenta lineam vix excedentia. Corolla tantum 4–5‴ longa ; lobi omnes tubo duplo breviores ; tubus vix ultra lineam crassus ; labii inferi lobus medius sub præflorentia extimus ; labium superum ante anthesim intimum. Antheræ exsertæ, acutiusculæ, ⅔‴ longæ. Stylus capil-

laris, circiter 3‴ longus; stigmatis lobi perminuti. Germen sensim in apicem attenuatum. Fructus adhuc incognitus.

Planta novam faciem fere Carissæ in genus suum introducit; insuper minutie florum sigularis restat. Ex eodem loco habeo aliud Graptophyllum arborescens et inerme, cujus folia etiam per paria valde inæqualia sed multo majora et integerrima, flores in axillis copiosi, calyces paulo longiores, corollæ autem vix majores. Hoc statum provectiorem nostræ speciei novæ sistere videtur.

Exemplo dato nunc videmus, Thyrsacanthi genus Graptophyllo plane combinandum esse, quam combinationem jam ante decennium indicabam. Ut nova Graptophylli species spinescens a ceteris haud demovenda, ita etiam Anthacanthus ab Eranthemo neutiquam segregandus.

Nelsonia campestris nascitur ad Gilbert's River (Armit), Port Darwin (Schultz).

Dicliptera glabra crescit ad Gilbert's River (Daintree).

Acanthus ilicifolius viget ad portum Denisoni (Fitzalan) et Castlereagh's Bay (Gulliver).

Eranthemum variabile nuper vidi ab Illawarra (Johnson), Percy's Group et Fitzroy's Island (Walter). E. tenellum a Rockingham's Bay habeo.

Hypœstis floribunda, limitatione Benthami considerata, nunc quoque nota est a portu Darwinii (Schultz), a fluvio Liverpool's River (Gulliver), Ennesleigh's River (Armit) et urbe Towomba (Hartmann).

Justicia procumbens (L. Flor. Zeil. p. 7) locos remotiores attinet ad Mudgee (Woolls), Mount Olga et Macdonnell's Range (Giles), Thomson's River (Birch). J. peploides secundum exemplaria ad Clarence-River a Wilcox lecta cum J. procumbente prorsus confluere videtur.

Justicia hygrophiloides a cl. Hartmann ad flumen Condaminei reperiebatur.

Dicliptera glabra locos ad Gilbert's River inhabitat, secundum collectionem Daintreei.

Ebermaiera glauca prope Port Darwin occurrit.

Ruellia australis in insula Percyi vigit.

Ruellia primulacea nunc e locis secutis nota: Macdonnell's Range (E. Giles), Alice-Springs et Charlotte's Waters (C. Giles), Thomson's River (Birch), Peak-Downs (Burkitt), Port Denison (Fitzalan).

Ruellia corynotheca nascitur ad Bowen's River (Bowman), Peak-Downs (Burkitt). Antecedentis positio fortasse non specifica ad hanc ulterius definienda.

Labiatæ.

Hemigenia loganiacea.

Microcorys loganiacea, F. M. Fragm. vi. 113 ; Benth. Fl. Austral. v. 122.

Altior, erecta, ramulis hirtello-scabris, ***foliis oppositis crassis planis ovatis*** vel passim fere lanceolatis brevissime petiolatis concoloribus glabris haud evidenter venosis, floribus perbreviter pedicellatis, ***bracteolis lanceolato-linearibus calycem saltem semiæquantibus*** ciliatis, calycis tubo laciniis anguste semilanceolatis fere æqualibus breviore, corollæ violaceæ extus hirtulæ labio supero breviter bilobo, labii inferi superum longe excedentis lobo medio lateralibus fere duplo longiore crenato et breviter inciso, fauce imperfecte crispulo-barbata, appendice antherarum superiorum elongata ad extremitatem barbellata.

Ad sinum regis Georgii, F. M. ; prope promontorium Richei, Harvey.

Frutex demum pluripedalis. Folia opaca. Planta propter stamina omnia antheram unilocularem polliniferam etsi in superioribus minus evolutam gerentia in Hemigeniæ genus transmovenda.

Hemigenia macrantha in viciniam sinus Shark-Bay extendit, ut ipse notavi ; varietatem quoque vidi omnibus partibus glaberrimam.

Hemigenia obovata.

Erecta, ramulis sericeo-tomentellis, ***foliis oppositis planis obovatis*** brevissime petiolatis glabris haud eminenter venosis, floribus breviuscule pedicellatis, ***bracteolis setaceo-linearibus calycem saltem semiæquantibus*** glabris, calycis tubo laciniis deltoideo-semilanceolatis ciliolatis longiore perparum puberulo, corollæ extus fere glabræ labio supero breviter bidentato, labii inferi superum conspicue excedentis lobo medio lateralibus fere duplo longiore crenulato, fauce parce barbata, appendice antherarum superiorum breviuscula ad extremitatem barbellata.

In Australia occidentali ; Hughan.

Folia fragminis ramuli me visi 3–4‴ longa, haud crassa. Pedicelli circiter 1‴ longi, supra medium bracteolati. Bracteolæ fere 2‴ longæ. Calycis laciniæ æquialtæ, acuminatæ ; supremæ duæ ceteris breviores ; infima aliis latior. Corolla circiter semipollicaris. Connectivum antherarum superiorum divaricato-dicladum, quo modo loculus stipitatus. Stylus e calyce semiexsertus. Fructus adhuc ignotus.

Planta a G. Bentham Microcorydi obovatæ adjuncta, abs qua autem jam divellenda foliis forsan nunquam ternato-verticillatis distinctius uninerviis, pedicellis longioribus, bracteolis haud valde abbreviatis, calycibus majoribus acutius laciniatis, corollis longioribus extus haud velutinellis et staminibus omnibus loculigeris. Inter congeneres H. platyphyllæ proxima.

Hemigenia pungens (Hemiandra pungens, R. Br. Prodr. 502; Benth. Flor. Austral. v. 109 cum saltem aliquot synonymis) nascitur ad Geograph-Bay, Preston- et Blackwood-River præter locos jam indicatos. Corolla in statu typico albida paulo cœrulescens, pulchre punctata, ut jam R. Brown scripsit. Ad fluvios Irwin's, Arrowsmith's et Greenough's River plantam legi fortasse H. pungenti adscribendam, cujus autem labium calycis superum lacinias tres fere æquales latiusculas gerit; tali modo transitus indicatur ad Hemigeniam Bartlingii (Hemiandra incana, Bartl. in Lehm. Pl. Preiss. i. 357), quæ quoque ad Boxvale ab Julia Wells reperiebatur. Aliam formam, nempe *pedicellosam*, nisi speciem seorsam in vicinia sinus Shark-Bay observavi; hujus stirpis præter corollam glaberrimæ pedicelli setacei calyce demum duplo longiores, bracteolæ perbreves, calycis tubus fere obconicus labiis brevissimis pluries longior, corollæ purpureæ lobi quinque fere æquilongi et omnes breviter et æqualiter bilobi, antheræ staminum breviorum appendice cylindracea scilicet imberbi loculum æquante præditæ, antheræ staminum longiorum haud distincte appendiculatæ.

Hemiandra leiantha (Hemigenia leiantha, Benth. Flor. Austral. v. 110) varietate foliis brevioribus et latioribus viciniam sinus Shark-Bay attinet. Labium corollæ inferum supero eminenter longius. Distinctio hujus stirpis ab H. pungente nondum prorsus perspicua.

Variabilitas appendicis antherarum intra Prostantheræ genus æquo jure junctionem generum Hemigeniæ et Hemiandræ jubet.

Prope sinum oceani Shark-Bay præter permultas alias plantas nuper legi, quæ sequuntur:

Clematis microphylla, Hibbertia Huttii, H. spicata, Emblingia calceoliflora, Erodium cygnorum, Hannafordia quadrivalvis, Macarthuria apetala, Salicornia australis, Chenopodium nitrariaceum, Rhagodia spinescens, Suæda maritima, Salsola Kali, Mesembrianthemum australe, M. æquilaterale, Muehlenbeckia adpressa, Tillæa verticillaris, Aphanopetalum occidentale, Poranthera microphylla, Parietaria debilis, Loudonia aurea, Lotus australis, Conospermum stœchadis, Grevillea annulifera, G. leucopteris, Anthobolus foveolatus, Exocarpus aphylla, E. spartea, Santalum acuminatum, S. persicarium, Vittadinia australis, Millotia tenuifolia, Podotheca angustifolia, Helipterum tenellum, Senecio lautus, Goodenia cœrulea, Scævola crassifolia, S. spinescens, Samolus repens, Plantago varia, Erythræa australis, Convolvulus erubescens, Sarcostemma australe, Dioscorea hastifolia, Tricoryne elatior, Thysanotus Patersoni, Dianella revoluta, Corynotheca dichotoma, C. acanthoclada, Triglochin mucronata, Andropogon bombycinus, Erianthus fulvus, Bromus arenarius, Stipa elegantissima.

Orchideæ.

Microstylis Bernaysii.

Liparis Bernaysii, F. M. coll. (Sect. Dienia.)

Glabra, *foliis magnis ovato-lanceolatis* fere planis, pedunculo folia vix superante, spica multiflora, bracteis lineari-lanceolatis tenui-acuminatis germen superantibus, *floribus minutis* flavidis, sepalis longitudine æqualibus, inferioribus ovalibus, lateralibus oblongis, supero ovali-oblongo, *labello sepalis breviore rotundo-ovato breviter trilobo inferne columnam brevissimam amplexante* centrum versus concavo.

In montibus pone Trinity-Bay ad truncos arborem emortuos; Bailey.

Petioli latiusculi, 2–3″ longi, inferne amplexantes. Folia numero circiter quinque, 3–7″ longa, 1½–2½″ lata, basi obtusa, apice sensim acutata. Spica densiflora. Bracteæ mox reflexæ. Germina brevissime pedicellata. Sepala 1½–2‴ longa. Labellum ad junctionem loborum leniter callosum. Columna labello semisuperata, quocum ad basim concreta, apice minute bidentata, haud marginata. Pollinia libera, ceracea, oblique ovata, in utroque antheræ loculo gemina, collateralia. Fructus ignotus.

Dicata præclaro Ludovico Bernays, societatis pro acclimatione Brisbanensis propræsidi, qui speciem hancce novam coluit.

Species habitu haud absimilis Microstyli discolori (Lindl. Orchid. Plants 20), folia autem longiora haud insigniter undulata, labellum ad quadrantem incisum, columna non bicornis. Pluribus quoque notis accedit M. congestæ et M. carinatæ (G. Reichb. in Walp. Annal. vi. 206 et 207); planta quoad generis positionem ambigua, columnam brevissimam et labellum lobatum Microstylis cum labello circum columnæ basim concurvo Liparis combinat. Mihi hæc duo genera optime jungenda diu videbantur, quibus junctis nomen Microstylis præstabit, quum Nuttallio jam 1818 editum. Nomen Liparis coætaneum Richardi diu prius Artedius in ichthyologia adhibuit.

Liparis biloba (Wight Icon. Pl. Ind. 1633) secundum polliniorum delineationem ad aliud genus pertinet. Cestichis nomen eo Sturmiæ antiquius.

Epiblema grandiflorum paludes incolit, in modum Villarsiarum, tunc altitudinem 4′ non raro attinet, dum caulis aquæ semiimmersus. Calyces violacei. Floret usque in æstatem.

Cryptostylis longifolia, observante cl. Camera, usque 12 flores gerit.

Microtis porrifoliæ synonymis adde: Epipactis porrifolia, Sw. in Act. Holm. 1800 p. 233, Ophrys unifolia, G. Forst. Florul. Insul. Austral. Prodr. p. 59.

Pterostylis barbata occurrit ad flumen Barwan (Champ), Maryborough (Maplestone). Vide quoque J. Hook. Handb. New Zeal. Fl. 269.

Eriochilus autumnalis ad urbem Towomba extendit (Hartmann).

Caladenia cœrulea rara est in montibus secus partem superiorem fluminis Yarra-Yarra (Walter).

Chiloglottis Gunnii crescit ad Glen Lyon (Cameron).

Glossodia emarginata saltem usque ad Champion-Bay extendit; F. M.

Sarcochilus divitiflorus ex observatione cl. Bailey ad flumen Brisbane et lacum Enaggera vergit.

Sarcochilus Ceciliæ notata ad Towambam a Carolo Hartmann.

Dendrobium Kingianum et D. cucumerinum notaverunt ad Towombam cl. Bailey et Hartmann. Bolbophyllum exiguum ad Jimnam reperit F. Bailey.

Dendrobium superbiens.

H. G. Reichenbach in Masters's Gardener's Chronicle 1876, p. 516.

Altius, glabrum, caulibus elongatis erectis multiarticulatis teretiusculis vel leniter compressis sulcatis, foliis angusto- vel elongato-lanceolatis crasso-chartaceis, ***racemis longiusculis dissite multifloris***, pedicellis bracteam semilanceolatam fere ter superantibus, ***sepalis roseis, exterioribus falcato-semilanceolatis tortulis***, interioribus obovatis inferne longiuscule angustatis, calcare brevi acutiusculo, ***lobelli*** rosei lobis lateralibus oblique semiovatis, ***lobo medio ovali-oblongo inferne 5-cristato.***

Ad promontoria Cape Granville et Cape York; Reedy, Bailey.

Hæc species arcte accedit ad D. Sumneri, abs cujus varietate grandiflora præcipue divellenda est bracteis longioribus, sepalis intensius coloratis, exterioribus horum tortis et sat falcatis, interioribus insigniter angustioribus, labello profundius trifido inferne distinctius 5-costulato, lobis longioribus, medio horum evidenter quinque-cristulato, columna superne amplius dilatata.

Gustavus Reichenbach, vir celeberrimus, expressionibus nuper contra me semper malevolentibus in amicissimi Mastersii ephemeridibus hortulanorum (Gardener's Chronicle 1878, p. 40, f. 9) notas, quibus D. superbiens a D. Sumneri distinguendum, protulit, postquam definitiones me hic traditas jam typis commisi. D. Sumneri secundum specimen valde imperfectum ab amico Thozet collectioni meæ propriæ contributum satis clare definivi. Cave tamen, ne varietates stirpium passim inter Orchideas valde variabilium et sæpe e speciminibus parcis prima detectione ablatis ægre definiendarum tanquam species accipias. Distinctiones vero D. Mortii (D. Bowmanii, Benth.) et D. Beckleri diu exposui, quamquam lobella exemplarium primum obtentorum insectis mutilata erant. Per plures annos tantum bracteas (nec bracteolas)

inflorescentiæ Orchidearum secundum normas organographiæ recentissimas caute admisi, quod præclaro monographo bene notum. Bracteas margine concurvas dixi aut si mavelis incurvas contra recurvas. Orchidologus hoc tempore peritissimus sed sæpissime sine causa acerbus plantas suo studio favorabiles potius verbis benignis et nobilibus quam more suo irritantibus aut forsan risum concitantibus a detectoribus obtinebit!

IRIDEÆ.

Patersonia graminea.

Benth. Fl. Austr. vi. 408.

Humilior, ***foliis omnibus radicalibus brevibus glabris gramineis haud rigidis, pedunculo terete*** striato folia sæpe ter pluriesve superante basim versus cano-velutino haud nitente, bracteis extimis ovato- vel oblongo-cymbeis obtusis breviusculis, spiculis 2–4-floris, tubo calycis glabro longitudinem loborum exteriorum excedente, lobis interioribus inconspicuis, ***antheris fere sessilibus*** stylo breviter superatis, capsula oblongo-ovata trigona breviuscula, loculis 3–5-spermis, seminibus fuscis angulatis rugoso-papillulosis, raphe latiusculo-lineari.

A portu Gregoryi fere usque ad sinum Shark-Bay; F. M.

Planta pedalis vel humilior. Folia valde laxa, satis acuta, ad summum 6″ longa, sæpe varie breviora, sesquilinea raro latiora. Pedunculi cauliformes scirpei, nullo modo compressi, vix ultra lineam crassi. Spatha tantum 1″ longa, glabra; bractea extima quam proxima circiter triente brevior, quacum margine late scariosa; bracteæ intimæ plane pellucentes, decolores. Calycis tubus tenuissimus, semipollice paulo longior; lobi 4–5‴ longi, cyanei. Filamenta vix ulla. Antheræ oblongæ, lineam paulo excedentes. Pollen pallide flavum, e granulis globosis fere lævibus. Stigmatis lobi parvi, plani, dilatati, pallidi. Germen glabrum. Capsula fere semipollicaris, basi styli rostellata, interdum ad longitudinem 3″ reducta et late ovata. Semina truncato- vel dimidiato-ovata, 1–1½‴ longa. Raphe secus totum latus seminis extendens.

JUNCACEÆ.

Xerotes Ordii.

Altissima, ***foliis prælongis late linearibus*** apice obtusis et integerrimis secus caudicem crassum dense confertis, ***pedunculo longissimo*** ancipite vel compresso-tetragono folia æquante vel iisdem vix ad trientem breviore, paniculæ amplæ et elongatæ ramis verticillatis, floribus masculis conspicue pedicellatis, femineis fere sessilibus utriusque sexus glomerato-verticillatis, ***sepalis majus-***

culis albidis omnibus liberis et fere æquialtis, filamentis inferne dilatatis et adnatis, germine in floribus masculis rudimentorio, staminodiis florum feminorum evolutis, stylo stigmatibus aliquoties longiore.

In vallibus silvaticis ad flumen Shannon, ejus ostium versus; Muir, F. M.

Planta in genere gigantea. Caudex ulnaris vel brevior, usque 3″ crassus. Folia rigida, eis Typharum majorum satis conformia, lævia, usque ad 6′ longa, nisi passim longiora, circiter semipollicem lata, planiuscula, præsertim exsicatione leniter incurvata, eis X. hastilis inter congeneres æmula, sed duplo majora. Pedunculus latitudine foliorum vel paulo angustior. Panicula sæpe 1–1½-pedalis, inodora. Flores eis X. Banksii non dissimiles. Pedicelli florum masculorum bracteas paulo superantes. Bracteæ confertæ, membraneæ, extimæ fuscescentes et sæpe acutæ, ceteræ plerumque obtusæ et albæ, 1½–2‴ longæ. Sepala fere ovata, circiter 2‴ longa, prope basim tantum connata, interdum paulo lilacina, ea florum feminorum eis masculorum rigidiora et interiora exterioribus parum longiora. Stamina sepalis evidenter superata; filamenta inferne plana, superne sensim tenuissima. Antheræ versatiles, flavæ, ovatæ, basi bilobæ. Stylus conico-cylindricus, linea paulo brevior; stigmata brevissima, recurva. Germen trigono-globosum, trigemmulatum. Fructus nondum cognitus.

Species habitu elato præ omnibus superba, systematice juxta X. Brownii locanda, abs qua facile dignocitur magnitudine omnium partium, pedicellis florum masculorum rigidulis calyce nunquam longioribus, colore sepalorum et eorum basibus haud conice conniventibus, nec apicibus unquam acutiusculis. X. Sonderi a nostra nova jam distat brevitate et angustia foliorum pedunculi et paniculæ, ut de aliis notis taceam.

Speciei huic spectatissimæ nomen dedi viri excellentissimi H. Ord, coloniæ Australiæ occidentalis nunc Gubernatoris, generalis exercitus Britannici, ordinis sanctorum Michaelis et Georgii præfecti, mei itineris nuperioris benigni promotoris.

X. hastilis ad flumen Arrowsmith's River usque vergit; F. M. Chamæxeros (Benth. Flor. Austral. vii. 110) a genere Acanthocarpo separari nequit.

Fasciculus LXXXVIII. editus Martio 1878.

FRAGMENTA PHYTOGRAPHIÆ AUSTRALIÆ.

LXXXIX.

CRUCIFERÆ.

Capsella humistrata.

Annua, *glabra, depressissima*, foliis lineari-lanceolatis lacinias dentesve paucos acutos gerentibus vel aliquot integerrimis vel aliis in segmenta tria angusta divisis, racemis pluri-vel multifloris, pedicellis fere capillaribus, *petalis minutis luteis, siliculis ovato- vel rhombeo-rotundis sæpe 4-spermis* valde compressis pedicello conspicue brevioribus, *stigmate pæne sessili*, septo præangusto, seminibus acutiuscule marginatis lævibus.

In planitiebus passim humidis prope flumen Lachlan's River, nec non fluvium Murrumbidgee versus, F. M.; inter fluvios Darling's River et Bogan, L. Morton.

Herbula humo perfecte appressa. Caules plures vel multi e radice brevi simplice, raro spithamam excedentes, passim vix bipollicares. Folia in petiolum brevem angustata, quocum 3–6‴ longa. Racemi 1–4-pollicares. Pedicelli valde patentes, ebracteati, florigeri sesquilineares vel breviores, fructigeri usque 4‴ longi. Sepala ovata vel oblonga, mox patentia, e viridi flavescentia, $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{2}{3}$‴ longa, basi haud protracta, cito decidua. Petala circiter lineam longa, indivisa, æqualia, oblongo-ovata, basi attenuata. Stamina 6, petalis bis terve breviora. Filamenta libera, omnia subulato-linearia, edentula, parum inæqualia. Antheræ flavæ, fere rotundæ, introrsæ. Stigma stylo brevissimo vix latius, depressum, indivisum. Siliculæ 1$\frac{1}{2}$–2‴ longæ, basi acutiusculæ, apice perbreviter acuminatæ et integræ. Semina rotundo-ovata vel fere rotunda, dum sicca $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{3}{4}$‴ longa et tunc margine pellucente cincta, dum humectata mucum gelatinosum satis large emittentia. Funiculi brevissimi. Cotyledones incumbentes, basi arcuatæ, exterior quam radicula ter quaterve longior, ambæ propriam latitu-

dinem longitudine pluries excedentes. Species cum duabus sequentium inter congeneres colore petalorum abnormis, sed similem colorum inconstantiam diu notamus in Nasturtio, Alysso, Draba, Sisymbrio, Heliophila, Brassica, Raphano, Erucaria, Clypeola et pluribus aliis generibus, de quibus vide Bentham et Hooker, genera plant. i. p. 68 et seq.

Capsella ochrantha (Thlaspi ochranthum, F. M. in Benth. Fl. Austral. i. 88) in locis humidis haud procul a fluvio Lachlan's River me recenter inveniebatur. Planta pedem usque alta, habitu foliisque C. cochlearinæ simillima, sed petala sæpe minora et semper intense lutea, stylus brevior et pedicelli utplurimum fructu parum longiores. Fructus longitudine inter 3 et 5‴ variantes, nunc magis in formam rhombeo-ovatam, nunc magis in lanceolari-ovatam vergentes. Septum angusto-lanceolatum. Semina in utroque loculo 2–8 maturantia, turgidula, $\frac{2}{3}$–1‴ longa, brunnea, sicca margine obtusata, madefacta mucum tenacem large exsudantia. Embryo viridis. Radicula cotyledonibus incumbentibus æquilonga. Hæcce planta notatu valde digna indubitanter ad notorrhizeas pertinet, ut e fructibus bene maturatis nunc facillime demonstravi.

Capsella cochlearina (Thlaspi cochlearinum, F. M. Plants of Vict. i. 51) post annos triginta non iterum detecta est, igiturque tantum fructibus semimaturis nota restat; nihilominus propter summam cum C. ochrantha similitudinem nunc e Capsellæ genus excludere nequeo. Tempore detectionis hanc plantam haud temere in Eunomiam posui, subgeneris autem separatione. Præclarus Boissier Eunomiam æque ac Iberidellam jam Æthionemati inter notorrhizeas junxit.

Capsella Drummondi (Thlaspi Drummondi, Benth. Flora Austral.) inter Fowler's Bay et Eucla occurrit, ubi a cl. Richards lecta. Dr. 4. Petala lutea. Cotyledones ovatæ, rectæ; radicula cotyledonibus paulo longior et duplo angustior, nisi decipior oblique dorsalis et non commissuralis. Hujus quoque semina maturata adhuc desunt; sed similitas etiam hanc ad Capsellas trahit. Iisdem ductus considerationibus nunc Thlaspi Tasmanicum (J. Hook. Fl. Tasm. i. 23) intra Capsellæ genus tenere malui, nam affinitas hujus plantæ cum C. Drummondi mihi videbatur eximia, quamquam color petalorum diversus, atque altera planta alpicola, altera autem eremogena.

Hutchinsiæ genus Agardhii locum Polysiphoniæ iterum tenebit, quoniam Hutchinsia a Brownio stabilita suis speciebus partim ad Thlaspi partim ad Capsellam redivit, ut dudum (Plants of Vict. i. 42) exponebam.

Nothothlaspi hinc Capsellæ arcte accedit, illinc propter multitudinem et minutiem seminum sicut funiculos longiusculos tenuissimos ad Menkeam vergit. Geococcus pusillus nunc me repertus in regionibus ad flumina Lachlan's River et Murrumbidgee. Evolutionem hujus plantæ in alterum statum jam ab ill. Bentham

opinatam fortasse in Erysimi normam hactenus nequidquam vestigavi.

Dimorpham autem evolutionem habemus in Cardamine chenopodifolia (Pers. Synops. ii. 195), ut ill. St. Hilaire diu docuit (Fl. Brasiliana ii. 88, t. 106) et de qua præcl. Grisebach nuper fusius scripsit (Nachricht. der Kœn. Ges. der Wiss. zu Gœtting. 1878, 332–341). Alter hujus cardamines status abnormis unico statui Geococci noto respondet.

Liceat quoque plantas notare me nuperrime ad flumen Lachlan's River visas ex ejus regionibus antea nondum notas:

Clematis microphylla, Ranunculus parviflorus, Myosurus minimus, Cardamine laciniata, Lepidium monoplocoides, L. ruderale, Erysimum blennodes (quod frequens), Sisymbrium cardaminoides, Stenopetalum velutinum, Alyssum linifolium, Apophyllum anomalum, Abutilon halophilum, Geranium dissectum, Linum marginale cum varietate leucopetala, Stackhousia linarifolia, Elatine minima, Stellaria multiflora, Spergularia rubra, Calandrinia volubilis, Ptilotus spatulatus, P. obovatus, Tetragonia expansa, Salicornia australis, Enchylæna tomentosa, Salsola kali, Atriplex nummularium, A. leptocarpum, A. halimoides, Chenopodium cristatum, C. atriplicinum, C. nitrariaceum, Chenolea biflora, C. salsuginosa, C. lanaticuspis, Mesembrianthemum australe, M. æquilaterale, Bossiæa Walkeri, Swainsona procumbens (frequens), Lotus Australis var. coccinea, Templetonia egena, Tillæa intricata, T. verticillaris, Galium geminifolium, Asperula oligantha (var. tubo corollæ fere in Galii modum abbreviato), Pimelea microcephala, Angianthus strictus, Craspedia pleiocephala, Leptorrhynchus elongatus, L. pulchellus, Ixiolæna tomentosa, Podolepis acuminata, P. Lessonis, Millotia tenuifolia, Calotis scabiosifolia, C. scapigera, Brachycome calocarpa, Stuartina Muelleri, Gnaphalodes uliginosum, Gnaphalium Japonicum, Helipterum dimorpholepis, Senecio brachyglossus, S. platylepis (frequens), Eclipta platyglossa, Microseris Forsteri, Cymbonotus Lawsonianus, Scævola spinescens, Goodenia glauca, G. heteromera, Limosella Curdieana, Mentha australis, Echinospermum concavum, Eritrichium Australasicum, Verbena officinalis, Prasophyllum alpinum, Arthropodium minus, Bulbine bulbosa, Dianella longifolia, Damasonium australe, Triglochin centrocarpa, Carex inversa, Eriochloa punctata, Agrostis Forsteri, Chloris truncata, Amphibromus Neesii, Agropyrum scabrum, Azolla filiculoides.

Lepidium pedicellosum.

Puberulum, *foliis teneris obovato-lanceolatis* integerrimis planis in basim petiolarem sensim angustatis, pedicellis flore longioribus, petalis spatulato-oblongis sepala breviuscula parum superantibus, staminibus sex, antheris oblongis basi cordatis, siliculis rotundo-

ovatis apicem versus alatis, ***stylo lobos obtusos duplo superante*** libero.

Ad flumen Sherlock-River; J. Forrest.

Altitudo et duratio hujus speciei adhuc ignotæ. Indumentum in inflorescentia patulum, in foliis appressum. Folia utplurimum ½–1″ longa, herbacea, apiculo acuto terminata. Pedicelli pertenues, floriferi circiter 3‴ longi, fructiferi ½–⅔″ longi. Stylus demum fere ⅔‴ longus. Silicula statu nondum plane evoluto vix 2‴ excedens, inferne exalata; alæ ad basim sinus perangusti ½‴ latæ.

Inter congeneres Australianas hæc species L. phlebopetalo proxima est, differens autem indumento, latitudine foliorum, pedicellis elongatis tenuioribus, antheris flavis, lobis siliculæ terminalibus haud acutis et forsan seminibus.

Lepidium papillosum ad sinum maris Shark-Bay vidi.

Cakile maritima viget ad portum Jacksoni (Woolls).

ZYGOPHYLLEÆ.

Zygophyllum ammophilum.

F. M. in Linnæa xxv. 376.

Annuum, glabrum, procumbens, foliis unijugis, petiolo conspicue dilatato, stipulis membraneis, foliolis oblongo- vel lineari-cuneatis, ***floribus minutis tetrandris***, sepalis lanceolatis acuminatis persistentibus, ***petalis albis*** acutis sepala fere æquantibus vel vix superantibus, staminibus corolla brevioribus, ***filamentis exappendiculatis, lobis disci quatuor oblongo-linearibus***, stigmate fere sessili, fructibus parvis ovato-turbinatis tetragonis apteris loculicide dehiscentibus perbreviter pedunculatis, seminibus in loculo 1–4 maturantibus subtiliter granulato-asperulis.

Ad flumina Wimmera, Murray- et Lachlan-River (F. M.), Darling-River (Beckler), ad sinum Port Lincoln (Browne), ad fluvios Warrego (Bailey), Barcoo (Gregory), ad oras Great Bight (Carey), ad fontes Alice-Springs et Charlotte-Waters (Giles), ad Champion-Bay et Murchison-River (F. M.). Huc forsan planta Drummondi 91.

Herba carnosa, haud spinescens. Rami pedales vel breviores. Petioli ⅓–1″ longi, ad 2‴ usque lati. Foliola petiolo fere æquilonga vel paulo longiora, apice sæpe retusa. Stipulæ lanceolato-deltoideæ, vix lineam excedentes. Appendicula petiolum terminans stipulis æmula, sed angustior. Pedunculi bilineares vel breviores, scilicet uniflori, mox reflexi. Sepala fere sesquilinearia. Petala 1–1½‴ longa. Stamina sepalis opposita, 4 vel rarius plura. Filamenta lineari-subulata. Antheræ cordatæ, acutiusculæ, perminutæ, flavæ. Squamæ hypogynæ petalis alternæ, stamina fere semiæquantes, viridulæ, crassiusculæ, apice papilloso-barbellatæ. Stylus brevissimus, vix ullus. Fructus dependentes, circiter 4‴ longi, ad verticem truncatum leniter convexum fere 3‴ lati. Semina saturate

fusca, lineam longitudine æquantia vel paulo excedentia, oblique oblonga vel truncato-ovata, si humectantur copiose mucosa. Raphe prominula, saltem diu adnata. Testa parce lanuginosa. Radicula cotyledonibus ovalibus paulo brevior, sed duplo angustior.

Planta numero staminum in toto suo genere memorabilis, certe immerito Z. Billardierii prius juncta, a cujus forma saltem normali discedit foliis fructibusque minoribus, floribus minimis, pedunculis brevioribus, petalis ab initio albis nunquam longe exsertis, staminum numero ad dimidium reducto, angustia loborum disci, stylo vix ullo et insuper radice annua (in Z. Billardierii semper perenni).

Species etiam plures extra Australiam annuæ, immo Z. simplex, L. mant. 68. Congeneres foliis exacte simplicibus et 2–5-jugis hactenus in Australia non reperiebantur, de quibus vide Chamisso in Linnæa v. 49 ; C. A. Meyer in Flora Altaica ii. 101 ; Boissier Flor. Oriental. i. 910–913 ; Harvey et Sonder Flor. Capens. i. 356–357.

Zygophyllum Billardierii habeo nunc a Flinders-Island (Milligan), Lake Gilles (Burkitt), Great Bight (Richards), Israelite-Bay (Maxwell), Musgrave-Range (Forrest), Greenough-River (F. M.).

Zygophyllum iodocarpum servamus a Barcoo, Bogan, Alice-Springs (C. Giles), Paroo (Malpas) ; occurrit quoque inter plantas Drummondi 91. Fructus siccus usque ad 4‴ longus.

Zygophyllum glaucescens reperi ad Flinders-Range ; legebatur quoque ad Wimmeram (Curdie), Lake Hindmarsh (Everard), Gawler's Range (Ryan), Murrumbidgee (Nolan). Varietatem minutifloram, foliis minoribus, fructibus vix ultra 4‴ longis, seminibus pallidis scilicet læviusculis reperi ad Shark-Bay, et eadem allata a Great Bight (Richards) et a Lake Eyre (E. Giles).

Zygophyllum apiculatum attuli a Lachlan-River, et accepi a Lake Gilles (Burkitt), Currewillighi (Dalton), Darling's Downs (Lau), Ballandool-River (Looker), Herbert's Creek (Bowman), Maranoa (Woolls), Drummond's Range (Wuth). Drumm. 42.

Zygophyllum fructiculosum passim alte scandit ; loci hujus speciei novi sunt : Lake Hindmarsh (Morton), Lake Eyre (E. Giles), Balonne-River (Bowman), Barcoo (Howitt), Mount Finke (E. Giles), Elizabeth's River (Young), Champion-Bay et Greenough-River (F. M.). Fructus in carpidia 1–2-sperma facile secedens, in modum plurium Dodonæarum. Interdum jam primo anno et statu humili fructificat. Varietas platyptera, ab ill. Bentham (Fl. Austr. i. 294) dubitanter Z. fruticulosæ adjuncta, forsan ex horto Sydneyensi botanico veniebat et ad Z. Morgsanam certe approximat, saltem ob filamenta late appendiculata ad sectionem Roeperam duci nequit.

Zygophyllum Howittii speciem antecedentam quidem fructu (obiter inspecto) simulat, longe autem distat foliis sessilibus vix ultra trientem bilobis, calycibus minoribus, fructu monospermo non

in carpidia separabili (nullis suturis dehiscentiam indicantibus), alis consistentiæ firmioris, semine triquetro nunquam compresso, nec inæquilatero, albumine magis copioso, cotyledonibus anguste oblongis haud ovalibus radicula fere triplo haud vix duplo longioribus. Fructus structura in toto genere insolita, si excipimus Z. xanthoxylum (Sarcozygium xanthoxylum, Bunge in Linnæa xvii. 7, t. 1), quod jam ill. Bentham et Hooker (Gen. Plant. i. 267) fere ad Zygophyllum trahebant, præeunte Miquelio (in Lehm. Pl. Preiss. i. 164). Flores Z. Howittii probabiliter plures alios characteres pro diagnosi ostendent.

Nitraria Schoberi (L. Sp. Pl. edit. secunda 638) nomadibus ad fluvium Murrayi "Tillani," ad flumen Murchisoni "Wuba-yadie" vocatur. Hic frutex nunc notandus a Kangaroo-Island (Waterhouse), Cape Nelson (Allitt), Lachlan-River et Shark-Bay (F. M.), South-West Bay (Oldfield). Solum calcareum præfert. Positionem Nitrariæ inter Zygophylleas (Plants Indig. to the Colony of Victoria i. 98) primum indicavi, quamquam beatus Miquel (genus quidem haud recognoscens) dudum ad ipsum Zygophyllum tulit, dum planta Preissii mihi ignota.

Tribulus Hystrix (R. Br. in Sturt's Centr. Austral. ii. append. 69; T. lanatus, Walp. Annal. Bot. Syst. ii. 243) petala interdum policem longa producit, ut in exemplaribus circum lacum Amadei a Giles obtentis notavi. Species eadem nascitur in archipelago Dampierii (Hughan and Walcott).

Tribulus terrestris (L. Sp. Pl. 387) nomen suum jam accepit a de l'Obel (plantarum seu stirpium icones ii. 84, anno 1581); simili modo 113 aliæ plantæ nomina generica et specifica iis Linnæi prorsus æqualia a scriptoribus vetustioribus acceperunt, ut in opusculo de plantis Novæ Guineæ (Papuan Plants i. 37–40) nuper iterum demonstravi. T. terrestris per totam Australiam interiorem et tropicam copiose dispersus est. Huic olim junxi T. cistoidem, quod præclarus Oliver (Flora of Tropical Africa i. 284) bene confirmavit.

Tribulus Solandri certe includit T. angustifoliam, ut e repetito cautoque examine perplurium exemplarium vivorum definiebam. Austrum versus occurrit usque Pelican-Creek (Bowman) et Suttor's River (Dorsay).

MALVACEÆ.

Hibiscus Goldsworthii.

(Sect. Bombicella.)

Frutescens, *setuloso-hispidissimus, foliis parvis rhombeo- vel cordato-rotundis elobis vel breviter trilobis acute dentatis* petiolo vix longioribus, pedicellis axillaribus solitariis secus summitatem ramulorum racemosis calyce brevioribus, *involucri segmentis* 7–9 *latiuscule linearibus* acutis dimidium vel dodrantem calycem

æquantibus persistentibus, calycis profunde partiti laciniis lanceolatis 3–5-nerviis immarginatis, petalis magnis versus marginem exteriorem hispidis, columna glabra corollam semiæquante, filamentis geminis antheras longitudine fere duplo excedentibus, polline rufescente, stylis superne liberis, stigmatibus atro-purpureis, ***capsula glabra*** calyce paulo breviore ovato-globosa, ***seminibus lanato-villosis*** in quovis loculo 6–8 maturantibus.

Ad flumen Sherlock-River; J. Forrest.

Indumentum nullibi rite stellatum, pallide flavescens, solummodo e setis constans. Ramuli satis robusti, habitum forsan fruticosum indicantes, setulis irritantibus patentissimis simplicibus obsessi. Folia graciliter petiolata; ea ramulorum (quæ tantum vidi) plerumque ¾–1″ longa, setulis in utraque pagina sæpius ternatis ad marginem sæpius simplicibus armata. Stipulæ lineares, semipollicem attinentes, cum pedicellis involucris et calycibus setoso-hispidæ. Pedicelli utplurimum 4–7‴ longi, prope basim articulati. Calyces circiter pollicem longi; laciniæ tubo pluries longiores, intus præter setulas juxta apicem sitas glabræ. Petala circiter 2″ longa, exsiccatione cœrulescentia, basim versus atropurpurea, antice obtusangula. Antheræ fere ad columnæ basim extendentes. Capsula satis tenera, extus intusque glabra. Semina præter indumentum patens longiusculum circiter 1½‴ metientia.

Speciem ornamenti gratia colendam tribui honorabili Rogerio Goldsworthy, coloniæ Australiæ occidentalis ministro primario, ordinis sanctorum Michaelis et Georgii socio, sub cujus benigno auxilio itinera plura per illius territorii regiones perduxi.

Affinitas hancce speciem in viciniam H. setulosi ducit; caret autem glandularum, folia sunt minora, laciniæ calycis longiores, petala haud fere glabra, capsula non hirsuto-tomentosa, semina numerosa longivestita.

H. Drummondi propter indumentum stellare brevius, folia profundius lobata, capsulam hispidam longe pedunculatam cum nostra nova confundi nequit.

Hibiscus rhodopetalus videtur species perennis, quæ etiam a Sutherland ad flumen Flindersi reperta.

Hibiscus trionum austrum versus usque Illawarra occurrit fide equitis Camera.

H. cannabinus (L. Sp. Plant. edit sec. 979) includit H. radiatum, observante præcl. Masters in Oliver's Fl. of Trop. Africa i. 204.

H. divaricatus crescit haud procul a portu Jacksoni ad Foxground (Woolls), nascitur quoque ad Richmond-River (Camera).

H. heterophyllus ad Wollongong altitudine 20′ superbit, trunco tunc pedis diametro (Woolls).

H. splendens ad Illawarra extendit (Camera); nec non ad Mount Elliott crescit (Fitzalan).

H. setulosus ad Cave Creek ab Armit repertus est.

H. pentaphyllus ob plantam homonymam Roxburghii (quæ autem ad H. Manihot pertinet) nuperius nomen H. Gibsoni (Stocks in J. Hook. Fl. of Brit. Ind. i. 339) assumebat.

H. tiliaceus secus flumen Richmond-River Novam Austro-Cambriam intrat (Maria Hodgkinson).

H. Farragei prope Eucla crescit (Richards).

H. cuneiformis ad Shark-Bay et flumen Murchisoni versus usque 10′ altus ; folia sæpe 3-partita ; petala alba, passim rosea, nunquam flava.

Lagunaria Patersonii fide notæ Fitzgeraldi altitudinem 70′ attinet, trunco prope basim circumferantiam 15′ attinente. Prope hoc genus inseratur Camptostemon Schultzii (Masters in J. Hook. Icon. Plant. tab. 1119).

Sida lepida occurrit foliis ovato-cordatis usque 2″ longis, pedunculis passim prope medium articulatis, petalis usque 10‴ longis.

Sida inclusa nascitur ad Macdonnell's Range (E. Giles) et Mackinlay's Ranges (Sutherland). Petala lutea, vix semiexserta.

Abutilon oxycarpum crescit ad Illawarra (Camera).

Abutilon micropetalum ad portum Denisonii obvium (Fitzalan).

Abutilon otocarpum ad lacum Eyrei obtentum et me ipso ad flumen Murray. Carpidia usque 20.

Abutilon auritum ad Mount Elliott a Fitzalan inventum.

Gossypium australe ad flumen Comet-River reperit P. O'Shanesy, qui prope basim segmentorum involucri glandulam rubram depressam notavit.

Gossypium thespesioides, F. M. Fragm. ix. 127 ; Todaro Prodr. Monograph. Gen. Gossypii, p. 7 (1878) a Libero Barone Todaro in Gossypii genus admissum est, ut species sequentes : *G. Cunninghami*, Tod. l. c. p. 7 (Fugosia punctata, Benth. Flor. Austr. i. 220) ; *G. costulatum*, Tod. l. c. p. 7 (Fugosia latifolia, Benth. l. c.) ; *G. populifolium*, F. M. Fragm. ix. 127.

Thespesia populnea, Soland. in Annal. du Mus. de Paris ix. 290, t. 8, fig. 2 (1807) exocarpio quinque-valvato ab endocarpio indehiscente coriaceo secedente genus bene limitatum repræsentat.

Adansonia Gregorii jam brevitate pedunculorum fructigerorum eximia ab A. digitata distinguenda est. Fructus A. Madagascariensis a Baillon recenter descriptæ comparationem cum eo congenerum requirit.

Bombax Malabarica obtenta est ad Endeavour-River a Persietz.

Leguminosæ.

Sesbania brachycarpa.

Altior, glabra, annua, foliolis parvis oblongis, pedicellis calyce duplo longioribus, *petalis purpurascentibus*, supremo latiore quam longo, imis rotundato-obtusis, antheris vix inæqualibus, *legumi-*

nibus breviusculis oligospermis torulosis apteris latiusculis brevissime rostratis, seminibus majusculis viridi-fuscis.

In planitiebus austro-orientalibus Carpentariæ præcipue in planitiebus ad flumen Flindersii ; Armit.

Planta 10–15′ alta, non tamen perennis. Folia summa (me tantum visa) 2–5″ longa, breviuscule petiolata. Foliola plana, opaca, 3–4‴ longa, brevissime petiolulata, minute apiculata. Racemi pluriflori, folia vix superantes. Calyces breviter deltoideo-dentati, circiter sesquilineam alti, ætate decidui. Petala ex annotatione inventoris albida et cœrulescentia ; supremum 3–4‴ longum, 4–5‴ latum, nec callosum nec punctatum ; ima paulo breviora. Stamina normalia. Antheræ sulphureæ, ovatæ. Stylus glaber. Legumen tantum 1½–2½″ longum, sed 2½–3‴ latum, nullo modo tortum, passim dispermum. Semina nitentia, oblongo-ovata, leniter truncata, fere 2‴ longa, lævia.

Species propter brevitatem leguminum ad S. paludosam (Cand. Prodr. ii. 265) accedit, sed jam racemis plurifloris et corollarum colore videtur specifice diversa ; habitu autem simulat S. Ægyptiacam, quæ tamen flores gerit majores, petala inferiora acutiuscula, calyces diu persistentes, legumina sæpe longissima angustiora et eminenter rostrata, semina tenuiora fusca. Nihilominus omnes congeneres iterum ex omnibus suis terris caute comparandæ et de novo circumscribendæ sunt.

S. Ægyptiaca ad Carpentariam talem attinet altitudinem, ut nativi e caulibus jacula facere queant.

S. grandiflora (Pers. Syn. ii. 316, non Miq. Fl. Ind. Batav. i. 288) ad flumen Fortescue's River a Marianna Crouch reperiebatur.

S. aculeata passim jam altitudine digitali floret. Pedunculi tunc uniflori, haud racemigeri.

De aliquot synonymis specierum vide Kurz in Journ. Asiat. Soc. 1876, p. 271.

Acacia Baueri.

Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot. i. 344. (Sect. Brunioidæ.)

Fruticosa, glaberrima vel ramulis breviter pilosulis, *phyllodiis 4–7 verticillatis tenui-teretiusculis apice recurvis* vix mucronulatis subtus unisulceis, stipulis obliteratis, pedunculis solitariis phyllodia fere æquantibus vel breviter superantibus monocephalis, capitulo parvo globoso pluri- haud multifloro, bracteis lineari-subulatis, calycis dentibus acutis suo tubo fere duplo brevioribus, corolla quinquedentata calycem triente excedente, legumine parvo falcato compresso inter semina vix contracto haud distincte stipitato, seminibus longitudinaliter sitis anguste oblongo-ellipsoideis strophiolo aliquoties longioribus.

Ad ostium fluminis Richmond-River ; Fawcett.

Fruticulus circiter sesquipedalis. Rami graciles, pertenues, haud angulosi. Phyllodia ⅓–⅔″ longa, ⅓–⅔‴ crassa. Pedunculi

tenuissimi. Capitula 2–3‴ metientia. Legumina circiter pollicem longa, sesquilineam lata, 1–3-sperma; valvæ haud crassæ. Semina 2–3‴ longa, circiter $\frac{2}{3}$‴ lata; areola secus fere totam seminis longitudinem extendens. Strophiolum juxta hilum nigrescens, abhinc pallidum, latiusculum, circum basim seminis irregulariter curvatum et contortum, in funiculum brevem capillarem desinens.

R. Brown et F. Bauer plantam suam forsan a flumine Hunteri habuerunt. Unica species e serie Brunnioidarum in Nova Austro-Cambria obtenta et forsan obtinenda.

Acacia homaloclada.

(Sect. Plurinerves.)

Glabra, ***ramulis complanatis, phyllodiis anguste falcato-lanceolatis trinerviis*** sessilibus prope basim glanduliferis, venis inter nervos remotiusculis patulis, pedunculis axillaribus 2–5 vel passim solitariis capitulo globoso fere duplo longioribus, ***bracteis rhombeo-lanceolatis acuminatis*** stipitatis flores juniores superantibus, sepalis 5 spatulato-linearibus ciliolatis petala basi coalita saltem semiæquantibus, ***leguminibus rectiusculis*** elongate oblongo-linearibus valde compressis, ***seminibus lenticularibus opacis ad dodrantem vel circum-circum funiculo nigro reduplicato cinctis.***

In insula Hinchinbrook-Island; Dallachy.

Frutex circiter 5′ altus. Rami ex inventoris nota apice cernui. Ramuli vix ultra 2‴ lati. Phyllodia crassiuscule chartacea, bene evoluta 2–4″ longa, $\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{2}{3}$″ lata, in apicem sensim angustata sed non acutata. Bracteæ ad basim pedunculorum latæ, acutæ, striatæ. Pedunculi capillari-filiformes, $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{3}{4}$″ longi. Bracteæ florales sæpe supra basin stipiti tenuissimo impositæ. Flores in capitulo satis numerosi. Corolla glabra, vix ultra lineam longa. Legumina 2–4″ longa, circiter 4–5‴ lata, inter semina lenissime contracta; valvarum consistentia satis tenuis. Semina rotunda, valde compressa, in fructibus paucis suppetentibus forsan non complete maturis subtilissime striolata, nigra, vix super dimidiam valvarum latitudinem extendentia, areolam ovatam exhibentia, circiter 2‴ metientia. Funiculus haud in arillum incrassatus.

Discrimina inter hanc Acaciam et A. complanatam quidem levissima, sed nihilominus specifica, quantum parca exemplarium series me edocuit; phyllodia nempe tantum trinervia sicut ramuli angustiora, pedunculi sæpe pauciores, bracteæ ad anthesim usque flores superantes cum iis ad basim pedunculorum sitis non antice rotundatæ, semina neque admodum turgida nec e nigro-fuscescente et fulvide zonato-variegata, funiculus haud pallescenti-fuscus. Accedit quoque nova hæc aliquot notis ad A. latescentem.

A. complanata in collibus schistosis ad flumina Burnett's River et Gympie-Creek (O'Shanesy) nec non ad fluvium Richmond-River (Ramsay) ramulos 5‴ latos, phyllodia ad 4″ longa et $1\frac{1}{2}$″ lata et

legumina passim recta producit. Jam altitudine 4-pedali floret. In statu abnormi nisi valde juvenili phyllodia rhombeo-rotunda usque $3\frac{1}{2}''$ lata occurrunt. Semina semper fere rotunda.

Acacia cincinnata.

(Sect. Dimidiatæ.)

Primum parce sericea, demum glabrescens, ramulis mox teretiusculis, ***phyllodiis anguste falcato-lanceolatis chartaceis trinerviis venoso-striolatis et parum reticulatis, nervis ante basim marginis alterius confluentibus, spicis axillaribus*** solitariis vel geminis tenuibus, floribus remotiusculis, calycis dentibus quinque deltoideis suo tubo brevioribus, corollæ quinquefidæ laciniis tubo semiexserto fere æquilongis, ***leguminibus cincinnato-spiralibus*** angustis valde compressis anfractuum arcta appropinquatione cylindrum brevem formantibus, seminibus lucentibus ovatis, ***funiculo luteolo utplurimum utrinque sursum et deorsum semen laxe cingente et superante ad hilum haud arillaceo-incrassato*** basim versus torto vel conduplicato.

Ad sinum oceanicum Rockingham's Bay et in insula Gould's Island; Dallachy.

Altitudo arboris vel fruticis mihi incognita. Phyllodia in petiolum conspicuum vel basim petiolarem angustata, inter 4–6″ longa et $\frac{2}{3}$–1″ lata, crebre et subtiliter striata. Glandula marginalis depressa, ad petiolum sita. Spicæ breviter pedunculatæ, pleræque 2–3″ longæ; rachis gracillima, diu sericeo-pubescens. Bracteæ calyce breviores, satis latæ, acutæ. Calyces sericeo-pilosuli, fere latiores quam longi, circiter $\frac{1}{3}'''$ alti. Corolla lineam paulo excedens, cum stylo glabra. Pollinia in utroque antheræ loculo 2–5 e granulis 24 constantia, diametro ·00105 pollicis metientia, et hanc polliniorum structuram in pluribus congeneribus observavi. Germen sericeo-tomentosum. Legumen 2–3‴ latum, in cylindrum unciam altum vel breviorem contortum, prorsus dehiscens, extus pruina cœrulescenti-glauca superfusum. Semina longitudinaliter sita, atra, circiter 2‴ longa, conspicue compressa, areolam magnam ellipticam utrinque ostendentia. Funiculus dilute vitellinus, pertenuis, interdum secus alterum seminis marginem haud duplicatus, fragilis.

Species facile recognita, A. Mangio et A. holosericeæ proxima, ramulis haud acutangulis, phyllodiis sæpe angustioribus et acutioribus, venis copiosius longitudinalibus parcius anastomosantibus, leguminum cyclis mutue sese tangentibus igiturque fere contiguis nec tantum laxe et irregulariter contortis, tandem etiam cursu funiculi discriminanda est. Forma leguminum arcte spiralis fere eadem est ac ea A. cochliocarpæ et A. juliferæ, quarum illa propter formam et nervationem phyllodiorum, spicas breves, calycem in sepala solutam sicut funiculum sub semine arillaceum longe ab-

strahenda. A. julifera jam phyllodiis angustioribus haud Dimidiatarum instar nervatis, funiculi situ et ejusdem prope hilum dilatione ab A. cincinnata sejungitur.

Acacia Mangium (Willd. Spec. Plant. iv. 1053) inter plantas Australianas exstat; occurrit enim ad Cleveland-Bay (Johnson), quantum e statu fructifero exemplarium transmissorum judico. Glabrities, nervorum pars confluens a margine folii remota (quamquam eo usque variabilis) et arillus luteus ad alteram seminis extremitatem contortuplicatus in planta archipelagi Indici et ea Australiæ congruunt; flores autem utriusque adhuc comparatione egent. A. holosericea per suam varietatem glabram a sinu marino Edgecombe-Bay obtentam forsitan in A. Mangium transit. Vide quoque notas de his speciebus in opusculo meo: Papuan Plants i. 103.

Acacia suberosa fruticem 3–12-pedalem constituit. Foliola supra concava. Capitula pauciflora, pedunculo longiora, ob flores omnes sursum confertos fere turbinata. Calyces bracteis latiusculis aliquoties longiores, ad trientem quinque-dentati, apicem versus sericeo-pubescentes, fere 2‴ longi. Corolla e calyce perbreviter emersa; lobi corollæ tubo fere ter breviores, extus sericei. Stamina scilicet libera, ad dimidiam eorum longitudinem inclusa; filamenta forsan non intense lutea; antheræ saturate fuscæ.

Myrtaceæ.

Eucalyptus ochrophloia.

(Sect. Leiophloiæ.)

Arborea, ramulis parum angulatis, foliis sparsis falcato- v. oblongo-lanceolatis concoloribus utrinque nitentibus irregulariter poroso-punctatis, ***venis parum patentibus*** cum venulis anostomosantibus, peripherica a margine remota, umbellis axillaribus solitariis vel corymboso-confertis, ***pedicellis pedunculo haud dilatato longioribus sensim in tubum calycis obconicum longiusculum leniter quadrangularem transientibus***, ***operculo conico acutato*** longitudinem tubi calycis vix semiæquante, ***staminibus exterioribus anantheris*** numerosis, antheris cordatis v. renatis sæpe truncatis, stigmate crassitiem styli haud excedente, fructibus clavato-ovatis truncatis tri- rarius quadri-loculatis, ***margine orificii tenui ultra valvas alte protenso***, seminibus sterilibus perbrevibus.

Ad ripas et in planitiebus secus fluvios Warrego et Paroo.

Arbor 50-pedalis v. humilior. Cortex lævis, dilute fuscescenti-flavidus, quare arbor "Yellow-Jacket" vocata (Giles, Bailey). Folia 4–6″ longa, sæpe inter ⅔ et 1″ lata, parum inæquilatera, in petiolum vix longiusculum angustata; venæ haud crassæ, sed prominulæ; poræ copiosæ, difformes, nec in modum copioso-oleigerarum regulariter rotundatæ, sed anguliter effluentes et magnitudine variantes, quo charactere sicut modificatione columnæ

placentigeræ species sæpe clare separabiles. Calycis tubus addito pedicello ad pollicem usque longus, passim brevior. Operculum fere 3‴ altum. Stamina ante expansionem inflexa. Antheræ utrinque rimula irregulari sæpe verticali dehiscentes. Stylus staminibus conspicue brevior. Fructus circiter semipollicares, vix ultra 3‴ crassi, minus angulati; valvæ perbreves. Semina pleraque (saltem sterilia) vix ½‴ metientia.

Hæc nova species ab E. gracili removetur foliis majoribus prominule venosis minus perspicue punctatis, pedicellis calycibusque longioribus, filamentis pallide flavidulis procerioribus, antheris majoribus distinctius rimigeris, operculo acutiore, fructibus bis terve majoribus sensim conice contratis; ab E. paniculata divellitur foliis magis nitentibus, venis eorum crassioribus minus patentibus, peripherica parum a margine remota, calycibus longioribus, staminibus sterilibus valde numerosis, stigmate haud peltato, fructibus magis elongatis sensim in pedicellum contractis, nec non corticis coloratione et structura.

Eucalyptus Baileyana.

(Sect. Pachyphloiæ.)

Arborea, ramulis angulatis, ***foliis sparsis chartaceis falcato-lanceolatis glauco-virentibus*** opacis creberrime punctatis, venis tenuissimis modice patentibus, peripherica a margine remotiuscula, umbellis axillaribus lateralibusque solitariis 7–10-floris pedunculo leniter compresso impositis, calycibus brevissime pedicellatis, tubo longitudinem operculi semiovati vel fere hemisphærici acutiusculi paulo excedente, staminibus omnibus fertilibus, antheris late cordatis, ***fructibus globoso-urceolaribus triloculatis, margine orificii tenui, valvis deltoideis brevissime exsertis.***

Ad sinum marinum Moreton-Bay rara; Bailey.

Cortex fibrosus, tam in ramis quam in trunco persistens, intus tenax et flavescens. Lignum, monente inventore, flavidulum. Folia 3–5″ longa, ½–1″ lata, concoloria, nitore privata, punctis parum pellucentibus copiosissime notata; venæ occultæ, haud pinnato-confertæ. Pedunculi floriferi circiter semipollicares, fructiferi ad duplum extensi. Alabastra capitato-conferta, clavato-cylindracea; flores statu evoluto nondum me visi. Stamina ante expansionem inflexa. Pedicelli fructiferi 2–4‴ longi. Fructus 5–7‴ longi et lati, lenissime striato-rugulosi, basi obtusissimi; valvæ interdum ultra os calycis haud extendentes. Semina adhuc ignota.

Species fructus forma aliquotenus accedit E. dichromophloiæ, aliter autem longe diversa. Vera hujus arboris affinitas e floribus expansis demum melius demonstranda.

Eucalyptus virgata saltem Benthami nunc nota e Tasmania boreali-orientali prope George's Bay (Bissill, Simson), ubi in

tractu granitico provenit. Ad sectionem Hemiphloiarum pertinet, quamquam suo loco Ironbark-tree vocatur. Cortex in parte trunci saltem inferiore profunde sulcatus. Ad Illawarram a Camera reperiebatur, prope montem Gambier a Doctore Wehl. Stamina sterilia nonnunquam numerosa. Species, observante Rev. Dr. Woolls, persimilis E. hæmastomæ, et fortasse hujus status frutescens in tractu altiore Blue Mountains proveniens veram E. virgatam sistit.

Eucalyptus obliqua jam in Aitoni Hort. Kew. edit. secunda iii. 193 e Tasmania a navarcho Furneaux allata notatur. Salisb. Pardis. Lond. 15. Ad montes secus St. Vincent's Gulf silvas constituit; descriptio Schlechtendalii (Linnæa xx. 656) etsi imperfecta E. fabrorum nullo modo E. viminalem, sed E. obliquam indicat.

Eucalyptus capitellata in Novam Angliam extendit.

Eucalyptus piperita crescit ad Moreton-Bay (Bailey), in Nova Anglia (C. St.). Folia nitentia, eis E. hæmastomæ similia, in plantula primi anni pilosulo-scabra vel aspera. Arbor minus alta quam E. pilularis, ad Hemiphloias pertinens, ut jam Woollsio observatum est. Cursus venarum alius quam speciei sequentis.

Eucalyptus pilularis ad Wigton (Watson), Richmond-River (Fawcett), Illawarra (Kirton) occurrit. Arbor usque 180′ alta, ad Hemiphloias accedens (Woolls). Folia sæpe opaca, et fere semper paginam superam saturatius virentem ostendentia.

Eucalyptus marginata jam a Donn (Hort. Cantabr. ed. secund. 1802) divulgata apparuit. Aiton fil. hanc jam inter plantas Menziesii indicabat (Hort. Kew. ed. sec. iii. 192).

Eucalyptus hæmastoma melius Hemiphloiis quam Leiophloiis adnumeratur.

Eucalyptus macrocarpa gerit semina sterilia ex parte angustissima, usque ad 3‴ longa; fertilia cano-fusca, nigrescentia, reticulato, supra convexa, subtus radiato-costata; ala horum marginans nucleo sæpe fere æquilata. Filamenta rubra.

Eucalyptus miniata gerit semina fertilia quadrato- vel truncato-ovata, 2½–4‴ longa, margine acutangula, sed non alata, supra lævia, ad hilum ample foveolata; sterilia pertenuia 1½–2‴ longa.

Eucalyptus cornuta var. Lehmanni in Bot. Mag. 6140 illustratur.

Eucalyptus Gunnii folia in stirpe primi anni orbicularia, 1–1½″ metientia, pulverulento-cana habet.

Eucalyptus Luehmanniana.

Alte arborea, ramulis robustis apice valde angulosis, foliis sparsis latiuscule petiolatis crassiusculis concoloribus falcato-lanceolatis imperforatis, venis remotiusculis prominulis angulo valde acuto divergentibus per venulas parce anastomosantibus, vena peripherica a folii margine conspicue remota, ***pedunculis***

axillaribus solitariis 5–9-floris valde compressis fere cuneato-dilatatis cum calycibus et ramulis pruinoso albicantibus, calycis tubo in pedicellum crassum sensim desinente quocum anguloso, *operculo angulari-striato inferne pyramidali-hemisphærico superne in rostrum breviusculum sensim protracto* junctis tubo et pedicello fere duplo breviore, staminibus omnibus fertilibus, *antheris fere reniformibus* divaricato-dehiscentibus, stigmate styli crassitiem non excedente, *fructibus sæpe sex-loculatis* pæne semi-ovatis breviter pedicellatis, vertice leniter adscendente orificium late marginante, valvis inclusis, seminibus sterilibus sua latitudine vix duplo longioribus.

In terra tabulari arenoso-rupestri circiter 2000′ alta, milliaria octo Anglica septentrionem versus a pago Bulli, inter glaream ferrugineam rarissima; W. Kirton.

Arbor usque 20′ alta. Cortex lævis, plumbeo-cinereus. Ramuli ætate teretiusculi. Petioli fere pollicem longi, tortuli, $1\frac{1}{2}$–2‴ lati. Folia coriacea, 3–6″ longa, $\frac{3}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$″ lata, tenui-acuminata, nitidula. Pedunculi $\frac{1}{2}$–1″ longi, ancipites, apice 3–4‴ lati. Alabastra saltem sicca longitudinaliter rugosa. Operculum vix 3‴ altum; rostrum ejusdem paulisper curvulum, nunc satis acutum, nunc obtusiusculum. Staminum longiora vix 3‴ metientia; filamenta ochroleuca, ante expansionem inflexa. Antheræ colore filamentorum, glandula minuta terminatæ. Stylus staminibus brevior. Fructus 4–5‴ longi, ruguloso-striati; vertex fuscus, nitens, inter calycis tubum et orificium 1‴ circiter latus. Semina fertilia mihi ignota, sterilia pæne lineam longa.

Hæc species in seriem Renantherarum Benthami pertinet; ab E. virgata ob glaucedinem albidam, venas foliorum magis divergentes, flores majores, operculum acuminatum et rugatum, stamina omnia antheras perfectas gerentia, fructus potius turbinatos et evidenter angulatos jam separatur; ab E. coccifera foliis majoribus, pedunculis latioribus, pedicellis longioribus, operculo haud valde depresso nec non loculorum fructus numero eminenter differt; ab E. pilulari venis foliorum crassioribus minus divergentibus, paginis foliorum concoloribus, umbellis nullis paniculatis, pedunculis latioribus, floribus majoribus haud insigniter rugatis, fructibus longioribus minus turgidis sæpissime sex-loculatis angulato-striatis vertice latius marginatis sicut colore ramulorum et inflorescentiæ albescente jam separatione eget; tandem ab E. rigida. (Sieb. non Hoffm.) Foliis majoribus eximie inæquilateris, pedunculis amplius dilatatis, calycibus majoribus, operculo altiore in rostrum conspicuum protracto, fructibus ad basim obtusioribus haud quadriloculatis, verticis margine non descendente et iterum colore cœrulescenti-albo super ramulos pedunculos calycesque fuso suam separationem bene vindicat.

Speciem dicavi cl. G. Luehmann, Musei mei jam per plures annos custodi.

Eucalyptus miniata gerit semina fertilia quadrato- vel truncato-ovata, 2½–4‴ longa, margine acutangula, sed non alata, supra lævia, subtus ad hilum 1½–2‴ longum ample foveolata, sterilia pertenuia.

Eucalyptus cæsia.

Benth. Flor. Austral. iii. 227.

Ramulis inflorescentiis *candicans,* illis teretiusculis, foliis sparsis gracile petiolatis anguste lanceolatis parum inæquilateris basin versus vel inferne latioribus subtilissime vel immerse penniveniis, glandulis oleigeris porisque occultis, vena peripherica margini folii fere contigua, *pedunculis axillaribus solitariis bi-quinque-floris pedicellisque elongatis* teretiusculis, illis denique decurvis, *fructibus magnis campanulato-semiovatis 5–6-loculatis* ruguloso-striatis, margine verticis extus tenui sed latiuscule descendente et circum orificium explanato, *apicibus valvarum angustis acutis* ultra laminam cingentem exsertis, seminibus apteris.

In Australia occidentali, forsan e locis flumini Murchisonii vicinis; J. Drummond.

Ramuli satis validi. Folia petiolo ½–1″ longo imposita, tenui-coriacea sive crasso-chartacea, 2½–5″ longa, 5–12‴ lata; venæ haud valde patentes. Flores non exstantes. Pedunculi fructiferi 1–1½″ longi. Pedicelli ⅔–1″ metientes. Fructus semiovati et simul paululum urceolati, statu juniore insigniter campanulati, maturati ¾–1″ longi, extus pruinoso-albicantes, rarissime quadri-loculares; pars valvarum exserta lineam vix excedens et margini fructus extimo vix æquialta. Semina fertilia ovata vel fere rotundata, plus minusve angulata, circiter lineam metientia, subtilissime reticulari-striolata; sterilia fertilibus sæpe aliquoties angustiora, e forma truncato-clavata in quadratam vel triangulatam variantia.

Eucalyptus gamophylla.

Pruinoso-glauca, ramulis haud angulatis, *foliis oppositis æquilateris inferne omnino connatis sursum lanceolatis* deorsum latioribus patentim penniveniis reticulari-venulosis, vena peripherica a margine irregulariter remotiuscula, pedunculis perbrevibus tenuibus teretibus bi- v. trifloris passim unifloris, pedicellis brevissimis, *calycibus fructiferis longiusculis cylindraceo-hemiellipsoideis* exangulatis, valvis tribus rarius quatuor fere deltoideis prope marginem perangustum orificii insertis, seminibus fertilibus sterilia magnitudine pluries excedentibus apteris.

In monte Pyrten tractus Hammersley-Range, altitudine 2,500′ supra mare; J. Forrest.

De habitu nihil scio. Folia in ramulis 2–2½″ longa, inferne ¾–1″ lata, rigidula, concoloria. Flores præter summos axillares.

Stamina cum stylo ignota. Fructus fere ½″ longi. Semina fertilia circiter-sesquilineam longa, acutangula, compressa, membranulam angustissimam imperfecte cingentem gerentia.

Ab E. perfoliata (R. Br. in Benth. Fl. Austr. iii. 253) separatur jam foliis minoribus, calycis tubo bis longiore quam lato, fructu pluries minore haud urceolato. Exacta hujus speciei affinitas e staminum forma serius demonstranda, qua forsan in viciniam E. pruinosæ vel E. melanophloiæ trahenda.

Eucalyptus Abergiana.

(Sect. Rhytiphloiæ.)

Arborea, lævis, ***foliis sparsis coriaceis ovato- vel elongato-lanceolatis vix inæquilateris subtilissime penniveniis supra nitentibus subtus opacis*** imperforatis, vena peripherica margini fere contigua vel perparum remota, ***paniculis terminalibus, pedunculis crassis teretiusculis*** ultimis 2–6 floris, ***pedicellis nullis*** vel brevissimis, calycis albescentis tubo truncato-ovato longitudinem operculi pæne hemisphærici fere duplo excedente exangulato, staminibus omnibus fertilibus ante expansionem infractis, antheris fere longitudinaliter dehiscentibus ovatis, ***fructibus magnis urceolari-ovatis,*** margine verticis tenui, valvis quatuor inclusis primum horizontalibus, ***seminibus fertilibus longe alatis*** sterilia perangusta longitudine multoties excedentibus.

In vicinia sinus Rockingham's Bay ad montes; Dallachy.

Arbor prælta. Rami primarii valde expandentes. Lignum internum valde durum, rubellum. Ramuli in aliis stirpibus modice tenues et paulisper angulati, in aliis admodum crassi et omnino teretes. Petioli ¾–1½″ longi. Folia 2½–4″ longa, passim longiora, raro in formam ovatam abbreviata, 1–2″ lata, sæpe sursum longiuscule angustata, crebre et patentissime venosa, basi obtusata. Panicula fere corymbosa; pedunculi ultimi plerumque pollicares, cum ramulis et calycibus imperfecte cinerascentes, quibus cum nec lævissimi, nec nitentes. Calyces inaperti ovati, vix sutura bene definita circumscissi, potius horizontalitur rumpentes ad instar E. Preissii, quo modo structura calycina operculi clare demonstratur; tubus sub anthesi circiter semipollicaris, interdum postea paulo turbinatus; operculum crassiusculum, obtusissimum. Staminum exteriorum aliquot anantherea. Filamenta ex inventore albida, siccatione autem aurantiaco-fulvida saltem juniora; filamentorum longiora 4–5‴ metientia. Antheræ vix ½‴ longæ; loculi connectivo latiusculo separati. Stylus calyce semiinclusus, staminibus superatus; stigma lenissime dilatatum. Fructus pollicem æquantes vel paulo excedentes, exangulati; valvæ deltoideæ, vix sesquilineam attinentes, prorsus inclusæ. Semina fertilia valde compressa, antice membranam fere semiovatam gerentia, quacum circiter 4‴ longa.

Speciei venustæ apposui nomen præclari Ernesti Alberg, M.D., Ch. M., qui primus eucalyptos in regionibus secus flumen La Plata-River coluit, species numerosas ibidem suis observationibus subjecit et librum fructuosum, "Irrigacion y Eucalyptus," Buenos Aires, 1874 edidit.

Euc. Abergiana cum E. corymbosa (quæ quoque ad Rockingham's Bay observata) confundi nequit; ramuli enim sæpe crassissimi, folia latiora basi obtusa petiolis plerumque longioribus prædita, pedunculi validiores haud angulati, calyces majores sessiles albicantes, operculum crassius semper obtusissimum sutura haud distincta a calycis tubo separatum, fructus insigniter majores infra orificium minus contracti, semina longius alata.

E. terminalis arborem minorem sistit, cortici (uti beatus Bowman notabat) intensius rubescente; ad flumen Paroo usque progreditur e specimine Woollsii; ad portum Darwinii varietas pedicellis pollicaribus occurrit; hæc plerisque notis ab E. Abergiana discrepat ut E. corymbosa; insuper folia pallidiora concoloria vix horizontaliter expandentia sed potius verticalia arbori faciem aliam frondalem imprimunt; atque idem de E. dichromophloia dicendum. E. pyrophora (cujus autem stamina non igneo-aurantiaca ut ea E. miniatæ et E. phœniceæ) ad formas E. terminalis pertinet. In plantis conspecificis plurum nostratium generum (exempli gratia: Atalaya, Geijera, Canthium, Carissa, Jasminum, Tecoma) foliorum pagina supera in silvis saturate viridis et nitens, in eremis pallide virens et splendore privata invenitur; hæc inconstantia forsan quibusdam Eucalyptis imitatur.

E. miniata facilius separatur non solum foliis angustioribus utrinque opacis, sed præcipue pedunculis axillaribus solitariis indivisis, calycibus prominenter longitudinali-costatis, antheris longioribus, fructibus majoribus et seminibus exappendiculatis. Hanc speciem extendere vidimus ad Escape-Cliffs (Hulls), Glenelg-River (Martin), Port Darwin (Schultz), Port Essington (Leichhardt). Hæc species quoad fructum E. ptychocarpæ comparabilis. E. Watsoniana folia iterum angustiora et concoloria ostendit, calyces pedicellatos vernicoso-nitentes, operculum valde dilatatum, filamenta antheræque longiora, fructus ore ampliores et hinc sulco annulari cinctos, verticem sensim non subito descendentem, semina haud in membranam terminata. Hæc E. eximiæ cognata, sed florum magnitudine, operculi dilatatione et fructuum forma diversa. E. latifolia vel species valde finitima ex Arnhemia boreali (ubi a cl. Mackinlay notabatur) folia usque 4½″ lata in formam orbicularem vergentia producit, calyces striato-rugatos, operculum umbonatum, fructus duplo longiores quam latos. Hæc species serie E. terminalis includitur.

E. Torrelliana ad Rockingham-Bay, "Blue Gum-tree" vocatur; cortex (verbis Dallachyi utor) vitreo-lævis, dilute cœrulescens. Splendidissimis congenerum imputanda.

Eucalyptus Planchoniana.

Arborea, ramulis acutangulis, *foliis falcato-lanceolatis* tenui-acuminatis concoloribus remotiuscule et persubtiliter penniveniis imperforatis, vena peripherica a margine evidenter distante, ***pedunculis axillaribus solitariis dilatatis ancipiti-compressis** 3–7-**floris, pedicellis vix ullis,*** alabastris junioribus ellipsoideo-cylindraceis basim versus compressis angulosis, ***fructibus majusculis globoso-ovatis truncatis angulato-striatis*** quadri- rarius tri-loculatis, margine orificii satis tenui fere verticaliter descendente, valvis inclusis, seminibus apteris, fertibus pleraque sterilia magnitudine parum excedentibus.

In collibus aridis subarenosis prope sinum orarium Moreton-Bay ; F. Bailey.

Folia 4–6″ longa, $\frac{2}{3}$–1$\frac{1}{3}$″ lata, nitidula. Stomata solum hypogena, circiter 165,000 intra pollicem quadratum. Pedunculi petiolos superantes, pollicares vel paulo longiores, superne 2‴ lati. Flores evolutos nondum accepi. Alabastra circiter semipollicaria. Operculum forsan tubo calycis æquilongum; sutura adhuc occulta. Stamina ante expansionem infracta. Antheræ tantum in junioribus alabastris observatæ, tum fere globosæ, sed glandula terminalis tum magnum spatium occupans. Fructus 8–10‴ longi et vix minus lati, brevissime et crasse pedicellati. Semina fertilia 1–1$\frac{1}{2}$‴ metientia, prominenter et subtus sæpe radiate angulosa.

Speciem hanc novam habeo proximam E. Luehmannianæ ; caret autem colore ramulorum et innovationum albicante ; consistentia foliorum est tenuior; venæ eorum angulo minus acuto patentes sunt, pedunculi paulo longiores et angustiores, alabastra saltem prima juventute non umbonata, fructus aliquoties majores ad orificium evidenter contracti, margo verticis abrupte descendens, loculi pauciores, semina majora.

Speciem dicavi amico J. E. Planchon, horti botanici Montis Pessulani digno Directori, qui tractatum de Eucalyptis eximium scripsit (Revue des Deux-Mondes, Janvier 1875) et inter primos Eucalyptum Globulum ad mare mediterraneum e seminibus me transmissis culturæ subjecit.

E. trachyphloia in montibus arenoso-rupestribus saltem a fluvio Mackenzie's River (Bowman et O'Shanesy) usque ad sinum marinum Moreton's Bay (Bailey) extendit. Arbor altitudinem 80′ attinens ; truncus usque 2′ diametro metiens. Lignum monente præclaro Bailey haud durum. Folia paulo discoloria, subtus opaca, supra nitidula. Umbellæ usque 8-floræ. ***Calycis tubus operculum patellare latitudine duplo longitudine aliquoties excedens,*** truncato-ovatus, post anthesim fere turbinatus, sub ea 1$\frac{1}{2}$–2‴ longus. Operculum vix sutura bene limitata circumscissum, potius defrangens, linea vix latius, diu unilateraliter tubo calycis adherens, centro incrassatum. Filamenta pallida, usque ad 2‴

extensa, omnia antherifera. Antheræ albidæ, ovatæ, truncatæ vel emarginatæ, vix $\frac{1}{4}'''$ longæ, rimis complete longitudinalibus dehiscentes. Stylus tubo calycis fere omnino inclusus. Stigma lenissime dilatatum. Fructus urceolari-ovati, longitudine latitudinem conspicue excedentes et 4''' attinentes, prope os conspicue contracti, basi rotundato-obtusi, pedicello gracili suffulti. Semina fertilia sterilibus multoties majora, fere ovata, plano-convexa, lineam paulo excedentia, margine quidem acuta, sed nullam alam producentia. Speciem insignem jam e statu fructifero prope E. dichromophloiam et terminalam locavi, quod hodie e statu florigero confirmo. Affinitas ad E. crebram et species cognatas remotior.

E. crebra ad Darling's Downs extendit (W. Hill). Hæc species nomina colonialia Grey, Red et Black Ironbark-tree et Grey Gum-tree accepit.

E. rigida in cacuminibus tractus Blue Mountains (Woolls) et ad Berrima (L. Calvert) varietatem angustifoliam producit, foliis lanceolato-linearibus sæpe ad latitudinem 2–3''' reductis et fructibus ad longitudinem 3''' abbreviatis. Eandem speciem legit trans pagum Bulli in montibus altis arenoso-rupestribus cl. Kirton. Habitum E. cneorifoliæ simulat.

Eucalyptus Cloeziana.

Arborea, ramulis gracilibus paulisper angulatis, ***foliis chartaceis ovato- vel elongato-lanceolatis discoloribus*** remotiuscule et tenuiter penniveniis longe acuminatis leniter curvatis pellucenter oleoso-punctatis, vena utraque longitudinali a margine remotiuscula, ***paniculis ditissime multifloris***, umbellis plerisque 4–6 floris, pedunculis teretiusculis vel paulo angulatis ultimis breviusculis, calycis tubo pedicellum fere æquante semiovato exangulato, ***operculo depresse hemisphærico longitudinem tubi saltem semiæquante*** obtusissimo, staminibus omnibus fertilibus ante anthesin inflexis, ***antheris perminutis fere globosis*** longitudinaliter dehiscentibus, stylo pertenui ultra calycem longe extenso, stigmate haud dilatato, fructibus (junioribus) semigloboso-turbinatis 3–4-loculatis haud angulatis, margine oris satis tenui, vertice planiusculo incluso, seminibus apteris.

In montibus orariis ad Rockingham-Bay; Dallachy.

Arbor ex inventoris observatione circa 30-pedalis, passim pæne defoliata. Cortex rimosus, nigrescens, forsan Schizophloiarum. Lignum durum. Petioli tenues, $\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{2}{3}''$ metientes. Folia 3–5 longa, $\frac{3}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}''$ lata, supra saturate virentia, subtus dilute viridula; venæ primariæ supra conspicius quam subtus in conspectum venientes. Paniculæ laterales et forsan quoque terminales, confertæ, valde ramosæ. Pedunculi ultimi plerumque tantum paucilineares, satis validi. Pedicelli crassiusculi sub anthesi circa sesquilineam longi. Flores fragrantes. Calyces inaperti globoso-ovati, 2''' paulo aut

vix superantes, operculum a tubo sutura distincta separatum. Filamenta tenuissime capillaria, albida, longitudine tubum calycis conspicue excedentia, 4‴ attinentia. Antheræ circa ⅓‴ metientes, basi fere cordatæ, passim in formam truncato-ovatam vergentes. Stylus circiter 2‴ longus. Fructus forsan parvi, maturati nondum noti. Connexio hujus speciei cum congeneribus proximis absente fructu perfecto adhuc vix stabilienda; videtur autem ad seriem E. crebræ pertinere; folia angustiora utrinque pallide viridula, venæ eorum confertiores et tenuiores, pedunculi graciliores, umbellæ pauciores, operculum acutatum, calycis basis conspicius attenuata, filamenta et stylus breviora jam E. crebram et E. drepanophyllam separant; folia concoloria et crassiora, venæ eorum margini fere contiguæ, flores in quaque umbella sæpe numero aucti, operculum altius et acutum, vertex germinis haud planus E. siderophloiam distinguunt; E. microtheca characteribus fere omnibus, quibus E. crebra distinguitur, addito eo de valvarum exsertione distat. Speciem tribui præclaro Professori Cloez, operationum chemicarum in Museo Parisiennsi administratori, qui lucidas de respiratione plantarum observationes instituit, sicut inter alias perplures analyses phyto-chemicas primum formulam Eucalyptoli (C 24, H 20, O 2) clare determinavit. Eucalyptus Raveretiana e notis præcl. Thozetii altitudinem 300′ et diametrum trunci usque 10-pedalem attinet. Cortex saltem ramorum superiorum lævis, cinereus. Hæc arbor gigantea crescit ad Neercool-Creek et Dawson-River (Bowman), ad Port Denison (Fitzalan) et his locis appellatione Grey-Gum-tree et præcipue Iron-Gum-tree signatur propter lignum duram tenax et ponderosum.

E. macrorrhyncha a Pyrenæis Australiæ et e vicinia portus Phillipi saltem usque ad flumen Humei extendit, regiones collinas steriliores sæpe occupat, sed altiores montes non ascendit, et hic "Stringybark-tree" vocatur. Cortex fuscescens, sulcatus, duriusculus, satis tenax et valde fibrosus, ad tecta ruralia conficienda sæpissime adhibitus. Lignum diuturnum, fissile. E. obliqua speciem antecedentem altitudine excellit et in solo tam sterili quam fertili occurrit, e collibus in regiones altiores montanas adscendit. Arbores passim notantur 300′ altæ, diametro trunco basali usque 17-pedali. Cortex eo E. macrorrhynchæ fragilior, facile incendendus. Hæc a sinu Sti. Vincenti usque in provinciam Gippsland et in viciniam fluminis Murrayi vergit, Tasmaniam quoque intrat. Apud nos "Messmate-tree" sæpissime apellatur, Stringybark-tree autem in South-Australia et Tasmania.

E. citriodora e radice trunci igne destructi proles abnormes emittit E. melissiodoram constituentes (Dr. Wuth). Hæc arbor, quantum scimus, cis regiones subtropicas vix descendit. Inter Broad Sound et Port Denison (J. T. Woods), ad Rockhampton (Thozet) et Springsure (Wuth) spargitur.

THYMELEÆ.

Pimelea Forrestiana.

(Sect. Dithalamia.)

Frutescens, *glaberrima, foliis oppositis* conspicue petiolatis anguste lanceolatis glaucescentibus margine leniter incurvis, *floribus parvis dense spicatis luteis* unisexualibus, calycis feminei tubo turgido lobis persistentibus ovatis sub anthesi saltem duplo longiore, fructibus oblique oblongo-ovalibus.

In monte Pyrton, tractus Hammersley-Range, altitudine 2500′; J. Forrest.

Planta satis robusta, forsan fruticosa. Folia copiosa, pollicaria vel breviora, $1\frac{1}{2}$–2‴ lata, acuta, petiolo circiter lineam longo prædita. Spicæ ramulos terminantes, breviter pedunculatæ, circiter pollicem longæ. Involucrum nullum. Flores masculi hactenus ignoti. Calyces feminei tempore fœcundationis 2‴ longi, sub limbo constricti. Stylus fere lateralis, tenuissime capillaris, vix lineam longus ; stigma depressum, paulo dilatatum. Fructus sicci 2‴ vix excedentes, statu recente fortasse succulenti, calycis tubo fragili tenerrime membraneo separabili inclusi. Pericarpium viride, nigrescens, tenui-crustaceum. Semen clavato-ellipsoideum, pallidum, vix sesquilineam longum, in funiculo brevissimo capillari erectum. Testa tenerrime membranea, decolor. Albumen conspicuum. Embryo erectus ; cotyledones plano-convexæ, ovatæ, basi obtusæ, radicula subulato-cylindracea fere duplo longiores.

A P. leptostachya jam abeit statura robustiore, situ glaucedine et crassitie foliorum, petiolis longioribus, glabritie spicarum, colore calycum et eorum saltem in planta feminea conspicuiore brevitate ; a P. spicata amplius decidit foliis angustioribus rigidioribus glaucis nec non confertioribus, floribus intense flavis haud albidis, saltem femineis non in tubum pergracilem et lobos satis amplos terminatis.

Pimelea spiculigera.

F. M. in Benth. Flor. Austral. vi. 23. (Sect. Dithalamia.)

Frutescens, *foliis oppositis glabris* brevissime petiolatis angustius latiusve lanceolatis margine leniter incurvis, *floribus parvis spicatis glabris* unisexualibus, rachi ad florum insertionem barbata, calycis feminei tubo lenissime turgente, *lobis minutis tubo pluries brevioribus* persistentibus stylo paulo superatis, fructibus oblongo-cylindricis perparum curvulis.

Circum montes Russell's Range et ad Mount Rugged ; A. Forrest.

Planta forsitan fructiculosa. Ramuli oppositi, pertenues. Folia $\frac{1}{2}$–1″ longa, consistentiæ tenuioris. Spicæ sæpe $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{3}{4}$″ longæ, gracillime pedunculatæ, terminales. Involucrum nullum. Flores masculi non allati ; feminei sub fructificatione 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$‴ longi ; lobi

semilanceolati obtusiusculi. Pericarpium tenui-crustaceum. Semen albumine conspicuo donatum. Cotyledones lineari-oblongæ, radicula longiuscula vix dimidio latiores.

A P. spicata foliis angustioribus, rachibus spicarum barbellatis, floribus dioicis, calycibus saltem femineis non in tubum longiusculum gracillimum et limbum amplum extensis jam longe segregatur; a P. leptostachya, cui multo affinior, foliis oppositis, calycibus glaberrimis, lobis feminorum brevioribus et stylo exserto jam facile separabilis. Hæc species ad lacum Muirii non exstat.

Pimelea microcephala me ad sinum Shark-Bay inveniebatur; varietas psilantha occurrit ad Fraser's Range (Dempster). Fructus semper valde succosi, flavescentes.

Pimelea pauciflora semper fructus succosos et saturate purpurascentes gerit.

Pimelea sanguinea exstat ad Newcastle-Range (Armit), et inter fluvios Norman's et Gilbert's River (Gulliver).

Pimelea humilis saltem ad flumen Edwards-River extendit, ut ipse observavi.

Pimelea hæmatostachya bracteas involucrantes ovali-oblongas producit. C. W. Birch ad montes Mueller's Range hanc pulchram speciem reperit.

Pimelea sericostachya a montibus Newcastle-Range nunc nota (Armit).

Pimelea ammocharis inter montem Olgæ et tractum Barrow's Range crescit. Conf. Giles, Geograph. Travels in Central Australia, p. 217. Species P. arenariam e Nova Zealandia simulat. Folia sæpe semipollicaria.

Compositæ.

Helichrysum Spiceri.

Frutescens, *foliis linearibus* supra glabrescentibus subtus æque ac ramis pedunculisque lanugine appressa candicantibus, *capitulis parvis terminalibus solitariis vel sæpius corymboso-dispositis*, involucri squamis extimis ovatis dilute fuscescentibus, intimis lamina alba oblongo-lanceolata radiantibus integerrimis, floribus in ambitu perpaucis femineis, acheniis minutis papillulosis, pappi setis serrato-ciliolatis.

Prope oppidum Longley Tasmaniæ; Aug. Simson.

Folia ut plurimum pollicem longa 1–1½‴ lata margine leniter recurvata. Pedunculi pertenues, sesquipollicares vel varie breviores. Capitula primum campanulata, demum hemisphærica, vix semipollicaria; squamæ interiores sensim in stipitem transientes. Flores omnes papposi. Corollæ lineam paulo excedentes, pappo æquilongæ, achenio aliquoties longiores. Pappi setæ 25 vel pauciores, tenerrimæ, sursum leniter incrassatæ.

Species inter nostrates H. dealbato proxime advenit, caule autem ramoso altiore et saltem suffrutescente, foliis brevioribus et angustioribus, indumento neutiquam sericante, capitulis pluries minoribus sæpe corymboso-dispositis et involucro flosculos haud longe superante facile separanda; floribus fructibusque sat congrua. Inter sectiones Xerochlænam et Ozothamnum ambigit. Ab Helichryso micrantho (A. Cunn. in Cand. Prodr. vi. 189) e Nova Zelandia jam separatur habitu non procumbente, foliis angustioribus, involucri squamis nec fere triseriatis neque fere æquilongis, pappi setis fortius denticulatis et sursum evidenter crassioribus, atque floribus fœmineis nunquam numerosis.

Exemplaria primum accepi a Reverendo Guilielmo Spicer, M.A., qui in libro suo præutili et merito "A Handbook of the Plants of Tasmania" (1878), p. 149 hujus Helichrysi mentionem fecit.

H. lucidum vidi involucris albidis a Great Bight (Carey), King George's Sound, Porongerup, Stirling's Range, Gordon's River, Warren's River, Champion-Bay, Irwin's et Murchison's River, nec non e provincia Gippsland; var. normalis, involucro luteo, mihi nota e multis novis locis, e. g. Warrego et Maranoa (Barton), Barcoo (Schneider), McDonald's Range et Mount Olga (Giles), Port Darwin (Schultz), Flinders's River (Sutherland), Esperance Bay (Dempster).

Helipterum Margarethæ.

Glandulis conspersum, ***foliis superioribus lanceolato-cordatis ample amplexantibus*** distantibus, pedunculis gracillimis monocephalis, capitulis homogamis, involucri depressi ***squamis multiseriatis, extimis dense glanduloso-puberulis herbaceis linearibus subulato-acuminatis, ceteris copiosis lamina breviuscula candida lanceolato- vel rhombeo-ovata radiantibus,*** receptaculo planiusculo, corollis pappum vix superantibus sursum lenissime dilatatis, ***acheniis papilloso-puberulis,*** pappi setis 11–15 breviter plumosis.

Ad amnem Jones's Creek et flumen George's River prope Nickol-Bay; J. Forrest.

Planta pulchella, cujus autem ramuli tantum vidi. Folia superiora sessilia, sesquipollicaria, summa ad longitudinem paucilinearem abbreviata et tenui-acuminata. Pedunculi 1–1½″ longi, cum ramis fere glabri. Capitula expansa vix pollicem diametro metientia. Involucri squamæ extimæ circiter 2‴ longæ, conglutinatæ; ceteræ subito laminigeræ, stipite 1–1½‴ longo superne laxe lanuginoso præditæ; lamina squamarum mediarum usque ad 2‴ longa, intimarum ad lineam abbreviata; laminæ omnes patentissimæ vel revergentes, glabræ, integerrimæ, pulchre pluriseriato-imbricatæ, discum floralem late cingentes. Corollæ vix sesquilineam longæ. Achenia pappo saltem duplo breviora. Setæ pappi apicem versus conspicius plumosæ.

Planta eximia æquo jure in Helichrysi et Helipteri genus poni possit, foliis (quantum nota sunt) Heliptero Manglesii proxima, aliis notis longe diversa. Speciei autem donavi nomen maritæ benignissimæ exploratoris geographici celebris, qui etiam hancce plantam elegantem cum pluribus aliis novis nuper detexit et liberaliter mihi transmisit.

Phacellothrix.

Capitula homogama, pluriflora. Involucri pæne hæmisphærici squamæ 3- aut 4-seriatæ, scariosæ; nullæ radiantes. Receptaculum nudum. Corollæ conformes, tubulosæ, quinque-dentatæ. ***Antheræ basi hastatæ, ecaudatæ. Styli rami subulati,*** fere undique stigmatosi. Achenia pæne cylindracea, erostria, glandulis conspersa, haud stipitata. ***Pappi setæ uniseriatæ, inferne geminato- v. ternato- v. quaternato-concretæ,*** scabridæ.

Herba Australiæ orientalis tropicæ annua debilissima tenuiter lanuginosa, foliis sparsis oblongo- vel angusto-lanceolatis, pedunculis terminalibus solitariis uni-capitatis, involucri squamis lineari- vel oblongo-lanceolatis, floribus omnibus bisexualibus minutulis, apice antherarum deltoideo-lanceolari, acheniis centralibus passim ematiantibus.

Genus a Helichryso antheris ecaudatis sicut stigmatibus acutissimis diversum; a Quinetia, cui stigmatum structura accedit, involucris plurifloris alius formæ et dispositionis, pappi setis fasciculatis atque acheniarum figura discernendum; a Toxantho jam amplius distans.

Phacellothrix cladochæta.

Helichrysum cladochætum, F. M. Fragm. v. 199.

Ad promontorium Cape York, Dæmel; in insula Thursday-Island, Rev. J. Chalmers.

Plantula interdum vix 3″ alta.

Toxanthus major crescit ad Putingup (Maxw.).

Toxanthus Muelleri ad Eucla a Richardson repertus.

Toxanthus perpusillus nascitur ad Wimmeram (Dr. Curdie), Edwards-River (F. M.), Skipton (Whan).

GOODENOVIACEÆ.

Goodenia Stobbsiana.

Glanduloso-puberula, ***foliis caulinis superioribus ovato-lanceolatis sessilibus decurrentibus*** integerrimis vel apicem versus acute pauci-dentatis, foliis summis angusto-lanceolatis in bracteas diminutis, floribus in apice ramulorum perpaucis aggregatis perbreviter pedunculatis vel fere sessilibus, bracteolis nullis, ***calycis***

tubo ellipsoideo-cylindraceo laciniis lineari-lanceolatis duplo triplove breviore, corolla cærulea lobos calycis parum superante extus præter alas glanduloso-puberula, lobis omnibus utrinque conspicue alatis apice obtusato truncatis infra alas seriate stellari-pilosulis, stylo præter apicem villosulum glabro, germine fere apice tenus septato multigemmulato, seminibus ovato-rotundis.

Ad flumen Yule's River; J. Forrest.

Planta amara, forsan fruticosa, Scœvolæ facie. Fragmina tantum ramulorum florigera vidi. Folia herbacea, plana, concoloria; superiora 3″ longa vel breviora, unciam lata vel angustiora, trinervia, summa floralia ad ½″ longitudinem et 1‴ latitudinem reducta. Pedunculi floriferi paucilineares vel fere obliterati. Calycis lobi 5–7‴ longi, 1–1½‴ lati. Corolla ¾″ circiter longa, forsan bilabiata; lobi inferiores fere medio tenus connati et stellulis pilorum albis retroversis seriatim barbellati; lobi superiores pæne basi tenus sejuncti, exauriculati; omnes intus secus venas membranis angustissimis inferne cristulati, antice fere rotundati, nullo modo bilobi. Antheræ filamentis fere duplo breviores, latiuscule lineares, 1‴ paulo excedentes, minute apiculatæ. Pollinis granula ovalia, lævia, longitudinaliter dehiscentia, ·00193″ longa ·00105″ lata. Stylus semipollicem parum excedens. Indusium ore dense ciliatum, dorso villosulum. Gemmulæ valde compressæ. Fructus ignoti.

Pulchra hæc species G. scævolinæ appropinquat, eam autem discriminibus pluribus discernes: Indumentum enim nostræ novæ parcius et brevius, folia supera latius decurrentia sursum evidentius angustata dentibus paucioribus et brevioribus prædita, pedunculi valde abbreviati, bracteolæ absentes, calycis tubus longior sed tenuior, lobi ejusdem pluries majores, corolla paulo amplior extus parcius puberula ad faucem nec irregulariter barbellata nec papillulosa, stylus præter summitatem glaber, fructus saltem statu juniore tenuiores; semina futuro examini subjicienda. Magnitudo loborum calycis insolita G. Stobbsianam ab omnibus congeneribus nisi G. sepalosa demovet.

Huic plantæ nomen imposui Prælustris et Reverendi Joannis Stobbs, M.A., in agnitionem begnignitatis, qua semper in naturæ scrutationibus indefesse mihi auxiliavit.

Goodenia scapigeræ 5′ alta me visa in regionibus silvaticis parti superiori fluminis Swan-River adjacentibus. Semina matura nigra, alam angustissimam cineream gerentia.

G. bellidifolia austrum versus extendit saltem usque Illawarra (Camara).

G. leptoclada in vallibus nemorosis ad Tourbay et Hay-River me notabatur.

G. cœrulea sinu Shark-Bay tenus me visa.

G. Hassallii ad fluvios Murchison's, Irwin's, Arrowsmith's et Greenough's River occurrit, ut ipse observavi. A specie præcedente, quacum suis locis passim commixta, præter alias notas

recedit habitu suffruticoso, altitudine usque ulnari, glaucedine, pedicellis non curvatis, corolla a fauce ad basim usque intus alba non flava, calycis lobis latioribus; locos argilloso-glareosos præcipue incolit nec arenosos, in quibus G. cœrulea præcipue viget.

G. Eatoniana vidi a flumine Preston's River usque ad Gordon's River secus rivulos nemorosos. Faux corollæ flavida, sursum albo-limbata; lobi extus albidi (nec in modum G. cœruleæ flavescentes), duo superi plano-horizontales (nec ut in G. Hassallii et G. cœrulea) verticaliter adscendentes.

G. tenella a fluvio Preston's River usque ad flumen Gordon's River me observata, circum paludes vel secus ripas interdum inundatas.

G. pinnatifida abunde occurrit ad flumen Murrumbidgee (F.M.). Corolla extus glabra; lobi superi semper dimidiati; his ambabus notis a G. glauca, quacum sæpe sociata, statim recognoscitur.

G. Armittiana confundi nequit cum G. coronopifolia fructu nec toto infero, nec calycis laciniis multo longiore, ut ex exemplaribus Brownii a præclaro Dr. Trimen mecum communicatis noscebam.

G. cycloptera versus flumina Lachlan's River et Murrumbidgee uberrima (F.M.). Lobi omnes corollæ bilobi.

G. gracilis ad flumen Ashburtoni nascitur (E. Giles).

Myoporinæ.

Eremophila Fraseri.

(Sect. Platychilus.)

Viscosa, præter corollam *glabra, foliis longe petiolatis rotundo-ovatis vel fere orbicularibus integerrimis, pedicellis sursum dilatatis, sepalis magnis, summo orbiculari-ovato,* inferis fere cuneato-ovatis, intimis oblongo-lanceolatis inclusis, corollæ extus perbreviter glanduloso-puberulæ tubo calycem vix æquante, labio supero ad trientem in lobulos oblique deltoideos fisso, labii inferi lobis ovato- vel oblongo-lanceolatis parum inæqualibus, fauce parce barbata, staminibus breviter exsertis, germinis glabri locellis bigemmulatis, drupa calyce pluries superata acutiuscula globoso-ovata.

Inter locum Yuin et flumen Murchisoni, nec non fluvium Gascoyne-River versus, E. Giles; in montibus Hammersley's Ranges, J. Forrest.

Ramuli validi, viscosissimi, ubi defoliati basibus petiolorum onusti. Petioli $\frac{1}{2}$–1″ longi, præsertim superne latiusculi. Folia alterna, conferta, passim ovata, longitudine inter 1 et $1\frac{3}{4}$″ variantia, $\frac{3}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{3}$″ lata, scilicet quousque visa; venæ plerumque occultæ. Pedicelli solitarii, ætate $\frac{1}{2}$–1″ longi, tunc sub calyce fere sesquilineam lati, recti vel demum apice curvati. Sepala exteriora

9–11‴ longa, passim apiculata; supremum ætate sæpe $\frac{1}{2}$″ latum; intima plerumque breviora et hæc interdum ad latitudinem $1\frac{1}{2}$‴ reducta; omnia perspicue reticulato-venosa, rigidula, magis minusve scariosa, paulatim erubescentia. Corolla uncialis vel paulo longior, faucem versus maculata, prope basim labii superi pilosula, alibi intus fere glaberrima; tubus labiis evidenter longior, diametro vix ultra 3‴ metiens. Stamina glandulis subtilissimis stipitatis conspersa; antheræ dum inexpansæ cordato-ovatæ, 1–$1\frac{1}{2}$‴ longæ, in flore quodam monstroso quinque. Stylus suo apice exsertus, inferne glandulis stipitatis minutissimis obsitus vel omnino glaber. Germen ellipsoideo-ovatum, in utroque loculo primario paria gemmulorum duo superposita gerens. Drupa forsan exsucca, circiter 4‴ longa, basi styli terminata. Semina longiuscula, matura mihi ignota.

Nova hæc species propinquior E. Freelingi quam ulli alii congenerum nunc numerosarum; glabrities autem fere perfecta, forma foliorum, elongatio petiolorum, crassities pedicellorum, amplitudo sepalorum, pistillum haud indutum jam notas distinctionis perspicuas offerunt. Distantia ab E. latifolia remotior; folia enim longius petiolata sæpe majora et crassiora nunquam serrulata, pedicelli nec fere sigmoidei nec pertenues, sepala majora insignius æqualia, supremum semper maximum, corolla (cujus tantum frustula vidi) saltem non accurate Stenochili, stamina minus exserta, germen octo-gemmulatum, drupa haud depressa.

Speciem elegantem præclaro Malcolmio Fraser, geometræ Australiæ occidentalis primario et ejusdem coloniæ ministro tribui, propter adjumentum a viro honorabili meis itineribus et studiis liberaliter adlatum.

Inter fluvios Gascoyne- et Ashburton-River eadem planta vel finitima occurrere videtur, fide collectionis Gilesii; folia autem usque tripollicaria in formam lanceolarem vergentia, petioli sesquipollicem attinentes; flores et fructus plane desunt.

Orchideæ.

Cleisostoma erectum.

Fitzgerald Australian Orchids, 1878 (decas iv.).

Erectum, foliis oblongo- vel ovato-lanceolatis, floribus parvis in spica racemiformi paucis, ***sepalis flavidis*** anguste lanceolatis, labelli lobis lateralibus oblique ovato-oblongis, ***calcare brevi rotundato-obtuso*** intus appendicula ciliata munito.

In insula Howei; Moore et Fitzgerald.

Planta tam rupibus quam truncis arborum adnata, pedalis vel brevior, e præclaro delineatore erecta, quamquam radices inter folia a cauli emittens. Flores et fructus ipse nondum vidi. Differt secundum definitionem et iconem Fitzgeraldi a C. tridentato

propter habitum erectum, folia breviora et crassiora, inflorescentiam abbreviatam, sepala haud viridula, lobos labelli breviores, faucem imberbem; fructus adhuc comparandi. Ut ceteræ congeneres hæc planta Saccolabiis perfacile subjicienda.

Sturmia cœlogynoides ad flumen Brisbanci a Carolo Hartmann legebatur.

Oberonia palmicola a Carola Fawcett ad flumen Clarence-River inveniebatur. Pollinia hujus plantæ nondum observare potui; si octona, tunc species ad Phreatiam transferri debet.

Phajus grandifolius habitat ad flumen Richmond-River secundum equitem Camera.

Pterostylis obtusa flores passim quatuor producit in caule ad sesquipedem alto, quod exemplar ab hortulano Kulpa mecum communicatum demonstrat.

Drakæa irritabilis ad Cave-Creek reperta ab Armit.

Acianthus exsertus inter Port Phillip et Western Port (Robinson) jam mense Aprile hujus anni floruit.

Bolbophyllum minutissimum.

Dendrobium minutissimum, F. M. Fragm. v. 95.

Radicans, pseudobulbis deficientibus, ***foliis perminutis orbicularibus fere planis horizontalibus sessilibus*** a basi centro tenus adnatis cartilagineis, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis unifloris perbrevibus, ***calyce valde minuto***, sepalis membraneis, supremo ovato-lanceolato intima oblonga triente superante, inferioribus late dimidiato-rotundatis vel obtuse deltoideis ***labello ovali-oblongato*** curvulo apice incrassato æquilongis, polliniis lenticularibus, ***fructibus hirtulis*** ovatis.

In vicinia portus Jacksonii, W. S. Macleay; ad ostium fluminis Richmond-River, Fawcett.

Planta admodum insignis, præter fructus glabra. Caules et rami repentes, cortici Elæocarporum nec non Halfordiæ adnati, quamquam fibræ radicales brevissimæ. Folia recentia lenticularia et supra planiuscula, exsiccata disciformia, lucentia, depressissima, fere moniliformiter seriata, diametro $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{6}''$ metientia, neque carnosa, nec exsiccatione conspicabiliter rugata, e centro passim processum lineari-subulatum semilinearem emittentia. Pedunculi pertenues, flori æquilongi vel eodem paulo longiores, apice bracteam hyalino-membraneam amplexantem caducam ovato-lanceolatam 1‴ longam gerentes. Flores intense rosei vel aliquotenus pallescentes. Sepalum superum 1‴ longum; sepala interiora uninervia; sepala ima antice libera, trinervia, in basim rotundatam protracta, secus columnam connata. Labellum mobile, integerrimum, lineam longum, arcuatum, obtusum, inferne canaliculatum, basi callis duobus longiusculis turgidulum. Columna 1‴ longa, per totam suam longitudinem sepalis infimis obsessa, apice utrinque denti-

culo acuto terminata. Pollinia flava, ceracea, rotunda, valde compressa, vix $\frac{1}{16}'''$ metientia, quorum tantum secessa vidi. Capsula circiter 2''' longa. Semina numerosissima, pallide flava, oblique ellipsoideæ, leniter tortula et striolata, 0,050–0,066 lineam tantum longa. Hæc plantula inter Orchideas totius mundi humillima, et quod folia attinet minutissima. Bolbophylli genus limitatione Lindleyana species includit polliniis 4 liberis vel per paria cohærentibus, altero cujusvis paris minuto; circumscriptio Reichenbachiana (Walp. Annal. vi. 243 et 250) pollinia 4 libera collateralia subæqualia vel duo interiora minuta requirit. Cl. S. Moore, Bolbophyllariam, polliniis per paria incumbentibus, superpositis majoribus, includit (Conf. Baker fl. of Mauritius and the Seychelles 344). B. minutissimum solummodo pollinia duo producere videtur, quo casu nostra nova species in modum fere Xiphizusæ et Bolbophyllopsis ad genus seorsum (Macleayam) altanda.

Pro nomine specifico illud a præcl. Macleay primum selectum substitui queat, nempe B. moniliforme, quod autem inter Dendrobia prius occupatum.

Dendrobium Moorei, de quo cl. G. Reichenbach (in Gardn. Chron. 1878, p. 139) jurgatorie scripsit, jam tempore detectionis locum suum in systemate rite accepit "inter plantas Australianas aliquotenus D. æmulo, D. Kingiano et D. gracilicauli advergens" (Fragm. vii. 29, anno 1869), quod orchidographus Hamburgensis bene oculatus videre noluit; ne quidem in Benthami floræ Austral. volumine vi. 281 (anno 1873 edito) notitias de affinitate et characteribus D. Moorei quærere voluit! Præterea exemplaria omnium Orchidearum me descriptarum (una alterave specie tantum excepta) in Museo Kewensi pro autopsia servantur.

Dendrobium ophioglossum (G. Reichenb. in the Journ. of the Linn. Soc. xv. 113) definitur quam nova species ad promontorium Eboracum a præclaro Moseley collecta.

Palmæ.

Livistona Mariæ.

F. M. in Giles's Geograph. Travels in Central Australia p. 222 (1875).

Inermis, *foliis pallido- vel glaucescenti-virentibus opacis* profunde in segmenta divisis inferne cuneato-elongatis, segmentis ultra medium in lacinias duas angustas longissime et pertenuiter acutatas fissis, filis inter segmenta nullis, *fructibus majusculis globosis, integumento tenuissime crustaceo pallido fragilissimo* mox secedente, albumine amplissime intruso.

Ad amnem Mill-stream fluminis Fortescue-River satis numerosa, F. Gregory, J. Forrest; in valle "Glen of Palms" montium Macdonnell's Ranges; E. Giles.

Palma usque 40′ alta sec. Forrest, usque 60′ sec. Giles. Petioli sub folio fere pollicem lati, supra planiusculi, subtus trigono-con-

vexi, saltem apicem versus inermes. Ligula obliqua, rigida, truncata, bis terve longior quam lata. Folia 3–$5\frac{1}{2}'$ longa, basin versus fere pinnato-contracta ; segmenta primaria ad sesquiunciam usque lata. Flores ut eorum bracteæ et pedunculi mihi adhuc desunt. Fructus circa $\frac{3}{4}''$ metientes ; pericarpium (quantum e frustulis seorsis et detritis video non endocarpium) læve, pallidissime fuscescens, opacum, tenuissime ovitestaceum. Testa tenuicrustacea, permanenter adnata, extus e fusco et cano variegata. Albumen plumbeo-glaucescens, saltem non album, diametro totius nuclei fere quadruplo angustius ; massa parenchymatosa e chalazæ extensione intrans trientem peripheriæ occupans. Embryo $\frac{3}{4}$–$1'''$ longus, albus, ab excavationis initio remotissimus, hilo autem appropinquatus, perbreviter cylindricus, ad extremitatem interiorem subito adscendenti-dilatatus.

Differentias, quibus a L. australi jam sejungitur, dant : petioli haud eminenter aculeati, folia pallidius virentia basin versus potius cuneata quam flabellata, pericarpii fragilitas siccatio sicut tenuitas atque pallor, semen evidenter majus, testa non fuscata, intrusio chalazæ amplior ; hisce distinctionibus forsan aliæ ex inflorescentia demum addendæ.

Palmam inter principes plantarum in geographia ordinis memorabilem summa observantia ductus tribui præcelsæ Grandi-principi Mariæ, Ducissæ Edinensi, cultus hortorum nobilioris tam in Russia quam nunc in Britannia patronæ imperiali.

Descriptio fructus, quæ speciem præcipue limitat, solommodo e speciminibus occidentalibus pendet, quum tantummodo folia hujus palmæ superbæ ex Australia centralia possideo ; sed plantam ex utraque regione conspecificam arbitror. Si staminum coalitio demonstranda, tunc nostra nova Palma in genus Licualam transmigrabit.

Livistona Leichhardtii forsan includit L. inermem et L. humilem ; neutrius Brownianæ nomen toti speciei aptum.

Livistonæ quarta species quæ L. australi maxime affinis, in silvis ad flumen Herbert's River nec non in Hinchinbrook-Island nascitur. Folia e notitiis præclari E. Ramsay angustius flabelliformia quam ea L. australis, fere in formam eorum Sabalis umbraculiferæ et S. Blackburniæ elongata. Ipse reperi petiolos pæne inermes, fructus paulo minores non rite sphæroideos, pericarpium intus pallide fulvum. Præclari Phœnicographi Wendland et Drude hanc Livistonæ inermi fructibus ovatis insigni junxerunt (conf. Linnæa xxxix. 230). Illustris Bentham hanc iterum quam speciem a L. australi non separavit (conf. Flor. Austr. vii. 147), sed locos prope Rockingham's Bay jam in Linnæa datos non annotavit. Huic palmæ nunc pro speciei vel varietatis distinctione nomen Doctoris Oscaris Drude impono.

Livistona australis in terra Gippsland ad gradus 37° 30′ progreditur, ut dudum notavi (Report 1854, p. 5). Hæc, fide obser-

vationum Ramsayi, in tractu litorali Novæ Austro-Cambria usque ad flumen Richmond-River haud infrequens, sed ad fluvios Tweed, Brunswick- et Mary-River rara. Illustris Blume hanc palmam (Rumphia ii. 49) in genus Saribi movebat.

Ptychosperma Normanbyi.

Areca Normanbyi, F. M. Fragm. viii. 235 ; Benth. Flor. Austral. vii. 142 ; Saguerus Australasicus, Wendl. et Drude in Linnæa xxxix. 219 ; Arengæ Sp. Benth. Flor. Austral. vii. 142 ; Cocos Normanbyi, W. Hill, Report 1874, p. 6.

Altior, ***segmentis foliorum numerosissimis, plerisque secus rachim fasciculato-confertis*** apice laceris subtus cum rachi cinerascentibus et subtiliter albido puberulis, panicula spicarum ramosissima, ***staminibus*** 30–40, antheris tenui-linearibus muticis filamento æquilongis vel longioribus, ***fructibus magnis ovato-globosis ex apice depresso umbonatis,*** endocarpio osseo-lignoso, albumine irregulariter ruminato.

Ad flumen Daintree-River, W. Hill, E. Fitzalan ; in Goold's Island, Dallachy.

Caudex pro altitudine usque 60-pedali gracilis, perdurus. Coma foliorum compacta (Fitzalan). Folia palmæ si circiter sexpedalis prædita segmentis cuneatis mox planis sparsis vel geminatis $\frac{3}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}'$ longis, apicem oblique truncatum versus 2–7″ latis utrinque acuminatis, densius quam in vetustiore palma indutis, primarie 2–5-nerviis. Rachis membranulis fuscis angustis crispulis in omni ætate conspersa vel passim obtecta, denique imperfecte calvescens. Petiolus ad basim sesqui-unciam latus, hinc trigono-semiteres et ample canaliculatus. Segmenta foliorum inferiora usque 9 in fasciculo, longitudine 2′ attinentia, 1″ lata vel varie angustiora, replicata, demum glabrata, nervis marginata ; exteriora fasciculorum pinnato-patentia ; interiora secus rachim erectiuscula (in Saguero Long-Kab solitaria) ; ima abbreviata et valde angustata sed non solitaria ; pænultima saltem partim sparsa vel sigillatim opposita ; summa tria sursum dilatata et deorsum confluentia. Bracteæ non obtentæ. Pedunculus jam paulum supra basim ramosus, hinc compressus, prope ipsam basim amplissime cingentem 2″ crassus ; pedunculi secundarii inferne circa pollicem lati, usque ad spicarum initium 4″ longi vel breviores, spicas plures 1–$1\frac{1}{2}'$ longas vel summas abbreviatas gerentes, quo modo oritur inflorescentia 3–4-pedalis, uberrime sed non conferte florigera, aliquotenus fastigiata. Flores dissite spiraliter dispositi ; masculi solitarii vel gemini, sessiles, non autem immersi ; feminei in parte inferiore spicarum solitarii vel masculis singuli adstantes. Sepala florum masculorum tria exteriora inferne late imbricata, cordato-rotunda, circiter $1\frac{1}{2}'''$ longa, extus turgide convexa, intus valde concava ; tria interiora valvata, ovato-lanceolata, in basim tenuem connata, 3–4‴ longa. Stamina basi calycis adnata ; filamenta

$1-1\frac{1}{2}'''$ longa, lineari-setacea; antheræ prope basim bilobam affixæ, apice emarginatæ; connectivum roseum; loculi albidi; pollinis granula lævia, pallida, si sicca acute ellipsoidea et ·00230″ longa ·00085″ lata, si humefacta ovalia, longitudinaliter rimis dehiscentia. Germen in flore masculo conspicuum, fusiformi-clavatum, stylo filiformi 3‴ longo apice stigmatoso-crenulato interdum terminatum. Sepala floris femini omnia imbricata, exteriora interioribus paulo breviora, rotundata, concavo-convexa, circiter 2‴ metientia; interiora deltoideo-rotunda. Staminodia vidi nulla. Germen, quod tantum prima juventute visum, tunc ellipsoideum, stigmatibus 3 conniventibus deltoideo-semilanceolatis terminatum, uniloculare, unigemmulatum. Gemmula ex apice loculi pendula, angusta, sursum acutata. Fructus circiter sesquipollicem longi, interdum sursum conspicius attenuati, stigmatibus 3 recurvis circa lineam longis terminati. Exocarpium recens carnosum, fere $1\frac{1}{2}'''$ crassum, extus rubrum et læve; mesocarpium tenue, rigide fibrosum; endocarpium fere lineam crassum, intus præter spatium lanceolare rapheos læve. Semen pericarpio conforme, loculum explens, siccitate demum secedens, unciale vel paulo majus, læviusculum; testa pertenuiter crustacea, permanenta adnata, extus cano-fuscescens et sub lente sericea. Raphe quasi angusto-lanceolata, a basi ad apicem seminis extendens, ramis suis undique tenuiter et ampliuscule reticulari-areolatis testæ impressa. Albumen inordinate haud radiate intrusum. Embryo conico-cylindricus, 2–3‴ longus, rite basilaris. Affinitas hancce palmam ducit hinc ad sectionem Dictyosperma, illinc ad generis divisionem Actinorrhytim; a Pt. Calapparia novam nostram separavi jam filamentis abbreviatis, fructibus apice subito obtusatis et iterum protractis, albumine haud radiate interrupto. E. legibus plurum monographorum illustrium Ptychospermati Normanbyi positio generis seorsa (tunc Normanbya) assignaretur (confer Wendland et Drude in Linnæa 1875, p. 154–158; Scheffer annales du jardin botanique de Buitenzorg vol. i. p. 132–143); nihilominus indagatore palmarum expertissimo Beccari (Malesia i. 48–50) jam Rhopaloblaste, Actinorrhytis, Dictyosperma, Archontophœnix (concedente Benthamio) atque Loxococcus (adnuente Hookerio) generi Ptychospermati iterum adducuntur.

Diversitatem autem a Pt. arecina (Becc. Malesia i. 58–59) demonstrant segmenta foliorum plerorumque plurinervia, flores breviores quamquam magni, stamina non tam copiosa, staminodiorum saltem majusculorum absentia, sarcocarpium satis crassum, semen neque profunde 5-sulcatum neque 5-costatum. Insuper Pt. Normanbyi inter omnes congeneres mihi hactenus notas sua dispositione segmentorum secus rachim foliorum primo viso jam recognoscitur.

Pt. laccospadix a cl. Scheffer (l. c. p. 140) in genus Calyptrocalycis (Blume Bullet. Neerl. 1838, p. 66; Rumphia, t. 102, 118,

161) ponitur. Inflorescentia plantæ Moluccanæ foliis interposita, Australianæ quoad situm ignota.

Bacularia monostachya (F. M. Fragm. vii. 103) in Kentiæ genus bene includi nequit propter plures characteres momentosos, quorum tres jam anno 1870 pro generis seorsi statutione sufficienter indicavi. In speciebus tribus Papuanis a celeberrimo Beccari nuper detectis et descriptis (l. c. 62–65) spicæ e longis pedunculis itidem intra (haud infra) folia ortæ atque simplices inveniuntur; hujus notationis gravitas quam primaria in definiendis Arecearum generibus item agnoscitur a præclaro Scheffer (Annal. du Jard. Bot. de Buitenz. i. 142–143). Ovulum quidem ex observatione scrutatoris Italici parietale, sed incremento fortasse mox basilare et semen lateraliter omnino liberum.

Bacularia minor (aut si mavelis Linospadix minor; Kentia minor, F. M. Fragm. viii. 235) inflorescentiam Baculariæ cum indole fructuum Nengellæ combinat; flores quoque minutici eorum B. Arfakianæ et B. flabellatæ (Becc. l. c. sub Linospadice) participes, sed fructus eis Nengellæ montanæ et N. flabellatæ (Becc. l. c. 33–34) persimiles. Semen præter ipsam basim penitus liberum, læve; raphes lineæ tenuissimæ, haud numerosæ, fere omnes longitudinales et antice arcuato-revergentes. Ill. Beccari ovulum laterale N. montanæ (l. c. 33, t. i. f. 11) descripsit et delineavit, quod forsan cito basale evadit. Nengella autem ex ipso stabilitore (l. c. p. 32) Kentiæ generi facillime jungi possit. Hodie vero limites generum semper plus minusve artificiales nondum tute trahere nequimus; nam limitatio horum optima tantummodo post detectionem omnium specierum, quas natura creavit et solummodo characteribus firmis donavit, perficienda restabit.

Fasciculus LXXXIX. editus mens. Novembr. 1878.

FRAGMENTA PHYTOGRAPHIÆ AUSTRALIÆ.

XC.

Cruciferæ.

Erysimum Lucæ.

Pilis brevibus ramosis vel bisectis laxe parceque pubescens, foliis caulinis inciso-dentatis vel inferne pinnatifidis, dentibus lobisque acutis, pedicellis sub anthesi calyci fere æquilongis, sepalis pæne æqualibus, ***petalis sursum albis*** vel purpurascentibus calycem dimidio vel triente superantibus, ***siliquis pedicello crassiusculo bis terve longioribus lineari-teretibus*** stylo brevissimo terminatis, valvis prominule uninerviis, seminibus irregulariter biseriatis.

Ad junctionem fluviorum Murray- et Darling-River; Dr. T. P. Lucas.

Planta ad sesquipedem alta nisi procerior, adscendens. Folia ima sicut radix ignota; folia caulina superiora $\frac{1}{2}$–1″ longa, petiolo breviore prædita. Sepala circiter sesquilinearia, oblongo-ovalia, diu erecta, denique patentia, margine anguste albo-membranea. Petala sursum obovata, deorsum valde angustata et hinc flavido-viridula. Stamina 6, libera, quorum longiora corollam fere æquantia; filamenta omnia edentula; antheræ ovatæ, basi cordatæ. Stigma fere sessile, depressum, lenissime lobatum. Siliquæ pollicares vel paulo longiores, circiter lineam crassæ, in pedicello patulo erectiusculæ vel leniter patentes. Septum membraneum, enerve. Funiculi brevissimi, subulato-setacei. Semina vix matura fulva, fere ovata, $\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{1}{2}$‴ longa, nitida. Cotyledones incumbentes.

Congenerum hæc species proxima E. cardaminoidi (Sisymbrio cardaminoidi, F. M. Transact. Phil. Soc. Vict. i. 34; The Native Plants of Vict. p. 32) quocum tam in Sisymbrium quam in Erysimum poni possit; specifice discedere videtur habitu robustiore, pedicellis crassioribus, stigmate majore, siliquis evidenter longioribus.

Erysimum lasiocarpum nunc habeo ab Alice's Springs et Lady Charlotte's Waters (C. Giles), Paroo (W. I. Malpas), Barcoo (Wuth), Namoi et Castlereagh's River (Woolls), Wagga-Wagga (Crouch), Lachlan-River et Murrumbidgee (F. M.). Interdum exemplaria pygmæa jam altitudine bipollicari florentia occurrunt.

Sisymbrium trisectum nuper obtinui a Barcoo (Schneider), Hampton-Plains (Al. Forrest), Lake Eyre (E. Giles).

Capsella elliptica nascitur prope Fowler's Bay (Richards), in monte Ararat (Sullivan).

Capsella pilosula prope Eucla crescit (Richards).

Cardamine laciniata viget ad flumina Murrumbidgee (Ludovica Calvert), Campaspe, Edwards's et Lachlan's River (F. M.).

Cardamine eustylis locum Gracemere frequentat (O'Shanesy), Herbert's Creek (Bowman).

Cardamine hirsuta (L. Sp. Pl. editio prima, p. 655) nunc a Clarence-River (Wilcox), Gracemere (O'Shanesy) et Herbert's Creek (Bowman) allata est.

Cardamine stylosa nunc a Novæ Angliæ montibus nota (C. St.).

Cardamine dictyosperma in silvis rivalibus secus fluvios Yarra- et Goulburn-River sicut in pluribus locis territorii Gippsland me ipso reperta. Planta occidentalis a præcl. Bentham huc tracta, sub numero 94 Drummondio distributa, mihi omnino alia apparet, quamvis defoliata et deflorata; habitus enim strictus et haud elatus, pedicelli crassiores et breviores, *stigma prorsus sessile*, legumen obtusum evidenter compressum et valvæ ejusdem fortius uninerves. Potius e statura ad Barbaræam pertinet et certe *annua* est, sed caulis cum ramis non sulcatus.

Barbaræa vulgaris altitudine 4,000′ in montibus prope flumen Hume's River et ad urbem Warrnambool me ipso lecta.

Nasturtium terrestre habeo e Nova Anglia et Moreton-Bay (Kelleway).

Stenopetalum robustum legi in vicinia sinus regis Georgii statu pubescente et petalis albis acumine brevissimo ex apice laminæ lanceolari-ovatæ terminatis; hanc varietatem nisi forsan speciem brachypetalam dico.

Alyssum linifolium obtinuimus a Castlereagh's River (Woolls) et Lachlan's River.

Cakile maritima nunc a portu Jacksonii nota a collectionibus E. Daintreei et Woollsii.

Lepidium phlebopetalum accepi a Lady Charlotte's Water et Alice's Springs (Chr. Giles) et York's Peninsula (Salmon). Antheræ cyaneæ.

Lepidium strongylophyllum flores gerit confertissimos, sepala fere 2‴ longa, petala alba calycem vix superantia, laminam horum lanceolari-oblongam ungue vix duplo breviore stipitatam, stamina sex, antheras oblongas recurvatas pallide flavas, siliculam pedicello æquilongam ovato-orbiculatam fere 2‴ longam breviter et

obtusiuscule bilobam, stylum e sinu perangusto longe exsertum 1–1½‴ longum, semina fusca oblique ovata pæne lineam longa dum sicca muco indurato pallide marginata ; folia utrinque glaucescunt. Hæc species differt a L. linifolio foliis insigniter latioribus, racemis densifloris, petalis sepala latitudine vix superantibus, lamina eorumdem nec fere rotundata nec subito unguiculata, silicula neque longiuscule neque acute biloba, sinu hujus angusto, stylo longe exserto. Varietatem foliis majoribus ovato-lanceolatis acutis in petiolum longiusculum angustatis, petalis acutioribus ungue vix latioribus et stylo proceriore misit a fluvio Nickol-River cl. Alex. Forrest.

L. ruderale (L. Sp. Pl. 645) habemus a lacu Eyrei et flumine Barcoo. Varietatem simplicissimam, altitudine jam digitali fructigeram, siliculis umbellato-capitatis inveni ad Edwards's River. Varietas spinescens colles basalticos incolit ad Mount Elephant ; petala brevissima angusta rudimentoria sive staminodia adsunt, vel filamenta utrinque dente acuto prædita sunt.

L. campestre (R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. edit. alter. iv. 465) nunc spontaneum prope urbem Ballarat (Bacchus).

Tiliaceæ.

Triumfetta chætocarpa.

Erecta, fruticulosa, tenuiter ***stellari-velutina, foliis cordatis*** vel aliquot fere ovatis parum angulatis crenato-denticulatis, stipulis bracteisque subulato-linearibus caducis, pedunculis oppositifoliis vel terminalibus bi- v. paucifloris pedicellisque breviusculis, calycibus inexpansis urceolari-ellipsoideis, floribus multistamineis, sepalis ad apicem dorsi appendicula subulato- vel lanceolato-lineari præditis, disco hypogyno ciliato, ***fructibus parvis globosis indehiscentibus bi- rarius uniloculatis setas longas præter apicem hispidissimas gerentibus.***

Ad flumen Fortescue-River ; J. Forrest.

Altitudo hujus plantæ ignota. Folia in ramulis si bene evoluta 1–1½″ metientia ; alia autem minora, præcipue floralia ; omnia undique velutinella, ætate subtus pallidiora. Petioli a longitudine fere pollicari ad eam trilinearem abbreviati. Stipulæ et bracteæ sæpe sesquilineares. Pedicelli sub anthesi calyce breviores vel ei vix æquilongi. Sepala 4–5‴ longa, perangusta. Petala et stamina calycem vix æquantia. Antheræ ovatæ. Pericarpium 2–3‴ metiens, setis copiosis uncinulatis fere duplo longioribus onustum. Semina matura ignota.

Nova hæc Triumfetta hinc T. appendiculatam, illinc T. plumigeram inter nostrates attingit ; de illa discrepat jam floribus minoribus, appendicula sepalorum tantum minuta et—quod insignioris momenti—setis diametrum pericarpii duplo excedentibus tenuibus, nec spiniformibus neque diametro fructus brevioribus,

tandem pericarpio conspicue minore non 3–4-loculato. A T. plumigera nostram novam separavi imprimis propter foliorum formam, flores longiores, setas summitatem versus nudas apice hamulosas.

Species capsulis valvate dehiscentibus, quæ in Africa præcipue numerosæ, mediante Corchoro echinato ad Corchorum facillime transferendæ, non obstantibus ovarii loculis biovulatis.

Triumfetta leptacantha.

Erecta, fruticulosa, e glandulis stellari-tomentosa, foliis cordatis vix angulatis irregulariter serrato-denticulatis, stipulis bracteisque subulato-linearibus, pedicellis pedunculo oppositifolio brevioribus, ***fructibus parvis ovato-globosis glabris quinque-loculatis indehiscentibus setas pertenues diametro pericarpii paulo breviores gerentibus.***

In monte Pyrten tractus Hamersley's Range, altitudine 2,500′; J. Forrest.

Ramulos fructigeros tantum vidi, post indumenti lapsum glandulas copiosas ostendentes. Folia, quantum visa, $\frac{3}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$″ longa, petiolo semiunciali vel breviore prædita. Pericarpium circiter 3‴ longum, nitens, ætate brunneum; setæ numerosæ, uncinulatæ, glabræ. Hæc nova inter congeneres Australiæ T. micracanthæ affinis, sed folia alius formæ, fructus nec tomentelli nec normaliter quadriloculati, setæ diametro pericarpii haud aliquoties breviores. Flores posthac comparandi.

T. micracantha ad portum Walcottii nascitur (Harper).

Corchorus Walcottii habitat in archipelago Dampierii (Walcott), ubi etiam C. sidoides nascitur. Species ultimæ similis ad Rawlinson's Range extendit (E. Giles).

MALVACEÆ.

Sida echinocarpa.

Pallide velutina, foliis oblongo- vel ovato-lanceolatis vel fere ovatis et basi paulum cordatis crenato-denticulatis, stipulis lineari-setaceis fugacibus, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis et terminalibus confertis, calycis laciniis tubo circiter duplo longioribus ovato-semilanceolatis acutis pertenuiter trinerviis, corolla calycem vix superante, staminum columna brevissima, ***carpidiis*** **10–12** ***spinuloso-asperis*** depressis glabris calyce aliquoties brevioribus.

Ad flumen Nickol-River; Alex. Forrest.

Planta erecta, forsan fruticulosa. Folia ad sesquipollicem longa vel varie breviora, 3–9‴ lata, petiolo fere ejusdem longitudinis prædita. Stipulæ pleræque 2‴ longæ. Pedunculi demum $\frac{1}{2}$–1″ longi, prope vel supra medium articulati. Calyces ætate herbacei, tum circiter 5‴ longi, basi planiusculi. Petala lutea,

3–4‴ longa, inferne ciliata, antice valde oblique et lateraliter protracta. Stamina 20–30. Filamenta prope calycem egressa; columna valde abbreviata. Carpidia in fructum rotundum depressimum centro haud adscendentem cohærentia, ætate secedentia, vix ultra lineam alta, dorso echinulata, lateribus rugato-asperata. Semen glabrum, fuscescens. Species persimilis S. virgatæ, abs qua sicut ab omnibus aliis Australianis jam fructibus spinuloso-armatis discernitur.

Abutilon exonemum.

Velutinum, foliis orbiculari-cordatis crenato-denticulatis, stipulis subulato-linearibus fugacibus, pedunculis axillaribus vel summis confertis unifloris petiolos æquantibus vel semisuperantibus infra apicem articulatis, ***calycis laciniis tubo duplo longioribus*** lanceolato-semiovatis, petalis calycem fere triplo excedentibus sua propria latitudine fere quater longioribus, ***staminibus longe exsertis, filamentis tubo stamineo bis terve longioribus*** ante tubum in fasciculos quinque breviter connatis, ***stylis longissimis*** capillaribus stamina insigniter superantibus, carpidiis calycem vix æquantibus muticis circiter 9–10 maxima ex parte liberis acutiusculis velutinellis 1- rarius 2-spermis.

Ad flumen Nickol-River; Alex. Forrest.

Altitudo et durabilitas hujus speciei mihi ignotæ. Folia in parte superiore ramorum, novissimis exceptis, 1–1½″ metientia, petiolo fere ejusdem longitudinis prædita, subtus paulo pallidiora. Stipulæ fugaces, circiter 2‴ longæ. Calyces 4–5‴ alti; laciniæ trinerves; nervi laterales parum distincti. Petala flava, pollicem paulo excedentia, medio tenus quasi in tubulum conniventia, præter basim exteriorem sericeo-pubescentem glabra, antice valde obliqua. Tubus staminum circiter 4‴ altus, basi valde dilatatus, glaber. Filamenta tenuissime capillaria, pleraque 1″ longa. Germina 1–2-ovulata. Styli longitudine circiter 1⅓″ ultra staminum tubum exserti. Carpidia valde compressa, 3–4‴ longa, infra medium anguste connata, aliter virentia. Semina fusco-nigrescentia, parcissime et brevissime pilosula, vix lineam metientia.

Species pluribus notis satis A. Fraseri conveniens, sed stylorum et staminum longa exsertione inter omnes congeneres Australianas monstruosa.

Hibiscus Denisonii hortulorum icone xylographica in jornal de horticultura pratica, Porto 1878, vol. ix. 69 illustratur. De Gossypiis nostris vide Todaro, Relazione sulla cultura dei Cotoni in Italia, 1877–1878, nempe: G. thespesioides, F. v. M. pp. 98, 103, t. x. fig. 6; G. flaviflorum, F. v. M. pp. 98, 105, t. x. fig. 11; G. populifolium, F. v. M. pp. 98, 107; G. costulatum, Tod. pp. 98, 109; G. Cunninghami, Tod. p. 98, 110, t. x. fig. 5; G. Robinsonii, F. v. M. pp. 98, 113, t. x. fig. 1; G. australe, F. v. M. pp. 98, 115, t. x. fig. 3; G. Sturtii, F. v. M. pp. 98, 117, t. x. fig. 4.

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

Euphorbia Careyi.

Fruticulosa vel suffruticosa, ***tenuissime velutina, foliis oppositis minutis oblique lanceolato-ovatis acutis antice subtiliter serrulatis*** concoloribus brevissime petiolatis, stipulis brevissimis vel omnino obliteratis, ***involucris perminutis axillaribus solitariis*** brevissime pedunculatis primum fere obconicis demum pæne campanulatis, ***glandulis extus membranula perangusta imperfecte denticulata cinctis quacum flavescentibus*** vel fulvescentibus, antheris sulphureis, stigmatibus bipartitis filamentisque brevissimis, germine puberulo.

Ad flumen Fortescue's River; H. St. Carey.

Ramos vidi indurantes plantæ fortasse procumbentis. Ramuli distichi. Folia $1\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{1}{2}'''$ longa, paulo rigidula, ætate parcius induta. Involucra vix lineam longa; glandulæ 4–5, addita membranula $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{3}'''$ latæ. Antheræ perminutæ, didymæ; loculi extus rima profunde impressi. Stigmata basi puberula; crura recurvo-divergentia, tenuissima, sub anthesi circiter $\frac{1}{6}'''$ longa. Capsula matura non exstans.

Hæc nova inter species notas E. erythranthæ finitima, recedens indumento tenuissimo, foliis minoribus acutisque, colore glandularum appendicularum et stigmatum sicut antherarum; fructus adhuc comparationis egent. Varietatem vel speciem proxime cognatam ex eodem loco vidi, foliis duplo majoribus rotundato-obtusis.

E. australis suo nominen specifico inter tot congeneres Australiæ hodie notas nunc ulla significatione caret; præterea E. Drummondi et E. glauca in regiones maxime australes apud nos progrediuntur, illa ad gradum 42, hæc saltem ad 44 latitudinis australis. E. vaccaria appendiculas glandularum albidas habet et multo latiores quam eæ E. erythranthæ saltem originalis; stipulæ etiam sæpe conspicuiores. In limites omnium nostratum ex ampliore exemplarium serie denuo inquirendum.

Præcelebris Caruel (in litteris) diversitatem E. Drummondi a vera E. Chamæsyce tali modo exponit: radix perennis; stipulæ latiores et denticulatæ, haud setaceæ; involucrum non omnino idem; capsulæ distinctius carinatæ; semina leniter transverse rugulosa non vage et fortiter rugata.

E. erythrantha semina fert trigona, e cinereo paulo fuscescentia, facie ventrali utrinque impressa, undique fere lævia.

Excæcaria Agallocha intra fines Novæ Austro-Cambriæ occurrit ad æstuarium fluvii Richmond-River, ubi a Carolo Fawcett reperta.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

Acacia Dempsteri.

(Sect. Uninerves.)

Glabra, *ramulis pruinosis* paulisper angulatis mox teretibus robustis, *stipulis subulato-acicularibus*, *phyllodiis chartaceis lanceolato-oblongis* muticis uninerviis fere penniveniis leniter falcato-curvatis inferne paulo latioribus, glandula basali, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis phyllodia æquantibus vel breviter superantibus capitulo multifloro bis terve longioribus passim uno paucisve terminalibus, *sepalis liberis* angustissimis in laminulam barbellatam dilatatis corollam pentameram saltem semiæquantibus.

Inter Esperance-Bay et Fraser's Range; Dempster.

Rami patentim ramulosi. Phyllodia sessilia, $\frac{3}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}'$ longa, inferne 3–5‴ lata, utrinque opaca, apice obtusa. Spinæ stipulares 2–3‴ longæ, persistentes. Pedunculi tenui-filiformes. Capitula intense flava, diametro circiter 4‴ tenentia. Bracteæ floribus conspicue superatæ. Legumina ignota.

Species facile cum A. Senti confusa, ramulis autem valde pruinosis, glabritie forsan constante, phyllodiis tenuius marginatis distinctius et sæpe patentius venosiis infra medium semper latioribus saturatius virentibus, spinis stipularibus frequenter longioribus, capitulis nullibi racemosis et præcipue majoribus circiter duplam florum copiam gerentibus nec non pedunculis nunquam geminatis mihi videtur ultra meræ varietatis limites separanda. Legumina fortasse ulteriores discriminationis characteres ostendent. Differentiæ, quibus nostra planta hic definita ab A. dermatophylla et A. pyrifolia separabilis, facilius patent.

Acacia Sentis Australiam imprimis interiorem amplissime pervagatur; tali modo adparet prope flumen Barcoo, in planitiebus Peak-Downs, circum urbem Springsure (Wuth), in vicinia portus Denisonii (Fitzalan), ad rivos Cape- et Gilbert-River (Daintree), juxta sinus Shark-Bay (F. M.) et Nickol-Bay (Forrest). Phyllodia interdum nervo altero minus distincto percursa; capitula pallide flava; semina semper transverse sita, ut dudum (Plants of Victoria ii. 19) indicabam.

Acacia dineura.

F. M. in Journ. of Proceed. of the Linn. Soc. iii. 130. (Sect. Plurinerves.)

Alte fruticosa, glabra, *phyllodiis magnis oblongo-falcatis obtusis bi- vel trinerviis erectiusculo-venosis et reticulari-venulosis* glauco-viridibus ad basim et sæpe supra medium marginis anterioris glanduligeris, *capitulis racemose dispositis* plurifloris, calycibus bracteas æquantibus breviter et obtuse dentatis corollam pentameram enervem saltem semiæquantibus, bractearum lamina

perminuta rotundo-rhombea peltata ciliolari, ***leguminibus glaucis complanatis elongato-oblongis*** breviter stipitatis ad suturas fere rectis, valvis chartaceis semina latitudine aliquoties excedentibus, seminibus fuscis oblique longitudinaliter sitis ovatis, arillo fulvo fere cupulari brevi basim seminis tantum suffulciente.

In plaga arenoso-rupestri elatiore juxta originem fluviorum Limmenbight- et Roper-River, F. M.; ad rupes Escape-Cliffs Arnhemæ septentrionalis, Hulls; prope portum Darwini, Schultz.

Species a præcl. Bentham A. binervatæ adjecta, sed eam perfecte diversam credo glaucedine, phyllodiis sæpius trinerviis evidentius curvatis nunquam acuminatis, situ glandularum, venis primariis minus divergentibus, pedicellis crassioribus, floribus in quocunque capitulo magis numerosis et compactis, leguminibus aliquoties latioribus extus haud saturate fuscis et forsan seminibus maturis adhuc comparandis.

Acacia binervata montes Novæ Angliæ adscendit, regiones autem tropicas, quousque hodie scio, non intrat. Fructum tantummodo varietatis lato-phyllodineæ e collectione Woollsii Paramattensi habeo absque seminibus; valvæ $1\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{1}{2}''$ longæ, solum $1\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{1}{2}'''$ latæ, extus nigro-fuscæ et nitidæ, margine lenissime undulatæ, latitudinem seminum vix duplo excedentes.

Acacia oraria.

(Sect. Plurinerves.)

Arborescens, innovationibus pulverulento- vel parum lepidoto-canescentibus, ***phyllodiis majusculis falcato-oblongis primarie trinerviis prominulo reticulari-venosis*** secundarie vix paucinerviis antice ad basim glanduligeris, stipulis deficientibus vel suppressis, ***capitulis in racemo paucis*** vel passim in axillis phyllodiorum v. secus ramulos solitariis pedicello cinerascente paulo brevioribus plurifloris, sepalis demum secedentibus lineari- v. ovali-oblongis corollæ pentameræ dodrantem æquantibus, ***leguminibus latiusculis tortuosus***, valvis rigidulis margine lenissime undulatis et hinc haud acutatis.

Ad æstuaria Australiæ orientalis intratropicæ sæpe inter Rhizophoreas; e. g. prope Port Denison, Fitzalan; Rockingham-Bay, Dallachy; Trinity-Bay, Bailey.

Arbor minor. Ramuli apicem versus acutanguli. Phyllodia $1\frac{1}{2}$–$3''$ longa, $\frac{1}{2}$–$1''$ lata, sæpius obtusa quam acuta, callo terminata; nervi et venæ indumento diutius cinerascentes; nervus infimus margini ante basim junctus. Racemi non raro foliis terminati, nunquam elongati. Pedicelli floriferi 3–$4'''$ longi. Capitula globosa, diametro circiter $3'''$ tenentia, e floribus circiter 30 constantia. Sepala primum connata vel cohærentia, antice barbellata. Corollæ lobi non carinati. Legumina 3–$5''$ longa, $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{3}{4}''$ lata, duriuscula, transverse venosa et reticulari-venulosa, ad seminum locationem

turgidula, alio valde compressa. Semina ignota, fortasse longitudinaliter sita.

Species inter Plurinervium dimidiatas et nervosas fluctuatur; ab A. flavescente et A. sericata præter plures alias notas jam divellitur nervis phyllodiorum secundariis longitudinalibus venas jungentibus et leguminum forma; ab A. hemignosta indumento, phyllodiis latioribus distinctius curvatis, lineatione nervorum et reticulatione venarum conspicius prominentibus, capitulis majoribus, sepalis latioribus haud ab initio liberis, leguminibus majoribus nunquam rectis, valvis crassioribus extus cinerascentibus vel nigrescentibus prominentius reticulari-venosis, tunc quoque forsan seminum forma et situ sicut funiculo discernitur.

Ab A. melanoxylo, cui nostra nova phyllodiorum forma nervatura et venatione admodum similis, jam latitudine leguminum separatur sicut calycibus corollisque barbellatis.

A. hemignosta gerit semina maximam leguminis latitudinem occupantia, areolam utroque latere parvam rotundatam, funiculum perbrevem.

Acacia sericata.

All. Cunn. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot. i. 380; Benth. Flor. Austr. ii. 391. (Sect. Plurinerves.)

Glaucescens, innovationibus glabris, ramulis teretiusculis pruinosis, stipulis obliteratis, ***phyllodiis magnis opacis falcato-lanceolatis quasi dimidiatis trinerviis reticulato-venosis, nervis cum margine phyllodii postico ante basim confluentibus***, glandulis marginalibus 2–3 distantibus, racemis capitulorum axillaribus solitariis vel terminalibus aggregatis, capitulis 30–40-floris pedicello glabro brevioribus, bracteis calycem vix æquantibus e stipite pertenui et lamina dilatata minuta constantibus, calycibus primum breviter 5-lobis, corolla calycem fere semisuperante quocum sursum barbellata, ***leguminibus lato- vel elongato-oblongis complanatis*** rectiusculis vel leniter curvatis, ***valvis crasso-coriaceis fere lignoso-indurantibus ad suturam superam lato-marginatis pro seminum receptione exsculptis, seminibus transverse sitis vix trientem latitudinis valvarum occupantibus*** ovalibus obscure viridulo-fuscis, funiculo apicem versus contortuplicato et in arillum cinereo-fulvum ample cupularem dilatato.

Ad Montague- et York-Sound, All. Cunningham; ad flumen Victoriæ et in variis locis circum sinum orarium Carpentariæ, F. M.; ad Cape York, Dæmel; Gilbert's River, Daintree; Etheridge's et Robertson's River, Armit; Suttor's River, Bowman.

In omnibus exemplaribus nunc obtentis nihil serici exstat nisi in capitulis ante eorum expansionem, quare nomen A. platycarpa (F. M. in Journ. Linn. Soc. iii. 145) olim huic speciei propter glabritiem non recognitæ impositum facillime preferre queamus.

Acacia flavescens.

All. Cunn. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot. i. 381; Benth. Flor. Austr. ii. 391.
(Sect. Plurinerves.)

Arborea, ***innovationibus luteolo-velutinis***, ramulis angulosis stipulis obliteratis, ***phyllodiis magnis lanceolato-falcatis trinerviis reticulato-venosis nitentibus***, nervis omnibus ad basim phyllodii usque liberis, glandulis in margine phyllodiorum antico tribus distantibus denticulum terminantibus, ***racemis capitulorum terminalibus paniculatis*** vel aliquot axillaribus simplicibus, capitulis 40–60-floris pedicello tomentello æquilongis vel eodem brevioribus, bracteis calycem vix æquantibus e stipite pertenui et lamina dilatata minuta constantibus, calycibus primum breviter 5-lobis, corolla calycem triente superante quocum sursum barbellata, ***leguminibus elongato-oblongis complanatis*** rectiusculis vel leniter curvatis, valvis crasso-chartaceis ad marginem haud dilatatis, ***seminibus transverse sitis vix trientem latitudinis valvarum occupantibus*** ovalibus nigris, funiculo apicem versus contortuplicato et in arillum fuscum fere cupularem dilatato.

Ad oras arenosas sed atque in montibus nemorosis; e. g. Sandy Cape, Broad-Sound et Northumberland-Islands, R. Brown; Percy-Islands, A. Cunningham; Wide-Bay, Leichhardt; Cleveland-Bay, S. Johnson; Mount Wheeler, Thozet; Rockingham's Bay, Dallachy.

Arbor usque 40′ alta nisi altior. Cortex rugosus. Lignum durum.

Acacia conjunctifolia.

(Sect. Juliflorae.)

Fruticosa, glabra, ***viscidula***, ramulis angulosis, stipulis perminutis subulatis vel obliteratis, ***phyllodiis brevibus lanceolato-linearibus ternato-confertis*** v. passim quaternato-fasciculatis v. geminis v. rarius sparsis muticis uninerviis vel interdum imperfecte binerviis sessilibus paulum inæquilateris, ***spicis brevissime pedunculatis*** axillaribus solitariis tenui-cylindraceis, ***sepalis liberis*** glabris angustissimis corollam mediotenus quinquefidam vix semiæquantibus, ***leguminibus rectis rigidis acute quadrangulis*** secus suturas canaliculato-impressis, valvis lato-linearibus leniter concavis, ***seminibus diagonaliter sitis*** ellipsoideis.

Ad flumen Victoriæ; B. Gulliver.

Frutex paucipedalis. Phyllodia 4–7‴ longa, $\frac{2}{3}$–1$\frac{1}{3}$‴ lata, oblique acutiuscula, nitida, alternato-fasciculata; glandula marginis anterioris supra basim sita, altera passim proveniens et prope medium vel apicem marginis versus posita. Spicæ densifloræ, pollicares vel breviores, vix sesquilineam crassæ. Bracteæ perminutæ, ovato-lanceolatæ, acuminatæ, supra basim stipiti tenuissimo impositæ. Rachis gummosa, sed glabra. Corollæ linea breviores, bracteis

ex parte persistentibus longiores. Legumina rachim pedunculiformem plerumque solitarie terminantia, statu nondum maturo (quo tantum visa) $1\frac{1}{2}$–2″ longa et todidem lineas lata, apice parum acuta, in basim sensim angustata, subtiliter et oblique striolata ; valvæ utrinque prope marginem in angulum acutum productæ. Funiculi sursum sensim dilatati, sed ultra basim seminum saltem juniorum non extendentes.

Species hæc nova e foliorum dispositione ad A. subternatam et A. confertam vergit, e fructus formatione vero inter Julifloras stenophyllas ad A. gonocarpam et A. drepanocarpam approximat, ab ultimis ambabus dividua habitu sicut phyllodiis insigniter brevioribus atque eorum situ, ab A. drepanocarpa insuper phyllodiis non venoso-striatis, ab A. gonocarpa iterum phyllodiis latioribus et leguminibus evidenter angustioribus.

Acacia crassocarpa (All. Cunn. in Hook. Lond. Journ. i. 379 ; Benth. in Transact. Linn. Soc. xxx. 494, tab. 68) nascitur ad Taylor's Range (Leichhardt), prope flumen Brisbane-River, ubi in montibus silvulas format (Bailey), Rockhampton (O'Shanesy), Neercool-Creek (Bowman), Cleveland-Bay (Johnson), Rockingham-Bay (Dallachy), Daintree-River (Fitzalan), Cape Sidmouth (Curdie), Lizard-Island (Walter). Legumina passim ad $1\frac{1}{2}$″ dilatata, passim ad $\frac{1}{2}$″ angustata, sæpe tortula. Semina obliquo-transverse sita, pro valvarum latitudine ordinaria brevia, vix 3‴ longa, ovalia, nigro-fusca, splendentia. *Funiculi* ochroleuci, tenues, inferne leniter tortiles, ***sub semine valde contortuplicati, sed non in arillum amplum expansi, semine ter pluriesve longiores,*** passim autem arctius contorti et semine tunc situ naturali paulo longiores. A. auriculiformis (A. Cunn. l. c. ; Benth. l. c.) varietatem fructibus brevioribus et admodum tortuosis sistere videtur. Distinctiones etiam A. aulacocarpæ (Cunn. l. c. ; Benth. Flor. Austr. ii. 410) mihi nullo modo claræ ; hæc quoque forsan jungenda ; tum pro formarum complexu nomen A. aulacocarpæ alteri infausto præferendum.

Acacia holcocarpa (Benth. Flor. Austral ii. 408) nascitur ad Rockingham-Bay ubi copiosa, ad Hinchinbrook-Island (Dallachy), Fitzroy-Island (Walter), Trinity-Bay (W. Hill), si speciem recte recognovi. Planta sæpe fruticosa. Ramuli eorum A. calyculatæ instar compressi. Spicæ solitariæ vel geminæ, e notis Dallachyi pallidæ. Corolla calycem inferne cano-tomentellum fere ter superans. Valvæ leguminis secundum dorsum sulco profundiore percursæ ; substantia parenchymatica fere diagonaliter septata interstitiones explens inter semina. ***Funiculi setacei, recti, semine bis terve longiores,*** in arillum oblique cyatheum brevem canofuscum nigrescentem ampliati. *Semina* turgide ovata, $1\frac{1}{2}$–2‴ tantum longa, viridulo-fusca, nitentia, ***striam saturatius coloratam marginalem gerentia*** et areolis magnis scilicet utrinque solitariis pallidius limbatis notata. A. calyculata (A. Cunn. l. c. ; Benth,

l. c.) ramulis et floribus A. holcocarpæ accedit, fructu autem A. aulacocarpo advenit; limites veri hujus speciei ex autopsia comprobandi.

Swainsona stenodonta.

Erecta, fere glabra, stipulis subulato-linearibus, foliolis 7–9 v. passim paucioribus lato- vel oblongo-linearibus obtusiusculis vel retusis, racemis longiusculis pluri- vel multifloris, pedicellis tubo calycis brevioribus vel vix æquilongis bracteas angustas superantibus, ***calycis extus glabri dentibus lanceolato-linearibus*** tubo vix longioribus, petalo supero ecalloso, petalorum inferiorum lamina semiorbiculata nec torta nec rostrata petalis lateralibus longiore superum fere æquante, petalis omnibus sursum saturate purpurascentibus, antheris angusto-oblongis, ***stylo subulato nec compresso nec apice incurvato præter basim intus longe ciliato,*** stigmate postice imberbi, germine glabro stipitato.

Ad fluvios Sherlock- et Yule-River; J. Forrest.

Partes plantæ superiores solum vidi. Foliola ½–1″ longa, 1–2‴ lata, brevissime petiolulata. Racemi breviter pedunculati. Pedicelli tenuissimi, apice bracteolis perminutis donati. Calyces circiter 2‴ longi; laciniæ margine pilosulæ. Petalum superum rotundatum, perbreviter stipitatum, propria longitudine paulo latius, fere ½″ latum; petala infima ecallosa. Antheræ uniformes. Fructus ignotus.

Species imprimis S. gracili approximanda, abs qua jam discernenda stipulis angustioribus edentulis, foliolis longioribus, pedicellis non puberulis, floribus majoribus, calycis laciniis angustioribus, petalis inferioribus sursum non incurvatis, stylo crassiore longius et non tantum apicem versus ciliato non tortili.

S. coronillifolia (Salisb. Parad. Londin. t. 28, anno 1806; Bot. Mag. 1725; S. galegifolia, R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. edit. sec. iii. 327, anno 1811) includit Sutherlandiam foliolatam, Lange Catal. Hort. Bot. Hafn. 1859.

S. canescens in viciniam sinus orarii Shark-Bay extendit, ut ipse vidi.

S. luteola circum lacunas exsiccantes prope urbem Rockhampton nascitur.

Tephrosia uniovulata.

(Sect. Requienia.)

Frutescens, undique sericeo-velutina, canescens, ***foliis unifoliolatis*** vel paucis trifoliolatis plerisque floralibus et ***fasciculato-confertis,*** petiolo perbrevi, petiolulo stipulisque brevissimis, ***foliolo obovato*** paulo cuneato, nervis ante folioli marginem reticulato- vel areolato junctis, ***floribus capitato-confertis*** fasciculo foliorum cinctis, pedicellis nullis, calycis laciniis lanceolato-subulatis fere

æqualibus, petalis lateralibus inferisque æquilongis glabris sursum purpurascentibus petalo supero cordiformi-renato brevioribus, stylo complanato inferne sericeo-tomentoso, stigmate parce barbato, *germine unigemmulato, legumine late ovato* acutiusculo calycem vix semisuperante extus velutino, semine estrophiolato.

Ad fluvios Ashburton- et Cane-River nec non Nickol-River; Al. Forrest.

Planta fere Spyridii facie. Ramuli haud angulosi. Petioli 1–2‴ longi, rarius longiores. Foliola in petiolo fere semper solitaria, ½–1″ longa si plane evoluta et tunc 3–9‴ lata, supra leniter concava vel tandem plana, mutica; nervi laterales pennato-patentes, nec valde approximati, nec in marginem folii excurrentes; venæ reticulatæ, sed tomento diu occultæ, ætate cum nervis subtus prominulæ. Flores sessiles, ramulos valde abbreviatos revera terminantes, sed fasciculos quasi axillares remotos secus ramos formantes. Bracteolæ lineares, acutæ, calycis tubum æquantes vel breviter superantes, scilicet geminæ. Calyces circiter 3‴ longi; laciniæ tubo paulo vel interdum conspicue longiores. Petalum superum extus sericeum, intus glabrum, circiter 3‴ latum, breviter et subito stipitatum, ecallosum; cetera petala fere 2‴ longa, tenui-stipitata. Stamen decimum denique secedens; filamenta novem alte connata. Antheræ ovatæ, conformes, flavæ, basifixæ. Stylus circiter sesqui-linearis. Legumen modice compressum, 3–4‴ longum, semper monospermum. Funiculus brevissimus, dilatatus. Semen rotundatum, lenticulari-compressum, nitens, brunneum, fere lineam metiens. Albumen scilicet nullum. Embryo obscure viridis.

Species descriptione hinc adumbrata foliis plerisque unifoliolatis ac simul inflorescentia T. coriaceæ proxime accedit, germine autem unigemmulato sicut leguminis brevitate inter Australiæ congeneres T. brachycarpam potenter assimulat; ab illa insuper indumento densiore et cinerascente, stipulis petiolisque brevioribus, floribus haud pedicellatis diversa; a T. brachycarpa præterea foliis haud pinnatis, foliolis multo latioribus et calycibus majoribus discernitur; a T. lamprolobioide propter tomentum velutinum, stipulas breviores, foliolorum formam, inflorescentiam condensatam, pedicellos deficientes, calycis labium superum haud solummodo brevidentatum, petala non flavescentia, germen neque angustum, neque elongatum, neque pluri-gemmulatum absque difficultate separatur ab congenerum omnibus ob foliola quasi in involucri modum circum florum fasciculos collecta sejungitur.

Compositæ.

Decazesia.

Capitula 7–15-flora, homogama, numerosa, receptaculum fere planum generale occupantia et in eodem sessilia, glomerulum

depresso-globosum vel hemisphæricum formantia. Involucrum generale e bracteis multiseriato-imbricatis numerosissimis stipitatis et albo-laminatis constans. Involucellum quodvis e bracteis exterioribus persistentibus tenui-stipitatis minute laminatis et interioribus sessilibus hyalino-membraneis compaginatum. *Receptaculum speciale bracteis latiusculis deciduis hyalinis paleatum.* Flores omnes bisexuales. Corollæ tenui-tubulosæ, 5-dentatæ. Antheræ basi brevissime hastatæ. Styli rami capillares, apice truncati et leniter dilatati. *Pappi setæ* 8–10, *capillares, liberæ.* Achenia parum compressa, glabra.

Herba Australiæ occidentalis subtropicæ forsan annua erecta foliosa lanuginoso-tomentosa, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis, glomerulis capitulorum ramos solitarie terminantibus, bracteis involucrantibus lamina parva alba terminatis, acheniis perminutis.

Genus a Myriocephalo fere ut Richea a Calocephalo propter bracteas floribus interpositas distinguendum dicavi nobilissimo Duci Decazes, Congressus internationalis Botanices et Horticulturæ anno 1877 elato patrono, societatis centralis pro horticultura Lutetianæ Præsidi dignissimo.

Decazesia hecatocephala.

Myriocephalus Decazesii, F. M. coll.

Ad flumen Nickol-River, Alex. Forrest.

Planta pulchella, digitum usque spithamam alta. Caules e radice plures, in ramos paucos divisi. Folia si bene evoluta 1–$1\frac{1}{2}''$ longa, 2–5‴ lata, fere plana, ad inflorescentiam usque extendentia. Glomeruli pollicem latitudine raro excedentes, passim ad diametrum semipollicarem reducti. Receptaculum universale depressissimum, extus in ramulos fasciculatos solutum. Bracteæ involucri universalis e lamina cuneato-ovata integerrima glabra vix lineam longa et stipite lanuginoso hyalino-marginato circiter sesquilineam longo constantes. Capitula fere 2‴ alta. Flores involucellum æquantes. Bractearum involucellum constituentum exteriores e stipite tenuissimo viridi elongato lanuginoso et lamina cuneato-ovata glabra parva alba integerrima constantes; bracteæ interiores involucelli æque ac eæ floribus interstantes hyalino-membraneæ, cuneato-oblongæ, uninerves, circiter sesquilineam longæ, apice sæpe emarginatæ vel breviter bilobæ, interstantes glaberrimæ, ceteræ extus parce lanuginosæ. Corollæ sesquilineam pæne longæ, inferne tenuissimæ, superne intense luteæ, leni gradu sursum ampliatæ. Antheræ inclusæ, apice anguste semilanceolatæ. Stigmatum apex emergens. Achenia vix $\frac{1}{2}'''$ longa, ellipsoideo-cylindrica, cinereo-fuscescentia, nitida, glabra, subtilissime punctulata, apice truncata, basi attenuata. Pappi setæ tenerrimæ, corollam æquantes, albæ, sursum ob scabritiem lenissimam paulo latiores. Myriocephalii genus sensu latiore nimis artificiale dis-

tinctionibus Helichrysoidarum æquivalentibus iterum dividendum habeo.

Convolvulaceæ.

Ipomœa Calobra.

Hill et Mueller.

Alte volubilis, petiolis apteris, *foliis e basi cordata ovato- vel lanceolato-oblongis glabris* integerrimis fere concoloribus tenuiter et remotiuscule penninerviis, *sepalis majusculis* glabris late ovatis obtusis, interioribus exteriora fere triente superantibus, corolla magna calycem aliquoties superante inferne latiuscula et erubescente ad insertionem filamentorum dense barbata ceteroquin glabra, staminibus corolla fere triplo brevioribus, *antheris angustis ætate spiraliter tortis,* stylo glabro, stigmatibus duobus fere in unum conglobatis.

In virgultis Acaciæ aneuræ ad flumen Barcoo.

Species prævenusta, sed hic e folio unico et flore singulo collectionis Walterii Hill interim definita, propter radicem magnam edulem ab indigenis nigrantibus "Calobra" vocatur. Folia quantum nota circiter 4″ longa, inferne $1\frac{1}{2}$″ lata. Sepala interiora sub anthesi fere $\frac{2}{3}$″ longa. Corolla pæne 3″ longa, sursum pallescens, haud incisionibus lobata. Filamenta corollæ basim versus inserta, addito tomento eorum basali longitudinem antheræ circiter duplo excedentia. Antheræ $1\frac{1}{2}$–2‴ longæ. Stylus capillaris, corollam semiæquans. Fructus ignotus.

Hæc nova inter congeneres Australianas I. peltatæ proxima, abs qua jam disjungitur foliis forsan semper basifixis pluries angustioribus tenuius venosis et nervosis supra pallidius virentibus, sepalis conspicue minoribus haud fere æquialtis, corolla majore ad apices angulorum non evidenter producta, stylo longiore, stigmate lenius lobato. Ab I. alata facile separatur foliis sursum latioribus atque obtusioribus, sepalis brevioribus et forsan pluribus characteribus floralibus et carpologicis in posterum enucleandis.

Ipomœa Davenportii ab exploratore geographico J. Forrest ad flumen Yule-River nuperrime reperta. Semina sericeo-canescentia, circiter $2\frac{1}{2}$‴ metientia. Pedunculi folia interdum non superantes.

Convolvulus erubescens usque ad Shark-Bay extendit, ut ipse vidi.

Goodenoviaceæ.

Velleya panduriformis.

All. Cunningh. in Benth. Flor. Austral. iv. 46.

Virescens vel glaucescens, foliis radicalibus oblongo- vel pandurato-lanceolatis denticulatis in petiolum longiusculum decurrentibus, *paribus bractearum inferiorum magnis ovato- vel rotundato- vel deltoideo-rhombeis utrinque varie connatis vel altero latere*

liberis acuminatis argute dentatis, bracteis summis ovato-lanceolatis sæpe disjunctis, omnibus cum ramulis pedicellisque glabris, ***axillis barbatis, sepalo supero magno ovato-lanceolato corollam fere æquante imperfecte serrato*** cetera sepala fere triente superante, sepalis lateralibus angusto-lanceolatis vel cum inferioribus ovato-lanceolaribus integerrimis sensim acuminatis intus appresso-puberulis, ***corolla majuscula vitellina*** extus glabra intus infra labium inferum barbata, lobis superis fere dimidiatis ad auriculum ciliatis, ***lobis inferis perbrevibus, omnibus minute alatis,*** stylo sensim in indusium dilatato villosulo-pubescente, germine glabro, fructu sepala lateralia et infera fere æquante, seminibus late alatis.

Prope Point Cunningham et Goodenough-Bay, A. Cunningham; ad flumen Yule's River, J. Forrest; prope originem fluvii Ashburton's River sicut montes Marie- et Alfred-Ranges versus; E. Giles.

Herba amara, 1–2-pedalis, nisi altior. Folia radicalia conferta, addito petiolo 3–5″ longa, supra medium $\frac{2}{3}$–1″ lata. Bracteæ foliiformes, altero latere sæpius altius concretæ, inferiores 1–$1\frac{1}{2}$″ metientes, superiores et summæ sensim ad longitudinem paucilinearem abbreviatæ. Cymæ pauciforæ, ramulos terminantes. Pedunculi unciam raro attinentes, sæpe varie breviores. Sepalum superum planum, sæpe fere pollicem longitudine metiens et usque 5‴ latum, passim autem tantum $\frac{1}{2}$″ longum; sepala lateralia statu juniore pro indusii receptione infra medium ad latus interius canaliculato-excavata, omnia libera. Corolla circiter pollicaris nisi interdum usque ad $\frac{2}{3}$″ abbreviata; tubus quantum clausus vix $1\frac{1}{2}$″ altus; lobi duo superi usque $\frac{1}{2}$″ longi, extus exalati, intus auriculum semicircularem majusculum scariosum gerentes et infra auriculum interdum papillosi; lobi tres inferi tantum 2‴ longi. Antheræ latiuscule lineares, 1‴ paulo excedentes, minutissime apiculatæ, filamento fere duplo breviores. Stylus 4–5‴ longus, apicem versus eximie complanatus. Indusium dorso villosulum, ore dense ciliatum. Germinis loculi plurigemmulati. Capsula circiter 5‴ longa, profunde quadri-valvata. Semina me ipso nondum visa.

Differentias inter hanc novam speciem et congeneres proximas non difficulter expones. Velleyam discophoram delimitant jam concrescentia bractearum sæpe completior, flores conspicue minores amplius cymosi, calyces non prorsus in sepala soluti, corollæ lobi conspicius alati, labium inferum medio tenus lobatum. Velleyam Daviesii præter alias notas separant folia radicalia pinnatipartita, indumentum extensum, bracteæ nunquam alte connatæ, quarum inferæ in formam lanceolarem vergentes, flores evidenter minores, color corollæ, stylus brevior; V. connatam distinguunt jam coalitus bractearum omnium fere semper perfectus, calycis divisio non completa, lobi et præcipue eorum superus breviores atque omnes integerrimi, corolla in colorem lilacinum vergens, laciniæ ejusdem inferæ longiores; de has specie vide: Plants of Victoria,

lithograms xlix.; occurrit quoque inter fluvios Lachlan's et Darling's River (G. Day).

Velleya trinervis (Labill. Plant. Nov. Holl. Specim. i. 54, t. 77; Smith in Rees's Cyclop. 1817) folia producit passim usque 5″ longa et 2″ lata, petiolo semipedali prædita; altitudo totius plantæ ad paludum margines passim sesquipedalis, ut ipse observavi; pedicelli ætate interdum bipollicares; corolla sæpe lateritia.

Velleya macrophylla gerit corollam intense luteam, cujus lobi superiores ad basim atro-purpurascentes. Hanc speciem in silvis Eucalypti diversicoloris secundum fluvios Shannon et Gordon's River reperi.

Velleya paradoxa ad litus marinum "Great Bight" extendit (Carey).

Velleya spathulata ad flumen Richmond-River occurrit secundum collectionem cl. Fawcett.

Velleya pubescens, scilicet corollæ lobis omnibus alato-conformibus, nunc a fluvio Clarence-River nota.

Velleya macrocalyx secundum observationem Rev. Doctoris Woolls ad flumen Hawkesbury-River provenit. Semina plana, dilute fulva, orbiculari-ovata, leniter rugulosa, fere sesquilinearia, aptera.

Diagnoses præcisiores V. lyratæ, V. macrocalycis, V. pubescentis et V. spatulatæ ex ampla exemplarium vivorum serie elaborandæ.

Goodenia microptera (F. M. Fragm. iii. 34; vi. 227) occurrit ad Alice's Springs et Charlotte's Waters (C. Giles), Fortescue's River (J. Forrest), Yule's et Ashburton's River et Cane-River (Al. Forrest). Folia caulina linearia, usque 4″ longa. Calycis lobi sub anthesi tubo longiores, sæpe perangusti. Corollæ bilabiatæ lobi omnes non raro latiuscule alati. Capsula fere triente libera, sæpe conspicue compressa; septum pæne ad medium loculi attingens vel brevius, secundum marginem et ad angulos apicales parce pilosum. Semina fuscescentia, minutissime punctulata, lato margine addito vix 2‴ longa, passim angustius alata et nigrescentia. Ex iisdem regionibus et a fluvio Elizabeth's River et ex oasi Youldeh (Young) possidemus plantas contactum G. micropteræ cum G. heterochila stabilientes.

Goodenia Mitchelli nunc obtenta e vicinia lacus Eyrei (E. Giles), a fontibus Alice's Springs et Lady Charlotte's Waters (C. Giles). Species hinc G. cyclopteræ, illinc G. heterochilæ connexa. Stirps sæpe omnino erecta. Folia nonnunquam lanceolata et breviter dentata. Pedunculi flore longiores, pertenues, demum elongati, passim bracteolam unam rarius alteram perangustam gerentes. Calycis laciniæ tubo sub anthesi valde longiores. Calcar ut in G. cycloptera perbreve, eo G. calcaratæ et Velleyæ paradoxæ quoad longitudinem non comparabile. Capsula unilocularis, conspicue compressa. Semina vide tria maturantia, mag-

nitudine valvas fere æquantia, dilute fulvescentia, collateralia, æquialta, nitida, fere 3‴ metientia, orbicularia ; ala fuscescens vel spadicea, rigidula, nucleo fere triplo angustior.

Scævola Kœnigii e pluribus novis locis apud nos nunc nota, e. g. Port Darwin (Schultz), Rockingham-Bay (Dallachy), Castlereagh-River (Gulliver), Fitzroy-Island (Walter).

Scævola spinescens extendit ad Shark-Bay (F. M.), Yule-River (J. Forrest), Hampton's Range (Carey), Fraser's Range (Dempster), Eucla (Richards), Musgrave-Range (Forrest), Charlotte-Water (C. Giles), Lake Eyre (E. Giles), Bowen's Downs (Birch), Port Denison (Fitzalan), Wimmera (F. M.). Corolla intus flava.

Scævola phlebopetala nascitur inter Champion-Bay et Port Walcott (F. M.).

Scævola hispida habitat ad Cape Howe et Twofold-Bay (F. M.), Illawarra (Johnson), Clarence-River (Wilcox).

Scævola Hookeri varietate sua minore S. microcarpam simulat; Blackheath (Woolls), Swanport (Storey), Mount Field East (F.M.).

Scævola depauperata passim hispidula evadit ; Alice-Springs et Charlotte's Waters (C. Giles) ; fructus ellipsoidei, exsucci, circiter 3‴ longi, perfecte biloculati.

S. parvifolia ab antecedente haud facile distinguenda ; notata ad Alice-Springs (C. Giles), Thomson-River (Birch).

Scævola collaris nuperius reperta ad Ularing (Tietkens), Lake Eyre (Giles), Youldeh et Ouldabinna (Young).

Scævola porocarya inter Champion-Bay et Port Gregory, nec non ad flumina Greenough's et Irwin's River et sinum Shark-Bay versus me notabatur, ubi altitudinem bimetralem attinet. Folia inferiora latiuscule lanceolata, supra medium sæpe serrata. Corolla circiter ¾‴ longa, extus sericea, ad trientem fissa in lobos, quorum alæ pallidæ, satis angustæ, parce fimbriolatæ ; tubus flavidus, striis atro-purpureis percursus, villis reversis partim penicillaribus obsessus, basim versus sericeus. Filamenta circiter 2‴ longa. Antheræ oblongo-lineares, obtusæ, imberbes, 1‴ longæ. Stylus corollam semiæquans, patenti-pubescens. Indusium e basi dorsi albo-villosum ; os breviter ciliosum. Species cum S. globulifera nullo modo confundenda.

Scævola ovalifolia locos incolit ad Saxby-River (Armit), Maria Island (Gulliver), Newcastle-Water (Waterhouse), Mackinlay's Range (Sutherland), Flinders-River (Bowman), Alice-Springs et Charlotte's Waters (C. Giles), Glen of Palms (E. Giles), Gawler's Range (Sullivan), Springsure (Wuth), Lake Eyre (Lewis), Lockyer-River (Hartmann), Peak-Range (Slatter) ; variat foliis multo minoribus ad Mount Olga (Giles). Corolla pallida vel cœrulea.

Scævola crassifolia extendit usque ad Shark-Bay et orientem versus saltem usque Glenelg-River (F. M.).

Scævola macrostachya occurrit ad King's Sound (Hughan).

Scævola lanceolata nuperius obtenta ab Hamden (Clarke),

Kalgan, Blackwood- et Arrowsmith-River (F. M.). Fructus 3‴ metientes, costis pluribus crassis longitudinalibus valde prominentibus partim crenatis muniti.

Scævola thesioides extendit a Cape Arid (Maxwell) usque Shark-Bay (F. M.).

Scævola platyphylla variat stylo villoso vel fere glabro; fructus sunt 2‴ longi, exsuccosi, ellipsoidei, biloculati.

Scævola auriculata nascitur ad Blackwood-River (McHard) et Warren-River (Walcott). Limites inter hanc, S. macrophyllam et sequentem ex ampliore exemplarium serie adhuc firmius definiendi.

Scævola microphylla ad flumen Shannon in silvis Karri-forests me ipso observata.

Scævola æmula nascitur ad Swan-Sea (Storey) et in tractu Grampians (Sullivan).

Scævola cuneiformis certe nunquam annua.

Scævola microcarpa extendit usque Tarampa (Bailey). Indusium non semper omnino glabrum.

Scævola Oldfieldii me lecta ad Champion-Bay, Greenough- et Irwin-River.

Scævola paludosa me ad Blackwood's, Preston's, Collie's et Harvey's River collecta. Corolla alba, basim versus rufescens. Indusium dorso villosum.

Scævola sericophylla gerit corollam nigrescenti-striatam, lobos ejusdem albo-alatos; hanc speciem obtinui ad Greenough's et Irwin's River et Shark-Bay.

Scævola canescens inter Murchison's River et Shark-Bay me visa; pabulum ovibus, equis et bovibus deliciosum.

Scævola humifusa locos prope fluvios Greenough's et Irwin's River occupat.

Scævola stenophylla variat foliis ad 2‴ latis et remote denticulatis.

Scævola fasciculata in nemoribus montanis Eucalypti marginatæ a fluvio Swan-River usque ad flumen Preston-River extendit.

Asclepiadeæ.

Gymnema pleiadenium.

Volubile, ramulis petiolisque tomentello-pubescentibus, *foliis ovatis brevi-acuminatis in superficie basali plures glandulas gerentibus* utrinque parce pilosulis, umbellis brevissime pedunculatis, pedicellis calycibusque appresso-pubescentibus, calycis segmentis semilanceolatis acutiusculis superne reflexis, *corolla flava calycem saltem triplo superante* extus tenuiter pubescente, laciniis tubo longitudine æqualibus fere oblongatis, *tubo intus prope medium cristis quinque geminatis fulvo-sericeis notato,* glandulis ad

basim corollæ nullis, stigmate globoso-ovato, fructibus inferne anguste ellipsoideis superne sensim subulato-teretiusculis.

In Australia orientali calidiore litorali, loco particulari nunc ignoto, nisi forsan Pine-River; W. Hill; F. Bailey.

Rami glabrescentes. Petioli tenues circiter ¾″ longi. Folia tenui-herbacea, si bene evoluta 2–3″ longa, basi rotundato-obtusa, apice obtusiuscule acuminata; nervi pinnate dispositi, remotiusculi; venæ reticulatæ, pertenues; glandulæ ad basim superficie 10 vel pauciores, confertæ. Pedunculi interpetiolares, plerumque solitarii, sub anthesi 2‴ raro excedentes. Umbellæ multifloræ. Pedicelli floriferi 1½–2‴ longi. Calyces vix linea longiores. Corolla saltem 3‴ longa; lobi intus glabri; cristæ lobis corollæ alternæ, longitudinales, quasi squamarum limites exhibentes. Columna lineam alta. Pollinia duo erecta; unum ad alterum membranæ antheræ latus. Stigma lineam metiens, album. Carpidia fere 4″ longa, inferne circiter ⅜″ lata, saltem ætate glabra. Semina ovata, brunnea, 3–4‴ longa; coma circiter pollicem metiens.

Inter congeneres Australiam incolentes proximum Gymnemati silvestri, ample autem distans foliis subtus glabriusculis, calycis laciniis haud obtusissimis, umbellis sæpe solitariis, corollæ tubo calycem eminenter superante, lobis haud fere deltoideis, cristis intra tubum ciliatis; a G. Muelleri foliis latioribus, segmentis calycum acutiusculis, iterumque corollæ tubo elongato; ceteræ etiam species nostrates prius cognitæ brevitate corollarum a nostra nova recedunt, sed G. micradenium glandulas etsi pauciores ad basim foliorum in modum hujus novæ exhibet.

Inter species Extra-Australianas G. tingenti (Wight Contrib. 45; Icon. 592 et 593) sicut G. eleganti (Wight Icon. 830) proximum.

G. micradenium in Gongronematis genus Benthamio nunc restitutum (Gen. Plant. ii. 770) cadit.

Marsdenia rhyncholepis.

Tomentello-pubescens, ***foliis ovali- vel angusto-lanceolatis,*** longiuscule petiolatis parcius pubescentibus, paniculis umbellarum axillaribus longiusculis, terminali elongata, pedunculis pedicellis calycibusque tomentellis, ***calycibus parvis*** in lobos ovali- vel lanceolari-oblongos profunde divisis, ***corollæ segmentis anguste oblongo-lanceolatis*** inferne intus barbellatis calycem duplo triplove superantibus, ***coronæ divisuris sensim longe acuminatis*** antheras æquantibus longe liberis, ***stigmate elongato.***

Ad flumen Palmer-River; Th. Gulliver.

Folia 2½–4″ longa, ½–1″ lata, subtus pallidiora; nervi laterales pertenues. Petioli ½–1″ longi. Paniculæ axillares, sæpe tantum bipollicares, ex umbellis perpaucis constantes; panicula terminalis fere semipedalis. Pedicelli floriferi 2–3‴ longi. Calyces vix lineam

metientes, fundo ad sinus minute 5-glandulosi. Corolla circiter 2‴ longa, statu sicco pallida, extus glabra, sub æstivatione conice exserta. Coronæ divisuræ marginibus basalibus prominulæ. Pollinia ovata, erectiuscula. Stigma fere cylindraceum, lineam circiter longum. Fructus ignotus.

Species habitu Marsdeniæ cinerascentis, cujus autem folia sæpe latiora et glabriuscula, corollæ breviores sub præflorescentia apice truncato-inflexæ, segmenta coronæ semiovata truncatula antheris fere ter breviora, stigma haud conspicue elongatum. M. cymulosa nostræ novæ pluribus notis, præcipue etiam stigmatis extensione longitudinali convenit, sed jam structura coronæ insigniter diversa est. Hæc nova species facile ad Tylophoras transferenda.

Marsdenia longiloba ad flumen McLeay's River a cl. Fitzgerald notabatur. Calyx fundo minute glanduliger. Corolla circiter 4‴ longa, æstivatione lenissime contorta. Corona duplex, in modum M. coronatæ; exterior e lobis 5 carnulentis, semiovatis, perbrevibus, sinubus corollæ oppositis; interior e divisuris inferne bigibbosis, superne rostratis.

Tylophora flexuosa.

R. Br. Prodr. 460; Benth. Fl. Austr. iv. 336.

Rectiuscula, ramulis mox glabratis, ***foliis angusto-lanceolatis*** breviter petiolatis glabris, venis eorum occultis, umbellis fasciculatis in pedunculo longiusculo duabus vel tribus, pedicellis calycibusque crispulo-puberulis, calycum perbrevium segmentis ovatis, corollæ parvæ profunde quinque-partitæ flavido-viridulæ lobis ovatis glabris, ***coronæ brevissimæ lobis deltoideo-semiorbiculatis***, stigmate fere hemisphærico.

Ad Carpentariam, R. Brown; Victoria-River, F. M.; ad fluvios Ashburton- et Cane-River; Al. Forrest.

Habitus plantæ mihi ignotus; ramorum saltem partes superiores non tortæ. Folia 1–1½″ longa, 2–4‴ lata, utrinque pallide virentia. Petioli circiter sesquilineares. Inflorescentia cum pedunculo 1½–3″ longa. Pedunculi intrapetiolares, graciles, solitarii, præter summitatem glabri. Pedicelli floriferi 2–4‴ longi. Bracteæ perminutæ, acutæ. Calycum lobi vix ½‴ longi. Corollæ segmenta lineam paulo excedentia, extus intusque glabra. Coronæ obscure fuscescentis partitiones annulari-confluentes. Antheræ membrana perbrevi apice inflexa terminatæ. Pollinia caudiculæ patulæ fere æquilonga, eidem lateraliter affixa, ovato-globosa. Fructus mihi nondum admissus.

Tylophora barbata occurrit ad Cape Howe (F. M.) et ad flumen Thomson-River (Pearson).

Tylophora erecta habitat ad Peak-Range (Bowman), Ennesleigh's Rivers (Armit), Port Darwin (Schultz). Jam altitudine spithamæa floret.

Tylophora grandiflora nuperius lecta ad Newcastle (Scott), Richmond-River (Fawcett), Lockeyer-River (Hartmann). Glandulæ ad basim foliorum adsunt in hac specie æque ac in T. floribunda, T. barbata, T. Woollsii, T. paniculata.

Sarcostemma australe nunc habemus a Bullah (R. S. Moore), Darling's River (Morton), Morenish (Watson), Peak-Range (Burkitt), Herbert's, Burdekin's, Etheridge's et Ennesleigh's River (Armit), Northumberland's Islands (Woods), Cape Sidmouth (Curdie), Point Larrey (Hughan), Yule-River (Forrest), Shark-Bay (F. M.), Barrow's et Rawlinson's Range (Giles). Hoya australis pulchre illustrata in Bot. Mag. 5820 ; crescit quoque ad Richmond-River (Maria Hodgkinson) et Herbert's River (Bowman).

Pentatropis, jam indicante Benthamio (Gen. Plant. ii. 764), tantummodo subgenus Dæmiæ constituit, diversitate lenissima coronæ exterioris dignoscendum ; nam inflorescentiæ horum generum non magis discrepant quam intra Tylophoram, dum iterum fructus tam læves quam echinulato-setosi intra genus Gomphocarpum inveniuntur.

Dæmia quinquepartita in Lithogr. Pl. Vict. lix. jam illustrabatur.

Filices.

Polyporus Armitii.

Kalchbr. in litt. (Sect. Mesopus.)

Lentus, *pileo umbonato* carnoso lævi glabro albido, stipite brevi centrali incurvo fibrilloso concolore, *poris regularibus* decurrentibus minutis rotundis obtusis albis.

In Australia boreali-orientali ; Armit.

Speciem me ipso novam recognovi et venerabili mycologo transmisi ; P. lento affinis. De litteratura fungorum Australiæ speciali vide : Fries in Lehm. Pl. Preiss. ii. 130–140 (1846) ; Berkeley in J. Hook. Fl. Tasm. ii. 241–282 tab. clxxxi.–clxxxiv. (1860) et in Journ. Linn. Soc. xiii. 155–177 ; Kalchbrenner et De Thuemen in Grevillea iv. 70–76 (1876) et in Flora, ephemer Ratisb. 1878, num 28.

Fasciculus XC. editus Januario 1879.

FRAGMENTA PHYTOGRAPHIÆ AUSTRALIÆ.

XCI.

Meliaceæ.

Owenia cepiodora.

Altissima, glabra, foliis pauci- usque decem-jugis, rachi rectiusculo, foliolis magnis chartaceis oblique oblongo-lanceolatis utrinque nitentibus tenuiter et patentissime venosis, *floribus amplissime paniculatis, germine biloculato,* stylo brevissimo, drupa extus rosea bi- rarius monosperma, pericarpio pulposo rimuloso.

Ad flumen Richmond-River in vallibus silvarum ; Fawcett.

Arbor excelsa, nativis "Ingmunyon," sed colonis "Bog-Oniontree," vocata. Lignum odorem Cepæ spargens, eo Cedrelæ australis simile, igitur utilissimum. Ramuli crassi, prominenter et copiose cicatricosi, nec glutinosi, nec lactescentes. Folia ad summitatem ramulorum conferta, petiolo sesqui- usque triunciali ad basim incrassato prædita. Foliola pari-pinnata, plerumque inter $2\frac{1}{2}$ et 5″ longa, $\frac{3}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{4}$″ lata, integerrima, sæpe acuminato acutiuscula, nonnunquam obtusata, perraro retusa, supra saturate subtus pallidius virentia, venulis reticulatis inter venas primarias percursa, in petiolulum 2–3‴ longum angustata. Paniculæ sæpe spithamææ, patentim vel tandem divaricate ramosæ. Pedicelli sesquilineares vel breviores, secus ramulos inflorescentiæ ultimos frequenter racemoso-dispositi. Bracteæ minutæ, ad basim pedicellorum solitariæ, semilanceolato- vel lineari-subulatæ. Sepala 5 orbicularia, persistentia, circiter lineam longa, valde imbricata, basi connata. Petala decidua, $1\frac{1}{2}$–2‴ longa, oblongo-lanceolata, basi acutata, albida, margine leniter imbricata. Stamina decem ; tubus liber, lineam longus, dentibus 10 perbrevibus truncatis vel bifidis terminatus. Antheræ vix semilineam longæ, fere terminales, oblongo-lineares, acutiusculæ, introrsæ, longitudinaliter dehiscentes. Discus perbrevis. Stigma globoso- v. conico-ovatum, rubellum, stylo duplo longius, sed vix semilineam attinens, truncatulum, bifidum, lobis cohærentibus. Germinis loculi unigem-

mulati. Drupa sphærica, sæpe $\frac{2}{3}''$ metiens ; pericarpium amarum, intus parciuscule albido-pulposum ; putamen crustaceo-osseum, læviusculum. Semen erectum, ovatum, basifixum ; arillus nullus ; testa pallida, crassiuscule membranea, nec nitens, nec lævis, sed hilum versus fuscescens ; albumen nullum ; embryo rectus vel paulo obliquus ; cotyledones dimidiato-ovatæ, amygdalinæ, leniter virentes ; radicula brevissima, fere globulosa, supera, retracta.

Hæc nova species proxime accedit ad O. venosam, diversitatem autem exhibit propter proceritatem, ramulos crassiores, foliola magnitudine et numero aucta sæpe acuta, distincte petiolulata rachim nunquam valde dilatatum, flores ample paniculatos minores, petala albida cum antheris angustiora, annulum sub stigmate minus turgentem, fructus biloculatos sæpe minores.

Præclarus Casimir De Candolle (Monograph. Phanerogam. i. tab. vii. fig. 9) flores Oweniæ venosæ illustravit, atque in eodem opere Cedrelam australem iterum a C. Taona separat imprimis propter calycem et ovarium glabrum, et Meliaceis Australianis addidit Dysoxylon Becklerianum (p. 509).

Portulaceæ.

Claytonia strophiolata.

Calandrinia strophiolata, F. M. coll. (Sect. Talinum.)

Annua, glabra, *foliis radicalibus caulinisque anguste-linearibus*, racemis paucifloris, bracteis lineari-lanceolatis acuminatis scariosis, pedicellis calyce denique pluries multotiesve longioribus ætate deflexis, sepalis persistentibus cordato- vel ovato-rotundis breviter acuminatis, *petalis* 9–12 *acutis, staminibus numerosis, antheris lineari-oblongis, capsula superne* 5–6- *rarius* 4-*valvata, seminibus lucidis lævissimis strophiolo membraneo vix semi-breviore bipartito præditis* saturato- vel nigrescenti-fuscis majusculis.

Inter flumen De Grey-River et sinum oceanicum La Grange-Bay, nec non ad portum Beagle-Bay et flumen Fitzroy-River, atque aliis locis sinui King's Sound viciniis ; A. Forrest et J. Carey.

Herba tripollicaris usque bipedalis, erecta. Folia carnulenta, radicalia conferta, caulina sparsa, biuncialia vel breviora, acuta, angusta vel angustissima. Pedicelli saltem inferiores dissiti, ætate 1–2 pollices longi. Bracteæ longitudine $1\frac{1}{2}$–$2'''$ metientes. Flores fere C. unifloræ. Sepala 2–$3'''$ longa. Petala rubra, calycem saltem duplo superantia, plerumque satis angusta. Antheræ primum rubellæ, circiter $\frac{1}{3}'''$ longæ. Filamenta rubra, longiuscula. Stylus nullus ; stigmata capillaria. Capsula 2–$3'''$ longa. Semina renato-ovata, semilineam æquantia vel paulo excedentia, haud valde numerosa. Strophiolum pallidum, in lobos fere cuneato-oblongos divisum.

Hæc nova a C. ptychosperma facile separatur jam petalorum et staminum numero aucto, capsula rigidiore, seminibus evidenter majoribus et haud sulcatis; a C. pleiopetala removetur radice annua, foliis caulinis semper pluribus, bracteis longioribus, forma antherarum, capsulæ valvis sæpe sex, seminibus aliquoties majoribus; a C. polyandra recedit jam foliis multo angustioribus, petalis ultra quinque et haud obtusissimis, capsulæ valvis semper ultra tres, seminibus haud punctato-impressis atque majoribus; a plerisque nisi omnibus plantis congeneribus differt pluralitate valvarum capsulæ et præsentia strophioli majusculi.

Claytonia, ut jam dixi (Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. x. 71 et "Native Plants of Victoria" i. 132–135) Calandriniam et Talinum plane absorbet. Strophiolum plurium Talinorum etiam invenitur in Claytonia perfoliata et ut in eis perminutum; in Talino cuneifolio vel specie proxime accedente vide vix ullum et in T. teretifolio tantummodo rudimentarium.

Sepala decidua Talinorum etiam in Calandrinia pygmæa reperiuntur. Capsula oligosperma plurium Claytoniarum occurrit in Calandrinia corrigiolacea, quo modo sicut florum minutie transitus ad Montiam præbetur. Pluralitas valvarum capsulæ, qualem C. strophiolata ostendit, videtur in toto genere (ampliore sensu accepto) anomala, quamquam valvas quatuor etiam in Calandrinia grandiflora et altera specie extra-australiana passim notavi. Calandrinia pygmæa, ex alpibus Californiæ (A. Gray in the Proceedings of the American Academy of Science viii. 623; Botany of California i. 75) sua transpositione in genus Claytoniam nomen C. Grayi assumet.

Montiæ genus, jam ab ill. Mitcheli anno 1729 (Nov. Plant. Gen. p. 17, t. 13) bene stabilitum, revera nulla linea a genere Claytoniæ distinctum videtur et junctis generibus igitur nomine futuro præstabit.

MYRTACEÆ.

Eucalyptus Cooperiana.

(Sect. Micrantheræ.)

Acutangulo-ramulosa, foliis sparsis coriaceis ovato-lanceolatis concoloribus utrinque nitentibus imperforatis, venis lateralibus pennato-patentibus crebris subtilibus, vena circumcurrente a margine folii distante, *umbellis axillaribus, solitariis, cernuis vel nutantibus multifloris pedunculo latiuscule compresso impositis*, pedicellis crassiusculis angulosis calycem fere æquantibus, *tubo calycis pæne brevi-cylindrico ad basim turgidulam obtusissimo longitudinem operculi patellaris vel depresso-hemisphærici fere ter excedente*, staminibus omnibus fertilibus ante expansionem inflexis, *antheris basifixis globoso-cordatis utrinque poro amplo*

dehiscentibus, stigmate crassitiem styli haud excedente, germine profunde incluso quinqueloculari vertice plano.

In Australia occidentali-australi, loco proprio haud indicato; Maxwell.

Speciei altitudo mihi prorsus ignota. Ramuli crassi, rigidi, compresso-tetragoni. Folia longiuscule petiolata, rigida, $2\frac{1}{2}$–4″ longa, $\frac{3}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$″ lata, haud valde inæquilatera, basi obtusata, sursum sensim acutata, acumine brevi terminata; glandulæ oleigeræ occultæ. Pedunculi sub anthesi circiter $\frac{2}{3}$″ longi, petiolis paulo vel conspicue breviores, 1–$1\frac{1}{2}$‴ lati, apice amplius dilatati. Flores in umbella 17 vel pauciores. Pedicelli sursum incrassati. Calycis florentis tubus 2–4‴ longus, paulo cubicus vel primaticus, exsiccatione parum obtusangulus et plicatulus; operculum duplo vel passim fere triplo latius quam altum, obtusissimum vel brevissime apiculatum, leniter rugulosum. Stamina ante explicationem inflexa, sed non angulo acutissimo infracta. Antherarum aliquot interdum in formam fere renatam vergentes; connectivum prope dorsi apicem glandula turgente incrassatum. Stylus breviter exsertus. Calycis tubus mox post staminum lapsum non incrassatus, fortasse ad marginem permanenter valde compressus, sed statu fructificante mihi ignotus.

Præclarus Bentham hanc speciem E. decurvæ adjecit, abs qua dignoscitur ramulis crassioribus præangulosis, foliis rigidioribus longius validiusque petiolatis nunquam oppositis sed latioribus dilutius virentibus minus falcatis et minus inæquilateris, venis conspicioribus, reti autem venularum minus visibili, umbellis divitius florentibus, pedunculis pedicellisque insigniter crassioribus, operculo depressiore, calycis tubo rugulato et basi fere truncato, antheris nec dorsifixis nec oblongo-ovatis nec rima duplice longitudinaliter dehiscentibus, forsan quoque fructuum characteribus; pertinet igitur haud ad Parallelantheras. Ceterum vero E. Cooperiana aliquot notis E. corynocalyci convenit, quamquam hæc etiam ad Parallelantheras venit, ut in Eucalyptographiæ decade secunda jam demonstravi; ramuli hujus autem tenuiores et haud valde angulati; folia angustiora evidentius curvata, subtus paulo pallidiora, consistentiæ tenuioris; vena peripherica margini folii proximior; pedunculi tenuiores, vix compressi, non rite axillares; flores in umbellis sæpe pauciores, tenuius pedicellati, calyces tenuiores, sub anthesi haud conspicue plicatuli, nec basi subito obtusati nec ibidem turgiduli, antheræ oblongo-ovales parallele rimosæ; fructus post detectionem eorum E. Cooperiana comparandi. Ex hisce notis prodit arcta affinitas E. decurvæ et E. corynocalycis, quamquam illius pedicelli longiores et graciliores, calyces medium versus crassiores, operculum apiculatum paulo altius, antheræ haud basifixæ sed versatiles, fructus ampliores et non striati.

E. concolor valde approximat E. Cooperianam propter ramulos validos angulosos, pedunculos compressos, foliorum et antherarum formam et structuram, differt autem vena peripherica margini folii valde approximante, absentia pedicellorum fere perfecta, operculo longitudinem tubi pæne semiovati æquante vel paulo excedente hemiellipsoideo vel conico, stylo igitur longiore et forsan fructibus demum comparandis. E. concolor, demonstrante Maxwell, usque ad promontorium Cape Arid extendit.

Speciei imposui nomen præclari Ellwood Cooper, culturæ Eucalyptorum in California præstantis promotoris, collegii Sanctæ Barbaræ fundatoris, qui insuper dissertationes plures me traditas in volumine, "Forest-Culture and Eucalyptus-trees," San Francisco, 1876, impensis suis liberalissime edidit.

Compositæ.

Leptorrhynchus elongatus.

Candolle, Prodrom. vi. 160 ; Sonder in Linnæa xxv. 502 ; J. Hook. Fl. Tasm. i. 208 ; Bentham, Flor. Austral. iii. 610 partim.

Perennis, altior, glanduloso- vel pilosulo-scaber vel passim fere glaber, foliis inferioribus elongatis lineari- vel angusto-lanceolatis vel lato-linearibus, superioribus secus pedunculus elongatos sensim in bracteas sursum scariosas mutatis, *involucri* majusculi fere hemispherici *squamis pauci-seriatis, exterioribus laxis lineari-lanceolatis acuminatis omnino scariosis glabris,* interioribus lato-linearibus rigidulis præter marginem virentibus dorso glandulari-scabris apice breviter aut vix scariosis, floribus omnibus bisexualibus, *corollis albidis* vel ochroleucis, exterioribus ceteris apicem versus amplioribus hinc fere campanulatis, tubo corollarum omnium scabro, *acheniis elongatis glandulari-scabridis sensim in apicem attenuatis,* pappi setis satis numerosis serrulato-scabris apice barbellulatis.

E vicinia occidentali montium Blue Mountains et e Nova Anglia usque ad sinum Spenceri extendens, Tasmaniam quoque incolens.

Leptorrhynchus medius.

A. Cunningham in Cand. Prodr. vi. 160 ; Rhytidanthe scabra, Bentham in Hueg. Enum. Plant. Nov. Holl. austro-occid. 63 ; Leptorrhynchus Rhytidanthe, Benth. in Cand. Prodr. vi. 679 ; Sonder in Linnæa xxv. 502 ; L. elongatus var. peduncularis, Benth. Flor. Austral. iii. 610.

Annuus, glanduloso- vel pilosulo-scaber, foliis inferioribus lineari- vel augusto-lanceolatis vel lato-linearibus, superioribus secus pedunculos elongatos subito minutis bracteiformibus sursum scariosis, *involucri* mediocris vel majusculi fere hemispherici *squamis pauciseriatis, exterioribus laxis lineari-lanceolatis acuminatis omnino scariosis glabris,* interioribus late linearibus rigidulis præter marginem virentibus dorso glanduloso-scabris

scarioso-acuminatis, floribus omnibus bisexualibus vel perpaucis exteriorum solum femineis, corollis flavis florum extimorum aliquot ceteris apicem versus amplioribus hinc fere campanulatis, tubo corollarum omnium scabro, *acheniis brevibus turgidulis fere lævibus prælonge et tenuissime rostratis*, pappi setis satis numerosis subtilissime scabridis.

A montibus Grampians et fluminibus Murray- et Darling-River et e vicinia lacus Torrens in Australiam occidentalem extratropicam usque ad ejus oras extendens, saltem flumen Murchisoni attinens.

Humea squamata.

(Sect. Hæckeria.)

Fruticosa, glabra, *foliis perbrevibus lanceolato- vel angusto-oblongis imbricatis* obtusiusculis dorso convexis, paniculis conferte corymbosis, capitulis fere cylindricis 4–5-floris breviter vel brevissime pedunculatis, *squamis involucri albis obtusis*, corollis ochroleucis, antheris exsertis, acheniis glandulari-scabridis.

Prope flumen Wimmera, haud procul a lacu Hindmarshi ; St. Eloy Dalton.

Frutex virgate ramosus. Folia omnino appressa, tantummodo 1–2''' longa, supra concava, subtus nervo prominulo parum carinulata. Capitula 2–3''' longa ; involucrum fere ex toto album. Corollæ ad summitatem conspicue ampliatæ. Achenia vix semilineam longa.

Species jam brevitate et appressione foliorum distinctissima, quoad capitulorum colorem H. cassiniaceæ proxima, propter folia carinata etiamsi brevissima potius ad H. punctulatam tendens.

Verbenaceæ.

Dicrastyles Lewellini.

Chloanthes Lewellini, F. M. Fragm. viii. 50.

Erecta, *foliis inordinate confertis* sessilibus latiuscule linearibus acutiusculis margine revolutis ramisque tenuiter cano-tomentosis, *capitulis paucifloris spicas terminales interruptas formantibus*, bracteis ovato- vel rhombeo-lanceolatis capitulo suo brevioribus vel eidem vix æquilongis, calycibus ultra medium in lacinias semilanceolatas acuminatas divisis cum corollæ lobis extus cano-tomentellis, staminibus exsertis 5 v. 4, stigmatibus stylo velutinello fere duplo brevioribus.

Prope montes Macdonnell-Ranges ; E. Giles ; H. Kempe.

Corolla 4–5-fida ; tubus calyci fere æquilongus, inferne glabriusculus. Antheræ 4–5 fertiles ; lobi harum ætate divergentes. Germen albo-tomentellum.

Species grato animo dicata præclaro Doctori Henrico Lewellin, indaginum mearum hinc benignissimo promotori.

Orchideæ.

Cleisostoma brevilabre.

Procurrens, glabrum, foliis ovato- vel angusto-lanceolatis, spicis racemiformibus plurifloris, bracteis deltoideis acutiusculis, sepalis parvis exterioribus lanceolatis quorum inferis leniter falcatis, interioribus ovato-lanceolatis paulo brevioribus, *labelli brevissimi lobis lateralibus semi-orbiculatis lobo medio fere conico paulo superatis, calcare conico-cylindraceo* sepalis saltem triente longiore intus appendiculam cylindrico-subulatam barbellulatam demittente.

In monte Dryandri ; Fitzalan.

Caulis radices filiformes elongatas pallidas parum divisas emittens, petiolis vaginantibus glabris tectus. Folia 2–3″ longa, passim breviora, ½–1″ lata, nervoso-striata, sæpe in acumen obliquum perbreve producta. Racemi 3–4″ longi, breviuscule pedunculati. Bracteæ vix ultra lineam longæ. Germina pedicellos referentia, sub anthesi 3–4‴ longa. Flores statu sicco fulvescentes. Sepala exteriora circiter 2‴ longa. Labellum paulo carnulentum ; lobi ejusdem laterales circiter semilineam alti ; calcar fere 3‴ longum. Columna perbrevis, sub stigmate rostellulo subulato apice bifido prædita. Antheræ operculum membraneum, recurvo-acuminatum. Pollinia 2 globosa, diu persistentia, scilicet ceracea, flavida ; utrumque verticaliter in duo non secedentia fissum. Caudicula tenerrime membranea, sursum dilatata. Capsula mihi adhuc ignota.

Speciem a congeneribus Australianis nempe C. Macphersonii, C. Beckleri, C. Armitii, C. erecto et C. tridentato labelli brevitate extrema facile separamus, ab ultimo, quod proximum, jam diversam habeo foliis latioribus, labelli lobis lateralibus ipsa sua longitudine latioribus nec membraneis neque albidis, appendice calcaris angustiore.

Amicus R. Fitzgerald a Dendrobio undulato nuper distinguit *D. fuscum* quam novum (in Gardn. Chronicle 1879, p. 680) et in opere suo splendido “Australian Orchids” nuperrime illustravit *D. falconirostre,* quod D. specioso propinquum.

D. bigibbum, varietate superba a cl. Veitch in Angliam portatum, gaudet habitu grandiore, floribus majoribus, lobis labelli rotundatis atro-purpureis, calcare longiore, ut monet cl. G. Reichenbach, qui etiam (in Gardn. Chron. 1878, p. 40) varietatem D. undulati fimbrilabiam annotavit.

D. æmulum ad Trinity-Bay obtinuit Walt. Hill.

D. Smilliæ approximat D. secundum, ut notabatur in Gardn. Chronicle 1879, p. 106.

D. rigidum nunc a ripis fluvii Daintree-River habemus ; folia hujus opaca, non in modum eorum D. pugioniformis splendenti-lævissima.

Bolbophyllum minutissimum exiguitate aliquotenus a B. moniliforme e Birma et nova specie a Sarawak (Borneo) collectionis Beccarii (N. E. Brown) simulatur; crescit in Cupaniis, Fico eugenioide et Backhousia myrtifolia (Fawcett), nec non in rupibus orariis inter muscos scaturiginosos ad Rushcutters Bay (Canon. King); sæpe ad vaporem fluminum semisalsorum reclinat. Pseudobulbi quasi folia præbentes.

Notulas de hac specie videbis in Gardn. Chronicle, vol. 1877, p. 817; vol. 1878, pp. 55, 149, 789; vol. 1879, p. 589.

Oberonia palmicola ostendit pollinia quatuor in globulos duos coadunata. Alabastra fere sphærica. Sepala pallide rubra, in aurantiacum colorem paulo vergentia, orbiculari-deltoidea; nascitur ad Richmond-River (Fawcett).

Cymbidium Hillii.

F. M. in Regel's Gartenflora 1879.

Laxum, foliis lato-linearibus elongatis planiusculis prominenter trinerviis sursum longe angustatis racemum pauciflorum superantibus, bracteis longiusculis, sepalis oblongo-lanceolatis acutis, exterioribus interiora paulo excedentibus, ***labello glabro infra medium breviter inciso anguste bicristulato, lobo supero semilanceolato acuminato fere ter longiore quam lato,*** cristulis in lobum superum excurrentibus.

In montibus litoralibus tractus Mulgrave-Ranges, Eucalyptis insidens; Walt. Hill.

Species plurimis characteribus C. canaliculato congrua, folia tamen laxiora sicut tenuioris consistentiæ, præter carinam et strias nervis duobus secundariis percursa, racemi haud divitiflori, pedicelli calyci fere æquilongi, bracteæ longiores quarum basales tantum duæ nec plures imbricatæ, sepala longiora et acutiora, pars superior labelli inferiore longior et acutior non lævis nec longitudine et latitudine fere æqualis, denique pars inferior non conspicue velutinella.

C. canaliculatum nunc habemus a Dyngie (Maria Ross), Neercool-Creek et Cape-River (Bowman), Nova Anglia (C. St.), Rockhampton (O'Shanesy), Arnhemiæ et Carpentariæ pluribus locis (F. M.), Springsure (Wuth). Capsula pyriformi-ovata, vertice truncata, fere 2″ longa. Semina minutissima, tenui-fusiformia, ochroleuca.

PALMÆ.

Areca Alicæ.

F. M. in Regel's Gartenflora 1879, pp. 199–201.

Humilior ***pluricaulis***, segmentis foliorum approximatis replicatis sensim tenuiter acuminatis, summis confluentibus, panicula ramos-

issima, *floribus masculis triandris, fructibus elongato-pyriformibus* vel pæne fusiformibus, semine ellipsoideo-ovato.

In vallibus profundis montium silvaticorum prope portum Trinity-Bay; W. Hill.

Palmula pulchella, A. oxycarpæ (Miq. in Verh. der Kon. Neerl. Akad., Deel. xi. 69–70; Scheff. in Naturkund. Tijdschr. voor Nederl. Indie, Deel xxxii. 13) propinqua, jam differt segmentis foliorum haud dissitis sed magis copiosis, numero staminum, fructibus minus gracilibus, calycibus fructigeris duplo majoribus, semine basi rotundato nec truncato; ab A. triandra, de qua vide Scheff. Ann. du Jard. Bot. de Buitenzorg i. pl. 8; Kurz, Forest-Flora of Brit. Burma ii. 537, jam nostra nova species separatur fructu non rite ellipsoideo, sed basi et apice subito contracto, quod pro distinctione jam sufficit.

Fungi.

Anthurus.

Kalchbrenner in litteris.

Peridium obovatum, irregulariter rumpens. Stipes cylindricus, e basi angustata dilatatus, in receptaculi lacinias simplices 7–8 transiens. Massa sporifera interiorem laciniarum paginam totam occupans.

Genus a Lysuro diversum laciniarum numero et stipite sursum non attenuato; ab Aseroe et Calathisco jam distinguendum strato sporigero super omnem paginam laciniarum internam extendente.

Anthurus Muelleri, Kalchbr.

Aseroe (Lysurus) Kalchbrenneri, F. M. coll.

In vicinia montium Dandenong-Ranges.

Peridium statu sicco extus ferrugineum, apice lobis apertum, basi fasciculo denso radiculorum auctum; stipes tenuis, brevis, sursum cupulari-dilatatus, luteo-rubescens; laciniæ acuminatæ, leniter patulæ, apice recurvæ; pagina harum interiore rugosa et rubra; massa sporifera atra. Kalchbrenner in litteris, verbis passim mutatis.

Agaricus trachycephalus.

Muell. et Kalchbr. (Sect. Mycena.)

Fascicularis, pileo subgloboso papillato rugoso-striato umbrino, stipitibus filiformibus basi coalitis ibique villosulis ceterum glabris, lamellis adscendentibus subdistantibus angustis simplicibus helvolis.

In monte Macedon.

Pileus pisi magnitudine; stipes 1–2-pollicaris, pileo dilutius coloratus. Species jam minutie et teneritate ab A. cohærente recedit.

Venerabilis mycologus Hungaricus e collectionibus fungorum me transmissis nuperrime enodavit, quæ sequuntur.

Agaricus lenticula, n. sp.

Hygrophorus scarlatinus, n. sp.

Marasmius equi-crinis, F. v. M. Hujus speciei quam maxime memorabilis mycelium pilos equinos crispatos mirum in modum simulat. A regionibus provinciæ Gippsland orientalibus (N. Taylor) in tractus Australiæ orientalis subtropicos progreditur, sed semel tantum fructiferus reperiebatur, nempe ad flumen Richmond-River a Maria Hodgkinson. Semper truncos arborum pro habitatione quærit.

Lentinus læviceps, n. sp.

Polyporus cognatus, n. sp.

Polyporus scortens, Fr. Symb. Myc. 86.

Polyporus strumosus, Fr. Symb. Myc. 80.

Stereum versicolor, Fr. Epicr. 547.

Stereum semilugens, n. sp.

Corticium murinum, Berk. & Br. Ceylon Fung. 635.

Hexagona crinigera, Fr. Epicr. 496.

Hydnum ochraceum, Pers. Syn. Fung. 559.

Hydnum delicatulum, Klotzsch in Fr. Epicr. 515.

Irpex hexagonoides, n. sp.

Clavaria pyxidata, Pers. Comment. 47.

Phallus Tahitensis, Schlecht.

Podaxon carcinomalis, Fr. Syst. Mycol. Ill. 62.

Xylaria aphrodisiaca, Welwitsch & Currey in Transact. of the Linn. Soc. xxvi. part 1.

Fasciculus XCI. editus Februario 1880.

FRAGMENTA PHYTOGRAPHIÆ AUSTRALIÆ.

XCII.

DILLENIACEÆ.

Hibbertia rhadinopoda.

(Sect. Hemipleurandra.)

Suffrutica, ***hirsuta,*** foliis longiuscule linearibus muticis margine revolutis, ***pedunculis calyce aliquoties pluriesve longioribus unifloris, sepalis exterioribus angusto-lanceolatis*** fere herbaceis, interioribus acutiusculis, petalis saltem ad trientem bilobis, staminodiis perpaucis ad staminum latera sitis, germinibus duobus sericeo-pilosis bigemmulatis.

In pratis fertilioribus ad flumen Harvey's River; F. M.

Caules e rhizomate lignescente numerosi, digitum ad spithamam longi, erectiusculi vel decumbentes, flaccidi. Folia $\frac{1}{2}$–1″ longa, linea angustiora. Pedunculi tenues, 1–1$\frac{1}{2}$″ longi, folio terminati. Sepala longitudine circiter 3‴ metientia, interiora marginem versus membranea. Petala calycem breviter superantia. Staminodia subulata, staminum fasciculo utrinque lateraliter adstantia. Stamina fertilia circiter decem; filamenta brevia, basi connata. Fructus ignoti.

Species hinc H. hypericoidi, illinc H. verrucosæ accedens, ab ambabus hirsutie, caulibus semiherbaceis sæpe brevioribus, foliis angustioribus, pedicellis elongatis, germinibus vestimento longiore præditis jam diversa; ab H. hypericoide insuper foliis longioribus, sepalis angustioribus et acutioribus, ab H. verrucosa præterea staminum situ alienata. Fructus maturus adhuc comparandus.

Nostra nova habitu et hirsutie potius convenit H. humifusæ; folia autem sicut pedunculi longiora, folium florale calyci adstans, sepala angustiora, petala distinctius lobata, staminodia evoluta, germina bigemmulata longiusque induta. Accedit quoque pluribus notis H. polystachyæ.

Hibbertia verrucosa occurrit usque ad Fitzgerald- et Phillips-River et prope Eyre's Range (Maxwell). Caules 1–2′ alti. Germina velutina non sericea.

Hibbertia polystachya formam glabram producit, quam legi ad magnam cataractam fluvii Sepentine-River in montibus Darling's Range. Flores in spica usque septem, infimus ebracteatus; flores ceteri bractea una alterave foliiformi suffulti; sepala basim versus carinato-incrassata, exteriora foliacea angusta et acutiuscula, interiora obtusa; petala obcordata, lenissime bilobata; stamina unilateralia; fertilia 9–12; sterilia utrinque 1–2. Drummond hanc speciem (scilicet statu piloso et aspero) sub numero 12 emisit.

Hibbertia spicata usque ad Shark-Bay extendit (F. M.).

Hibbertia lineata crescit ad bases montium Stirling's Range et ad ripas superiores fluminis Kalgan (F. M.). Folia margine acutiuscula, interdum ad brevitatem vix trium linearum reducta. H. diamesogenos jam ob folia margine rotundato-revoluta nec repressa præter alias notas mihi videtur valde diversa et forsan alii speciei adscribenda.

Hibbertia furfuracea provenit ad Frankland-River, Mount Manypeak (Maxw.), Geographe-Bay (Pries), Walcliff (Bussell). Drumm. 9.

Hibbertia aurea Drummondio quater collecta fuit, nempe sub 7, 20, 21, 22.

Hibbertia acerosa me ipse obtinebatur ad flumina Serpentine-, Irwin- et Greenough-River.

Hibbertia Banksii legebatur ad promontorium Cape Sidmouth a Carolo Moore.

Hibbertia gracilipes nunc e multis locis nota est, e. g. a Hay-River (Maria Warburton), Wullyung et Stirling's Range (F. M.), Lake Muir (Muir), Salt-River, Oldfield-River, Shoal-Cape, Esperance-Bay, Cape Le Grand, Orleans-Bay, Robertson's Brook, Russell's Range, Cape Arid, MacCallum's Inlet (Maxwell), ubi semper locos aridiores, præsertim colles graniticos et plagas calcareas occupat. Drumm. 14. Fruticulus interdum erectus, usque sesquipedalis. Filamenta sæpe ultra medium connata, sed brevia. Planta e regione humidiore ad Gordon-River a Bentham notata est H. acerosa.

Hibbertia mucronata extendit ad Eyre's Range, Meddler's Brook et Mount Bland (Maxwell). De hac specie vide notam in F. M. Plants Indigenous to Victoria, p. 17.

Hibbertia densiflora vergit in occidentem saltem usque ad portum Lincoln (John Stuart Browne). Plantam persimilem attulit a loco Poverty-Point Novæ Angliæ C. Stuart. Amba nomina Brownii specifica consultu rejeci, nam planta pluribus aliis congeneribus comparata perparum si ullo modo sericea est; nomen autem Guilielmo Hookero huic plantæ impositum adjecti-

vum certe aptissimum erit. De hac et pluribus aliis speciebus vide librum "The Native Plants of Victoria," pp. 15–19.

Hibbertia acicularis floribus sessilibus occurrit ad St. Vincent's Gulf et Murray-River (F. M.), prope flumen Loddon (S. M. Dalton), ad amnem Coliban (N. Taylor), ad oppidulum Stawell (St. Eloy D'Alton), ad pagum Donald (Dr. Curdie); petala hujus lenissime lobata; stamina sæpe 4, rarius 5–6; filamenta inferne vel alte connata; gemmulæ 4 rarius 5; arillus non profunde lobatus. Plantam forte conspecificam, sed altiorem (bi-pedalem), sepalis exterioribus mucronulatis attulit a fluvio Thomas-River anno 1862 G. Maxwell; fructus tamen nobis deficiunt. Alteram formam (ni speciem) habeo a C. Hartmann, qui eam ad flumen Condaminei legit; filamenta hujus stirpis longiora et conspicue connata sunt, dum germina reperi glabra; A. Thozet a monte Wheeleri plantam persimilem misit, tripedalem, foliis longioribus brevissime aut vix mucronulatis; de fructibus omnium inquire.

Hibbertia rostellata foliis rectis occurrit ad Victoria-Springs (E. Giles).

Hibbertia ochrolasia crescit trans montes Cubbine-Hills (Julia Wells).

Hibbertia stellaris nasciter ad Blackwood-River (McHard), Preston-River et Darling's Range (F. M.), Porongerup (Knight), Lake Muir (Muir). Drumm. 19 et 162. Stamina petalis multoties breviora. Petala intense lutea, sæpe vitellina, passim fere aurantiaca, insigniter biloba, quare forsan nomen speciale.

Hibbertia Cunninghami (Aiton in Curt. et Hook. Bot. Mag. t. 3183, anno 1832) extendit ad Lake Leven (Maxwell), Blackwood-River (McHard), Preston-River (F. M.) et Geographe-Bay (Bunbury). Vide hancce plantam 5′ altam. Semina eis H. perfoliatæ similia. H. amplexicaulis (Steud. in Lehm. pl. Preiss. i. 266) varietatem latifoliam H. Cunninghami sistit; hæc forma frequentior est, quam angustifolia; hanc enim habeo nunc e permultis locis, sed vix trans limites jam prius indicatos. Drumm. 12, 13, 35, 287. Distinctio ab H. perfoliata non semper facilis, quamvis caulis firmior et sæpe erectus et folia angustiora. Varietatem *debilem*, decumbentem, caulibus tenuioribus, foliis floribusque ter aliquotiesve minoribus, pedicellis pertenuibus fere capillaribus detexi ad cataractas fluvii Serpentine-River.

Hibbertia perfoliata (Hueg. Enum. Pl. Nov. Holl. Austr. Occid. 3, anno 1837) statu normali me lecta est in silvis Eucalypti diversicoloris juxta flumen Shannon, ubi valles irriguas diligit; e nemoribus ad flumen Warren's River eandem misit Pemb. Walcott. Sepala sub anthesi reflexa, postea autem erecta. Germina 2–3- rarius 4-gemmulata. Carpidia 1- rarius 2-sperma; pericarpium membraneum, tarde dehiscens. Semina 1‴ longa, ovato-globosa; arillus irregulariter laciniatus, circiter ad trientem seminis extendens, albidus, sursum membraneus. In montibus Darling's

Range haud procul a fluvio cynorum inveni varietatem foliis sursum anguste lanceolatis sed supra basim amplam rotundatam integram affixis.

Hibbertia bracteosa in monte granitico Porongerup altitudinem tripedalem attinet, ut ipse vidi. Caulis erectus, robustus ; rami satis stricti, quo modo habitus oritur a statura laxa H. perfoliatæ diversus.

Hibbertia glaberrima in valle Glen of Palms obtenta a E. Giles.

Hibbertia oblongata ad sinum King-Sound, ubi Allano Hughan lecta, pedicellos elongatos producit ; ab hac quam speciem H. tomentosam separare nequeo.

Hibbertia grossularifolia nascitur ad Walcliff (Bussell). Drumm. 13.

Hibbertia saligna antheras ostendit poris v. rimis brevissimis subterminalibus apertas ; eodem modo antheræ H. montanæ, H. potentilliflora et H. lasiopodis aperiuntur, qua ratione characteres generici inter Wormiam et Hibbertiam aliquotenus invalidi redduntur. H. virgata antheras habet rimis abbreviatis supra medium vel tantum apicem versus apertas.

Hibbertia volubilis mihi nunc adest e locis sequentibus prius nondum notatis : Mount Dromedary (Reader), New England (C. St.) Mount Lindsay (W. Hill), Ipswich (Nernst), Perseverance-Range (Hartmann) Keppel-Bay (O'Shanesy), Port Denison et Mount Elliott (Fitzalan), Mount Dryander (Kilner), Rockingham-Bay (Dallachy). Folia interdum distincte sed remotiuscule denticulata. Semina oblique globoso-ovata, arillo aurantiaco succulento plane obtecta. Vide illustrationes xylographicas in Baillonii Monographie des Dilleniacées fig. 128–130, et icones : Turpin in Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles t. 116 ; Spach Hist. Natur. des Végét. t. 59 ; T. F. Nees und Sinning Sammlung schönblühender Gewächse, t. 89 ; Schnizlein Iconogr. Famil. Natur. Regn. Veget. t. 177, a Pritzelio (Index Icon. Botan. ii. 146) jam notatas.

Hibbertia dentata jam anno 1832 depingebatur in Nees et Sinning's Sammlung, t. 88 ; hæc species extendit ad fines coloniæ Queensland australes, in Novam Angliam et in tractum Blue Mountains.

Hibbertia salicifolia crescit ad Durval inter Melaleucas (Leichhardt), ubi peregrinator infelicissimus hanc plantam jam anno 1843 obtinuit ; icones xylographicas dedit Baillon in Dilleniacées, fig. 124 et 125.

Hibbertia obcuneata (Salisb. Parad. sub. 73 ; Candollea cuneiformis, Lab. Pl. Nov. Holl. Specim. ii. 34, t. 176) includere videtur Candolleam tetrandram quam varietatem. Attinet altitudinem 10 pedum. Formam foliis floribusque minoribus legi ad flumen Shannon in silvis Eucalypti diversicoloris. Drummond speciem sub 154 emisit. Icones xylographicas habet Baillon,

Dilleniacées, fig. 115–123. Figuras etiam occurrunt in J. G. Agardh Theoria System. Plant. t. 16 et Payer Organogénie, t. 51.

Hibbertia subexcisa (Steud. in Lehm. Plant. Preiss. i. 269; Candollea pedunculata, R. Br. in Cand. Regn. Veg. Syst. Nat. i. 424; C. racemosa, Endl. in Hueg. Enum. 2; C. Preissiana, C. assimilis, C. parviflora, Steud. l. c. 273, 274 et 276; C. tridentata, Turcz. in Bullet. de Mosc. 1849, part. ii. 140) extendit ad promontorium Cape Arid (Maxwell) et in viciniam sinus Shark-Bay (F. M.), ubi imprimis in rupibus graniticis occurrit. Drumm. 18. Cl. Dempster e proximitate tractus Fraser's Range attulit varietatem foliis lato-cuneatis insignem. Semina globoso-ovata, lineam circiter longa, fusca; arillus vix semilineam excedens, pallidus, oblique truncatus, parum erosus, haud fimbriatus.

Hibbertia teretifolia (Candollea teretifolia, Turcz. in Bullet. de Moscou 1849, part ii. 7; Benth. Flor. Austr. i. 43; Pleurandra hibbertioïdes et P. hemignosta, Steud. in Lehm. Plant. Preiss. i. 265; P. enervia, Steud. l. c. 264 et forsan Cand. Regn. Veget. Syst. Nat. i. 421) nunc quoque nota est a montibus Stirlingi, ubi folia passim pollicaria, a Porongerup et Willyung (F. M.), atque a fluvio Blackwood-River (McHard). Folia interdum pollicaria. Jam primo anno floret, dum simplex et vix spithamam alta. Axillæ passim sericeo-barbatæ. Varietas ***bisulcata*** (nisi species), foliis crassioribus obtusioribus interdum apice recurvatis ob margines refractos subtus distincte bisulcatis, a Champion-Bay (C. Gray), flumine Irwinii (F. M.) ad montes Stirlingii et promontorium Cape Arid (Maxwell) extendit, et sæpe rupibus graniticis insidet. Frutex tripedalis vel humilior, sæpe depressus. Arillus trientem seminis æquans, fimbriolatus.

Hibbertia subvaginata (Candollea subvaginata, C. glaberrima et C. rupestris, Steud. in Lehm. Pl. Preiss. i. 274–275) nascitur prope fluvios Greenough-, Irwin- et Murchison-River (F. M.). Drumm. 23. Candollea vaginata (Benth. Fl. Austral. i. 43) forsan hujus speciei varietatem sistit.

Hibbertia depressa (Steud. in Lehm. Plant. Preiss. i. 268; Candollea fasciculata, R. Br. in Cand. Regn. Veg. System. Natur. i. 424) ad Wilson's Inlet, King's River et Stirling's Range me obtinebatur. Planta nunquam elata, habitu fere Pultenææ. Calyx reflexus. H. helianthemoides, quæ simillima, præsertim carpidiis tribus differt.

Hibbertia desmophylla (Candollea desmophylla, Benth. l. c. 43) ad flumen Irwinii vergit.

Hibbertia Huegelii (Candollea Huegelii, Endl. in Hueg. Enum. p. 2; C. striata, Steud. in Lehm. Plant. Preiss. i. 275) nascitur ad Blackwood-River (McHard), Serpentine-River et Darling's Range (F. M.), Pinjarrah (Rev. T. S. Price), Arrowsmith-River (F. M.). Stamina in fasciculis interdum præter disjunctum 4 vel 3.

Semina fere $1\frac{1}{2}'''$ longa, fusca, ad trientem arillo fulvescente cupulata. Drumm. 17. Candollea pachyrrhiza (Benth. Fl. Austr. i. 44) constituit hujus speciei varietatem.

Hibbertia vaginata (Candollea vaginata, Benth. Fl. Austral. i. 45) viget in collibus et planitiebus sabulosis dumosisque prope flumen Serpentine-River (F. M.), in vicinia pagi Busseltown (A. et E. Pries) et fluvii Blackwood-River (McHard). Caules sesquipedales vel breviores. Folia ad semipollicem usque lata, margine leniter vel imperfecte incurvata, hinc nullo modo revoluta; folia floralia quasi in bracteas etsi herbaceas abbreviata, involucrantibus Pimelearum similia, usque ad unciam longa, potius spathacea quam vaginacea; omnia secus marginem sericeo-ciliata. Stamina usque 5 seorsa, fasciculorum sæpe tantum duo. Semina fusca, lineam paulo excedentia, fere globosa. Arillum vidi nullum; est forsan brevissimus, nisi desiccatione evanescens.

RUTACEÆ.

Boronia Barkeriana.

Glabra, *foliis lanceolatis minute serrulatis*, pedunculis axillaribus et terminalibus pauci-floris brevibus, *pedicellis elongatis*, *sepalis magnis* lanceolatis acuminatis petala fere æquantibus vel iisdem ad trientem brevioribus, filamentis ciliatis apice granulari-glandulosis, antheris muticis, stylo brevissimo, stigmate haud dilatato, germine glabro.

In tractu elato "Blue Mountains" dicto haud procul a monte Wilsoni, altitudine 3650 pedum supra mare, in regione arenoso-rupestri. Domina C. A. Barker.

Fruticulus bipedalis. Folia in specimine unico fragmentario hactenus obtento circiter pollicem longa, summa breviora. Pedunculi usque 5-flori, ebracteolati; pedicelli floribus fere duplo vel passim paulo breviores. Sepala circiter $3'''$ longa, nisi interdum ad longitudinem $2'''$ reducta, lanceolata, breviter acuminata, intus puberula. Petala rosea, ovata, acuminata, æstivatione imbricata, intus prope medium parcissime puberula, extus glabra. Antheræ pallide flavidulæ, oblongo-ovatæ, acutiusculæ, basi leniter cordatæ, omnino glabræ. Stylus circiter semilineam longus. Germen obtusum. Fructus ignotus. Species rarissima, B. denticulatæ (Australiæ solummodo occidentalis) proxima, diversa autem foliis latioribus arctius denticulatis, sepalis longioribus, petalis majoribus, filamentis evidentius ciliatis; a B. fastigiata fere eisdem characteribus separatur, sed folia breviora et obtusiora, pedicelli haud elongati; a B. parviflora, cui proportione longitudinis petalorum et sepalorum convenit, magnitudine et denticulatione foliorum, floribus nec solitariis nec breviter pedicellatis, sepalis petalisque majoribus, filamentis evidentius ciliatis, antheris longioribus sicut habitu recedit.

Differentiæ, quibus a B. serrulata separatur, sunt, sequentes: folia duplo longiora haud fere rhombea, pedicelli proceri basi haud bracteolati, sepala insigniter majora dimidium petalorum excedentia haud ciliolata, filamenta ad apicem haud penicillari-barbata, stigma minus non capitatum igitur ultra styli latitudinem haud dilatatum;—a B. rhomboidea discernitur ramulis glabris, forma magnitudine et denticulatione foliorum, pedicellis haud brevissimis, sepalis conspicue majoribus, filamentis ciliolatis, antheris longioribus non emarginato-obtusis, stylo breviore. Fructus B. Barkerianæ forsan alias distinctionis notas præbebit. Boronia crenulata ad Shark-Bay extendit (Maitl. Brown). Illam plantam, quam Bentham sub nomine B. crenulatæ var. pubescente promulgavit, jam anno 1861 sub appellatione *B. haloragoides* notavi; hanc specifice diversam habeo propter indumentum, folia omnino sessilia fere ovata, nec obtusissima nec basi cuneato-angustata, flores pæne sessiles, sepala longiora sursum angustiora.

B. lanceolata ad Cave-Creek reperiebatur ab Armit, ubi glabra et partim pinnato-foliata.

B. elatior in opere Hookeri "Botanical Magazine" sub 6285 pingebatur.

AMARANTACEÆ.

Ptilotus psilotrichoides.

Psilotrichum capitatum, F. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. i. 238.

Suffruticosus, fere glaber, erectus v. adscendens, *opposite ramosus, foliis oppositis* v. superioribus sparsis lanceolatis vel ovato-lanceolatis acutis sensim in petiolum contractis, capitulis fere globosis terminalibus sessilibus vel breviter pedunculatis, bracteolis cum bractea lanceolatis sensim setaceo-acuminatis glabris basi obtusis calyce vix brevioribus, *sepalis extus glabris*, interioribus supra basim intus lanuginoso-barbatis, pistillo glabro, testa seminis extus fusco-nigra lævissima lucente.

In rupibus ad flumen Stirling's Creek (F. M.); abhinc sinum Cambridge-Gulf versus (Al. Forrest).

Folia speciminum recenter allatorum tenuioris consistentiæ. Bractea demum bracteolas vix æquans, quibuscum fere decolor. Rachis capitulorum breviter lanuginosa. Sepala lanceolato-oblonga, satis obtusa, interdum dorso paulisper rubra. Stamina calycem saltem semiæquantia, ima basi connata, omnia fertilia vel unum alterumve sterile; filamenta capillaria glabra; antheræ scilicet biloculatæ, oblongæ, obtusæ, fuscescentes, basi leniter bilobæ. Stylus setaceus, lineam paulo excedens. Stigma perminutum, simplex, nigrescens. Pericarpium apice attenuatum. Semen oblique ovatum, circiter semilineam longum. Testa crustulacea. Endopleura tenerrima, dilute fulvescens. Albumen copiosum, amylaceum.

Ab omnibus congeneribus dispositione foliorum jam diversus, perfacile Achyranthis generi accommodatus. Staminodia olim e statu plantæ vivæ quam denticulos geminos divaricatos filamentis interstantes descripsi, nunc autem non vidi nisi forsan rudimentoria et irregularia.

Totum Psilotrichi genus ad Ptilotum transferatur.

Leguminosæ.

Tephrosia Forrestiana.

(Sect. Reineria.)

Undique densissime ***velutino-tomentosa, foliis ad foliolum unicum orbiculari-ovatum reductis*** perbreviter petiolatis, stipulis dense vestitis, inflorescentia quasi interrupte spicata e ***floribus in axillis foliorum floralium abbreviatorum glomerato-fasciculatis,*** pedicellis nullis, calycis profunde partiti laciniis sursum valde angustis acuminatis, petalo supero ceteris glabris triente longiore intus pallide flavidulo, stylo compresso superne cum stigmate glabro, germine sericeo-tomentoso.

In vicinia rivi Sturt's Creek, ejus originem versus; Alex. Forrest.

Ramos vidi plantæ forsan altæ, facie inter congeneres alienæ, indumento denso indutæ. Stipulæ vix lineam excedentes. Folia $\frac{3}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}''$ longa, plana, apiculata, mollia; floralia gradatim minora; nervi cum venis vestimento plano occulti; petiolulus brevissimus. Bracteolæ perangustæ, sericeæ, calycem circiter semiæquantes. Calyces fere $3'''$ longi, extus cano-sericei. Petalum superum orbiculato-cordatum, præter stipitem breviusculum 3–$4'''$ metiens; petala lateralia et infera sursum rosea. Antheræ cordato-rotundæ. Fructus adhuc ignotus.

Species tomento prædenso T. flammeæ proxima, simplicitate formaque foliorum T. lamprolobioidi accedens, dispositione autem florum T. coriaceæ adstans, e fructu demum forsan melius recognescenda.

Kennedya Beckxiana.

Caulinia Beckxiana, F. v. M. collect.

Volubilis, foliis trifoliolatis ramisque fere glabris, foliolis rigidulis ovatis acutiusculis, ***pedunculis*** 2–4-***floris basi bractea e duabus in unam infundibulari-orbicularem connata cinctis, floribus maximis, calyce extus parce pilosulo, petalo supremo ovato,*** petalis infimis lateralibusque obtusis, omnibus fere æquilongis, ***stylo prælongo cum germine glabro.***

In regionibus interioribus sinum regis Georgii versus; W. Webb.

Rami circumvolventes vel flexuosi. Stipulæ crassiuscule herbaceæ, rigidulæ, 2–$3'''$ longæ, striatæ, sursum deltoideæ, basi paulo

connatæ, apice sæpe sensim acutatæ. Petioli primarii 3–6‴ longi; petiolus secundarius plerumque 2–3‴ longus; stipellæ lineari-subulatæ, circiter lineam longæ, persistentes. Foliola $\frac{3}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$″ longa, passim in formam rhombeam vergentia, perbreviter mucronata, margine planiuscula, distanter penninervia, prominenter reticulari-venosa, supra glaberrima, subtus parum pallidiora et secundum nervos parce appresso-pilosula. Pedunculi axillares, solitarii, $\frac{1}{2}$–1″ longi, glabri vel parcissime pilosuli, basi (in modum K. bracteatæ, Gaudich. in Freyc. Voy. Bot. pp. 36 et 486, t. 113, quæ bona videtur species a sinu Baie des Chiens-marins) bractea rigida e duabus apice sæpe acutis conflata transverse $\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{1}{2}$″ metiente involucrati, vel bractea passim vacua. Pedicelli terminales et infra-terminales, sæpe circiter semipollicares. Squamulæ bracteales ad apicem pedunculorum perminutæ, orbiculari-deltoideæ. Calyces 5–6‴ longi, extus parce appresso-pilosuli, intus imperfecte sericeo-pubescentes; tubus campanulato-obconicus, labiis fere duplo longior, primarie tenuiter quinque-nervis; labium superum ovato-deltoideum, integerrimum vel brevissime bidentatum; labium inferum supero quoad longitudinem æquale, in lacinias semilanceolatas acutatas partitum. Petala e statu sicco rubra, forsan coccinea, glabra, $1\frac{1}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$″ longa; superum duplo longius quam latum, stipite vix lineam excedente præditum, basi brevissime auriculatum, ante basim callo transverso angusto bilobo incrassatum et abhinc ad trientem in maculam ovalem obtusatam forsan nigrescentem sed medium versus pallescentem notatum; petala lateralia falcato-oblonga, 2–3‴ lata, stipite sesquilineari prædita, petalis infimis medium versus leniter adhærentia et antice prope basim dente angusto recurvato appendiculata; petala duo ima quasi dimidiato-ovata, parte triente inferiore libera, superne 3–4‴ lata, dodrante autem superiore secus marginem inferum connata, petalis lateralibus similiter stipitata et ut hæc basi dentata. Stamina corollam longitudine fere æquantia; filamentum supremum liberum; cetera in tubum antice fissum alte connata, quo modo tantum longitudine circiter 2 linearum libera. Antheræ conformes, prope basim affixæ, fere $\frac{2}{3}$‴ longæ, muticæ, ovato-ellipsoideæ, præter marginem pallidum nigrescentes; loculi connectivo tenuissimo separati. Stylus setaceo-filiformis, adscendens, pæne semipollicaris, inferne in germen lineare 13–15-gemmulatum transiens. Stigma minutissimum. Germinis stipes 2–3‴ longum. Legumen nondum cognitum.

Flores eos Strongylodontis et præcipue Comptosematis simulant.

Speciem perraram et in genere venusto pulcherrimam dicavi viro ornatissimo Gustavo Beckx, Regis Belgarum in coloniis Australiæ Consuli generali, ordinis Leopoldi Equiti, scientiæ plantarum heic benigno fautori.

Differt a K. rubicunda (semper orientali), cui magnitudine et forma petalorum approximat, jam foliolis sæpe minoribus et alius

formæ, stipulis latioribus, inflorescentia parciore, amplitudine et concretu bractearum, calycibus haud dense sericeis, petalis inferis obtusioribus, germine styloque glabris. Recedit a K. nigricante foliolis minoribus forsan semper ternis, stipulis autem majoribus, pedunculis paucifloris prope basim bracteato-involucratis, pedicellis validioribus glabriusculis, calycibus amplioribus latius laciniatis haud dense sericeis, petalis latioribus atque longioribus non atropurpureis, lateralibus et infimis horum obtusioribus, supremo minus alte maculato, pistillo glabro.

Divellitur a K. macrophylla (F. M. Fragm. iv. 79), cujus involucrum bracteale et pistillum glabrum imitatur, indumento parciore, foliolis minoribus pæne ovatis, petiolo minus protento, pedunculis brevioribus flores pauciores producentibus, pedicellis crassioribus, calycibus longioribus, petalis valde elongatis et supremo eorum non orbiculari-cordato, staminibus styloque admodum longioribus, germine magis elongato et conspicius stipitato. Nostra nova fortasse ab his omnibus fructu demum exponendo recedit. Descriptionem e speciminibus tantum duobus et parvis dedi.

Compositæ.

Erigeron sessilifolius.

Annuus, erectus, ramosus, pilis longiusculis articulatis patentibus ***villosulus*** atque breviter glanduloso-pubescens, ***foliis caulinis lanceolato-oblongis basi lata rotundata sessilibus*** apicem versus dentatis vel superioribus integerrimis, radicalibus in petiolum angustatis longiusque dentatis, capitulis fere hemisphæricis ramulos pedunculi-formes graciles terminantibus haud magnis, ***involucri squamis inferne in laminam amplam connatis*** parte supera lineari-lanceolata acuminata liberis parce pilosulis, floribus femineis valde numerosis et omnibus ligula angustissima præditis, floribus bisexualibus circiter 20, acheniis oblongo-ovatis enerviis parum pilosulis, pappi setis tenuissimis albis uniserialibus.

Herba circiter pedalis, nisi altior. Folia radicalia plerumque pollicem excedentia, caulina utplurimum ½–1″ longa, summa autem breviora. Capitula pæne semipollicem diametro tenentia. Involucri squamæ (phyllaria) fere triseriata; earum partes liberæ receptaculo planiusculo conspicue breviores. Ligulæ cœrulescentes. Corollæ bisexuales vix lineam longæ, glabræ. Antheræ ecaudatæ. Achenia circiter ½‴ longa, truncato-obtusa. Pappi setæ haud numerosæ.

Ab E. ambiguo discernes indumento longiore, foliis caulinis basi non conspicue angustatis, involucri squamis inferne longe concretis superne latioribus; aliis autem characteribus similis; ab E. hispido (Cand. in Wight Contrib. 9; C. B. Clarke Compos. Indic. 54) radice annua, vestimento molli, floribus femineis tubulosis nullis nisi forsan perpaucis, pappo non rufescente, achenio

apice haud umbonato; ab E. sublyrato (Roxb. in Cand. Prodr. v. 292; Clarke l. c. 55) foliis brevius dentatis, involucri squamis latioribus, absentia florum femineorum filiformium, pappo non stramineo, achenio apice haud angustato et lateribus vix marginato.

Præclarus Clarke E. linifolium vix ab E. Canadensè distinguit, l. c. pag. 50.

Epaltes Harrisii.

Annua, *pumila,* brevissime crispulo-pubescens, mox glabrescens, *foliis fere obovatis in petiolum longiusculum sensim angustatis* remotiuscule denticulatis, capitulis axillaribus sessilibus geminis vel solitariis, *involucri ovato-campanulati squamis acutis,* extimis paucis late ovatis brevioribus, interioribus ovato-lanceolatis, intimis angusto-lanceolaribus, floribus femineis pluri-seriatis, floribus bisexualibus perpaucis centralibus, horum corolla quadridentata, *pappo florum omnium absente,* acheniis tenuibus glanduloso-scabridis.

In insula Possession-Island (haud procul a flumine Endeavour-River); C. C. Harris.

Herbula sesqui- usque tri-uncialis, debilis, laxa. Radix pertenuis, simplex. Folia pleraque $\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{2}{3}''$ longa, membraneo-tenera. Petioli non decurrentes. Capitula $1\frac{1}{2}$–$2'''$ longa, interdum quasi petiolo insidentia. Squamæ involucri interiores fere biseriatæ, æquialtæ; omnes glabræ. Flores inclusi. Corollæ florum feminorum tenuissimæ, sursum attenuatæ, non limbatæ; tubus florum bisexualium ampliusculus; stylus horum crassiusculus, ramis brevibus rectis tenuissimis. Achenia statu maturo non vidi, sed forsan omnia fertilia.

Epaltes australis ad fluvium Richmond-River occurrit (Fawcett); ripas fluminis Murray-River intra coloniæ Victoriæ limites non rare inhabitat.

De P. Billardierii (Monenteles spicatus Labill. Sert. Austr. Caled. 43, t. 43) vide F. M. Papuan Plants 43.

Pluchea Indica nascitur ad portum Darwinii (Schultz).

Coleocoma centaurea illustrabatur in J. Hook. Icon. Plant. t. 1136 et Thespidium basiflorum in t. 1143.

Acanthaceæ.

Justicia Kempeana.

Tenuissime pubescens, herbacea, *foliis parvis orbiculato- vel cuneato-obovatis crenato-dentatis* vel fere integerrimis, *floribus axillaribus solitariis* rarius geminis ternisve pæne sessilibus, bracteis herbaceis quoad formam folia simulantibus, calycis segmentis quinque inferne anguste lanceolatis superne lineari-subu-

latis, corollæ calycem circiter duplo superantis labiis tubo suo æquilongis, labio infero breviter trifido, staminibus faucem corollæ superantibus, antherarum loculo altero breviter appendiculato, stylo germineque glabris, capsula longe stipitata, seminibus verruculoso-asperis.

Prope McDonnell's Range, Rev. H. Kempe; in vicinia fluminis Ashburton-River, sicut inter fluvios Gascoyne- et Murchison-River, E. Giles.

Herba perennis, erecta sesquipedalis vel humilior. Ramuli passim dense appresso-pubescentes. Folia breviuscule vel brevissime petiolata, nunc cuneato-oblonga, superiora rarius angusto-lanceolata, 3–6‴ longa, passim 9‴ attinentia. Bracteæ duæ, herbaceæ, oppositæ, $1\frac{1}{2}$–3‴ longæ, in varietate angustifolia longiores et lanceolari-lineares. Calyces circiter 3‴ longi. Corolla roseo-tincta; labium superum fere semiovatum, perbreviter obtuseque bidentatum, nisi fere integerrimum; labii inferi lobis rotundato-obtusis, medio horum latiore; tubus cum labio infero subtus plicis duabus longitudinalibus fere cristatus, inferne molliter cristato-bibarbatus, pliculis abhinc ortis labium superum adscendentibus, stamina duo suppressa forsan indicantibus; lobus labii inferi medius sub æstivatione extimus; labium superum ante explicationem intimum; æstivatio simpliciter imbricata, non contorta. Stamina scilicet duo; filamento glabra, setaceo-capillaria, sursum leniter incrassata. Antheræ diu cohærentes, glabræ; loculus alter oblique paulo superpositus; appendix loculi inferi pallida, fere membranea, angusta, acutiuscula. Stylus capillaris, glaber, fere semipollicaris. Stigma perminutum, semiovatum. Discus cupularis, sinuato-dentatus, glaber. Germen quadri-loculatum; gemmulæ utrinque superpositæ. Capsula (solummodo in varietate angustifolia visa) 5–6‴ longa; stipes cavitatibus loculorum paulo brevior. Semina fusca, orbiculata, 1‴ paulo excedentia, appresse muricato-verruculato, retinaculo acuto semiamplexa.

Species J. hygrophilæ valde propinqua, absqua præcipue separanda propter caulem humiliorem haud rite frutescentem, indumentum amplius, folia minora sæpe dentata, bracteas foliis haud valde dissimiles, flores frequenter solitarios, corollas extus conspicue pubescentes et (si varietas bracteis angustis huc pertineat) capsula longe stipitata, denique semina potius verruculata quam granulata margine incrassata.

Floret Augusto et Septembre et præfert solum calcareum.

Coniferæ.

Dacrydium Fitzgeraldi.

Humile, procumbens, adscendens vel erectum, ramulis tenuibus dependentibus, *foliis patulis lanceolato-subulatis trigonis superficie diu albis*, floralibus perpaucis ovato-lanceolatis involucran-

tibus, amentis masculis parvis fere ovatis, squama connectivum terminante orbiculari-ovata loculis fere triplo longiore.

In silvis densissimis madidis tractus altioris "Blue Mountains" dicti rarissimum ad cataractam Katoomba; R. Fitzgerald.

Frutex flaccidus, altitudinem pedum novem (quantum notus) non excedens, forsan dioicus. Rami infimi humo appressi et radicantes. Ramuli laxi, cernui v. penduli. Folia spiraliter disposita, confertissima, 1½–2‴ longa, lenissime incurvata, subtus et margine nitenti-viridia ac lævia, supra albescentia sicut demum virescentia atque hic tantummodo stomatigera, basi latescentia et hinc brevissime decurrentia. Amenta mascula ramulos solitarie terminantia, circiter 3‴ longa; axis pertenuis, cicatrisata; squamæ stipite brevi patente (quasi filamento) præditæ, glabræ, inferiores circiter ⅜‴ longæ, superiores gradatim breviores; loculi duo, fere globosi, sese arcte approximati, prope apicem stipitis affixi, turgidi, extus fissura longitudinali hiantes; pollinis granula globosa, lævia, tri-porosa. Flores feminei sicut fructus hactenus ignoti.

Stomata ratione circiter 250,000 intra spatium pollicis quadrati, seriebus circiter decem superficiem foliorum occupantia. Folia stirpis juvenilis fortasse gradatim in ea status vetustioris transeunt et forma haud valde differunt.

Species D. cupressino sane proxima, abs qua jam foliis minus rigidis supra albicantibus, numero stomatum bis terve aucto amentis masculis majoribus, apicibus squamarum antheriferarum latioribus, forsan habitu semper fruticoso et verisimiliter fructibus discriminanda. Amplius distat ab unica congenere Australiana, nempe D. Franklini, jam foliis longioribus patentibus, squama connectivum terminante insigniter ampliore. A Microcachryde tetragona discedit dispositione, directione et elongatione foliorum, ut de disco, ovulo et fructu adhuc investigandis taceam. Planta admodum memorabilis typum floræ Novo-Zelandicæ additicium in vegetationem Australiæ continentalis introducit, quem intra Novæ Austro-Cambriæ limites jam Pennantia, Quintinia, Adenochilus et Leptopteris præbebant. Differentias amentorum e notis Kirkii de D. cupressino dedi.

Præclari Bentham et J. Hooker (Gen. Plant. iii. 433) species Dacrydii veras tantum decem agnoverunt; harum ex indaginibus cl. Thomæ Kirk (Transact. of the New Zeal. Instit. x. 385–391) species septem alit Nova Zelandia, quibus addabis duas ex India insulari hactenus notas (una ad Fiji extendente), unam e Nova Caledonia, unam e Chili, duas e Tasmania et nunc unam ex Australia orientali extratropica. Forsan quoque species peculiares in regione amplissima montana Novæ Guineæ vigent.

Dacrydiis adjicere potuimus Pherosphæram Hookerianam a ceteris haud separandam nisi disco cupulari obliterato (in D. Kirkii similiter sæpe evanescente).

Cl. Bentham et J. Hooker nunc genus Frenelam bene supprimunt et loco ejus Callitrem restituunt. Notam de Callitri Macleayana invenies jam in dissertatione: Essay on Fitzalan's Plants from the Estuary of the Burdekin-River anno 1860, p. 19. Callitris Parlatorei ad originem fluminis Clarence-River reperiebatur. C. verrucosa unica Coniferarum planta est hactenus in Australia centrali inventa. Vide Giles, Geograph. Travels, p. 222; Trimen's Journal 1877, p. 347. Actinostrobus acuminatus arbusculam vel fruticem elatum in solo calcareo ad flumina Murchisoni et Irwini format, ut ipse notavi.

A pyramidalis aut species valde cognata jam statu humillimo in plagis arenosis prope flumen Harvey's River fructificat.

Podocarpus Drouyniana igne deustus ramos plures primarios e rhizomate emittit, sed hoc statu paucipedali jam fructos gerit.

Podocarpus alpina in cacuminibus fere omnibus alpium Australiæ notatur, super rupes amplissime prostratus, in vallibus passim plane erectus evadit.

Dammara robusta silvas format in insula Fraseri, ut observavit Walter Hill.

Phyllocladus rhomboidalis interdum altitudine 120 pedum superbit; tunc truncus circumferentiam 15 pedum assumit; hæc arbor a parte australi Tasmaniæ in tractum boreali-occidentalem flumine Arthur's River tenus extendit.

Atrotaxis selaginoides ad montes Fieldii præsertim circum lacum Fentoni vidi.

Orchideæ.

Caladenia fimbriata.

G. Rchb. Program. Schol. Hamb. 65; Leptoceras fimbriata et L. pectinata, Lindl. Bot. Reg. anno 1840, p. 53; Gen. and Sp. of Orch. Plants 416; Benth. Flor. Austral. vi. 379. (Sect. Leptoceras.)

Glabra, *folio ovato* acuto, caule bifloro, sepalo supremo lanceolato cymbeo-incurvato, sepalis infimis inferne anguste lanceolatis superne tenui-linearibus, *sepalis lateralibus supremo paulo longioribus linearibus sursum leniter dilatatis* et hinc glanduloso-pulverulentis labellum duplo triplove superantibus, *labello flabellari-semiovato ecalloso pulveraceo-glanduloso antice breviter trifido et hinc fimbriato*, columna breviuscula.

In locis humoso-arenosis tractus Epacridum pone portum Phillipi; C. French.

Planta circiter spithamam alta. Tuber oblique ovatum, vix semipollicare, nudum; rhizoma a tubere erectum, circiter ⅔″ longum, filiforme, apice verticillo fibrillarum radicatum. Folium a fibris radicis spatio fere pollicis remotum, circiter pollicem longum, basi pæne sessili leniter cucullatum, nervis tribus saturate rubicundis antice evanescentibus notatum, subtus rubellum.

Bractea vacua infra medium caulis sita, eum involvens, vix semipollicem excedens, anguste oblonga, apice excisa. Pedicelli $\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{1}{2}$″ longi, uterque bractea oblongata fere 3‴ longa involutus. Sepalum supremum 3–4‴ longum, acutum, parum coloratum; sepala infera dependentia, circiter 3‴ longa, acuta, parum tincta; sepala lateralia sive interiora superne obscure rubescentia; labellum recurvatum, suæ longitudini æquilatum, sursum atro-rubescens, deorsum potius flavescens; lobus labelli medius lateralibus vix minor et omnes lobi fimbriati. Columna 1$\frac{1}{2}$–2‴ alta, alis superne leniter dilatatis marginata. Anthera acutiuscula; pollen e floribus emarcidis solum exstantibus jam ejectum. Fructus ellipsoideo-ovati, circiter 4‴ longi, tristriati.

Vidi tantummodo specimina duo et hæc semi-deflorata.

Planta arctissime advenit illi ex Australia occidentali, et specifice non videtur diversa quamquam insignis foliis latioribus, sepalis inferis angustioribus, lobo labelli medio nec abbreviato nec fimbriis valde destituto. Comparatio autem e serie extensiore plantæ nostræ et Drummondianæ ulterius instituenda. Paucæ solum Orchideæ a portu Phillipi ad flumen cygnorum extendunt; sunt autem inter has Caladenia Menziesii, C. Patersonii, C. latifolia et C. deformis.

Florescentia nostræ plantæ præcocissima, jam initio Junii, dum tantummodo ex Orchidearum ordine apud nos vix aliæ quam perpaucæ Pterostylis species florescent.

Epipogum nutans occurrit ad flumen Clarence-River, uti amicus Wilcox nuper demonstravit. Caulis usque ad racemi initium interdum semipedalis et bracteis usque septem partim bilobis donatus; papillulæ labelli numerosissimæ in vittas duas collectæ.

Sarcochilus divitiflorus nascitur ad flumen Brisbanei (Bailey).

Galeola cassythoides crescit ad originem fluvii Maranoa (C. Barber), G. foliata (aut si mavelis G. Ledgerii) ad flumen Richmond-River (Fawcett).

Pterostylis concinna ad Moyston prope montes Grampians a D. Sullivan reperiebatur. Pterostylis grandiflora altitudinem quindecim pollicum attinet; hanc legit ad Mount Dromedary, Ed. Reader.

P. semirubram ad portum Phillipi reperit C. Walter.

P. reflexa interdum jam mense April e floret.

P. barbata in pæninsula inter sinus Spenceri et Sancti Vincenti notabatur (Tepper), ubi idem collector Acianthum exsertum obtinuit.

Caleana major occurrit ad Chiltern (Eustace).

Eriochilus auctumnalis ad flumen Condaminei extendit (Hartmann).

Eriochilus multiflorus passim invenitur caule pedali et folio sesquipollicari.

Caladenia flava prope flumen Harveyi viget (Murray).

Cyperaceæ.

Schoenus Tepperi.

Humillimus, caule brevissimo unispiculato foliis angustissimis canaliculatis longe superato, bracteis imis in appendicem longam angustam foliaceam productis, bracteis ceteris perpaucis margine latiuscule membraneis, ***flore unico fertili,*** setis hypogynis nullis, caryopsi trigono-obovata pallida longitudinaliter tri-striolata lenissime rugulata.

In pæninsula inter sinus St. Vincenti et Spenceri sita; Otto Tepper.

Planta cæspites formans. Folia pleraque inter 1 et 1½″ longa, vix ⅓‴ lata, imberbia, ad marginem perparum scabriuscula. Pars caulis exserta pedunculiformis spiculam longitudine vix æquans vel brevior. Bracteæ præter apicem foliaceum 2–3‴ longæ; superiores antice angustæ sed obtusiusculæ. Racheola pro receptione unici fructus exsculpta vel curvata. Stamina me nondum visa. Stylus 2–3‴ longus, tenui-setaceus; stigmata 3, stylo paulo breviora, capillaria. Caryopsis circiter ⅔‴ longa.

Species approximat S. trachycarpum, discedit jam humilitate singulari, pedunculis abbreviatis, bractea ima involucrante breviore, bracteis floralibus longioribus amplius membraneis, fructibus lenius rugatis, flore tantum unico fertili, quo ultimo charactere ab omnibus congeneribus hactenus notis differt.

Fungi.

Battarrea Muelleri.

Kalchbr. in litteris.

Albida, peridio interiore campanulato-mitrato, ***stipite longissimo paleaceo-squamoso*** solido sursum sensim incrassato, squamis paleiformibus lineari-lanceolatis deorsum directis fere imbricatis, sporis globosis ferrugineo-coloratis verruculosis, fibris curtis pæne spiralibus inter sporas sitis.

In vicinia sinus Spencer's Gulf; Tepper.

Generis miri species memorabilis.

Stipes latitudine pilei nonies usque decies longior. Peridium exterius adhuc ignotum. Sporæ ·004 mm. metientes.

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FRAGMENTA PHYTOGRAPHIÆ AUSTRALIÆ.

XCIII.

STERCULIACEÆ.

Lasiopetalum Maxwelli.

(Sect. Psilostylis.)

Humilius, foliis breviter petiolatis angusto- vel lanceolato-oblongis integerrimis supra mox glabratis et perparum rugatis subtus tomento pertenui pallescente velutinis, floribus cymarum pluribus partim racemosis, bracteis floralibus linearibus calyce fere triente dimidiove brevioribus, calycum saltem ad dodrantem partitorum laciniis latiusculis acutis, tomento earumdem ad dorsum ferrugineo ad marginem pallescente ad paginam interiorem tenuiore, *petalis perminutis oblongis pallidis, filamentis petala aliquoties superantibus antheras oblongas obtusiusculas longitudine saltem duplo excedentibus*, stylo glabro, germine velutino.

Inter rupes et secus amnes ad Cape LeGrand et Moir's Inlet; G. Maxwell.

Folia utplurimum $1\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{1}{2}''$ longa, passim aliquot in formam ovatam vergentia, margine lenius fortiusve recurvata. Cymæ foliis superatæ. Calyces expansi diametro vix semiunciales; laciniæ intus haud perfecte vestitæ. Petala longitudinaliter incurvata, tantum $\frac{1}{3}'''$ longa. Antheræ juxta apicem acutiusculum descendenter apertæ, vix $\frac{2}{3}'''$ longæ, basi leniter retusæ. Capsulæ triloculares; valvæ pellucidæ. Semina in loculis solitarie maturantia, strophiolam tenuiter bilobam longitudine duplo excedentia.

Species præ omnibus jam elongatione filamentorum infra antheras et angustia petalorum singularis, a proximo L. induto distincta foliis sæpe latioribus et fortius margine recurvatis, calycibus extus brevius tomentosis intus amplius velutinis, laciniis eorumdem insigniter latioribus, antheris brevioribus basi tantum leniter intrusis, strophiolis breviter laciniatis.

Lasiopetalum Ogilvieanum.

(Sect. Psilostylis.)

Erectum, *foliis anguste lanceolari-oblongis inferne latioribus* basi rotundatis apice obtusatis supra glabrescentibus subtus velu-

tinis, costis foliorum patentissimis, racemo-cymis folia superantibus, *pedicellis flores saltem semiæquantibus*, bractea trisecta calyci arcte adstante eodem paulo breviore vel eum fere æquante, segmentis linearibus, calycis membranei conspicue reticulato-venosi plicate quinque-angulati laciniis parte indivisa fere duplo longioribus late semilanceolatis intus glabris, petalis crassis perminutis, filamentis brevissimis, *antheris latiuscule linearibus sensim acutatis*, stylo glabro, germine triloculato.

In locis sabulosis inter fluvios Greenough- et Irwin-River; F. M.

Folia sæpius patentia quam deflexa, pleraque inter 1 et 2″ longa, inferne 3–6‴ lata, nervis patentissimis supra rugata, secus marginem spatio angusto recurvata. Petioli 2–4‴ longi. Inflorescentia potius racemum duplicem quam cymam ritam constituens, passim simpliciter racemosa, usque ad 3″ longa. Bracteæ ad basim pedicellorum perangustæ et valde abbreviatæ. Calyces circiter 4‴ alti, pallide erubescentes, extus cum pedunculis ac pedicellis et bracteis cano-tomentosi, intus pallide erubescentes. Petala rotundata, vix ½‴ longa. Antheræ purpurascenti-brunneæ, lineam vix excedentes, basi perbreviter bilobatæ, prope apicem paulo albidam dehiscentes. Stylus setaceus, linea paulo longior. Germen triloculatum, trilobatum, loculis bigemmulatis. Fructus adhuc ignotus.

Speciem evidenter raram dicavi amico A. J. Ogilvie, qui iter meum a loco hujus plantæ detectionis usque ad sinum Shark-Bay benigne sustentavit.

L. Ogilvieanum differt a L. acutiflori statu typico propter tomentum tenuius, folia minus crassa subtus conspicue costata inferne sensim latiora, inflorescentiam longiorem et laxiorem, pedicellos elongatos, calyces prominenter angulatos, petala crassiora, antheras graciliores apice extensius apertas nisi quoque fructuum notas. Pluribus characteribus non minus ad L. indutum approximat. De hybriditate quarumdam horum stirpium in locis natalibus inquirendum erit.

Legi in rupibus montium Stirling's Range jam anno 1867 plantam L. Ogilvieano evidenter cognatam, quæ autem divergit foliis planis latioribus nervos minus patentes supra lenius impressos subtus sub tomento ferrugineo occultos gerentibus in superficie saturatius virentibus, inflorescentia breviore sed pilis longioribus induta, floribus majoribus, antheris latioribus basi eminentius bilobis. Attingit quoque hæc planta aliquot signis L. quinquenervium, divellitur tamen ab hoc foliis sæpe angustioribus atque minoribus supra minus rugosis, indumento inflorescentiæ longiore calycibus majoribus insignius membraneis latius lobatis intus glabris, antheris basi amplius lobatis. Huic plantæ forsan specifice limitandæ nomen *L. membraniflorum* imponi possit; stirp sesquipedalis vel altior.

Lasiopetalum quinquenervium (Turcz. in Bullet. de la Soc. Imper. des Naturalist. de Moscou 1852, pp. 146–147) cum L. acutifloro combinat Bentham, specifice autem separatur jam foliis admodum latioribus nempe cordato-ovatis vel cordatis, floribus in cyma potius racemosis quam spicatis, calycibus ætate tenus intus velutinis. Hæc species occurrit ad fluvium Gardner's River (Maxwell). Filamenta interdum antheris æquilonga vel paulo longiora. Ad L. quinquenervii varietates pertinet L. Oldfieldii, quamquam calycis laciniæ intus solummodo parce pubescentes et petala sæpe tomentosa.

L. acutiflorum apud Turczaninovium plantas duas forsan specifice diversas sed Drummondio sub eodem numero (254) emissas includit; harum altera ob folia lineari-vel angusto-oblonga et inflorescentiam albido-tomentosam est typica, etiamsi calyces mox intus glabrescunt et antheræ poris brevibus aperiuntur; hæc stirps L. indutum approximat. Altera planta Drummondi et Turczaninovii, foliis basin versus dilatatis subtus densius tomentosis, calycibus intus tenuiter tomentellis significata, ulteriore examine eget in libera natura, et saltem varietatis designatione (dilatata) erit separanda. Lasiopetalum indutum habeo a Lucky Bay. Hujus strophiola in lacinias angustissimas albidas saltem ex parte semen æquantes vel paulo excedentes elongata.

Lasiopetalum Tepperi.

(Sect. Psilostylis.)

Altius, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis lenissime repandulis supra demum glabrescentibus subtus tomento pertenui pallescente velutinis, *cymis densifloris, bracteis floralibus anguste lanceolatis fere petaloideis calycem æquantibus*, calycis profunde quinquepartiti laciniis intus puberulis, antheris lineari-oblongis sursum attenuatis, stylo glabro, germine velutino.

In vallibus pæninsulæ Yorkii; Tepper.

Frutex 4–5-pedalis. Folia in unico ramulo me viso usque $1\frac{1}{2}''$ longa et usque $4'''$ lata, margine parum recurvata. Pedunculi primarii sæpe $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{3}{4}''$ longi. Pedicelli utplurimum lineam longi, passim ad $3'''$ elongati. Bracteæ inferiores oblongo-lineares et perbreves; bracteæ florales tres, fere $3'''$ longæ, extus intusque stellari-velutinæ. Calyces intus parcius quam extus induti et fere rosei; laciniæ semilanceolatæ, acutiusculæ, circiter $3'''$ longæ. Petala rotundata, fusca, inflexa, perbreviter unguiculata, circiter lineam longa. Antheræ ex atropurpureo brunneæ, nitentes, lenissime reflexæ, ad apicem truncatum pallidum biporosæ, linea paulo longiores, dorsifixæ; filamenta infra antheras circiter lineæ longitudine extendentia. Stylus setaceus, sesquilineam longus. Fructus ignotus.

Planta ab omnibus congeneribus jam bracteis magnis hypocalycinis facile divellenda præter L. discolor, abs quo autem foliis angustioribus brevius petiolatis, floribus evidenter pedicellatis nunquam capitato-confertis, bracteis calyces haud conspicue superantibus acutioribus, calycum segmentis intus haud glabris removetur ; a L. Baueri differt foliis latioribus, cymis plurifloris, floribus majoribus, bracteis calyce haud conspicue brevioribus sed fere corollaceis, calycis laciniis pro longitudine angustioribus, antheris gracilioribus ; a L. Behrii distat foliis acutioribus non integerrimis supra conspicius rugatis, floribus plerarumque cymarum magis numerosis, bracteis hypocalycinis multo majoribus atque consistentia tenerioribus, calycibus extus potius purpurascentibus quam cinerascentibus, partitionibus calycum angustioribus intus puberulis. Fructus L. Tepperi iis specierum harum affinium comparandi. Floret præcipue Septembre et Octobre, scilicet nostro vere.

Proles forsitan hybrida, tunc orta e L. discolore et L. Baueri, quibus unico loco intercurrit, ut cl. inventor me regante nunc confirmat. Ex amplo Sterculiacearum ordine totius mundi hactenus nullæ stirpes hybridæ annotabantur, nisi e Maherniæ genere. Vide W. O. Focke, Die Pflanzen-Mischlinge p. 78 (1881).

Lasiopetalum Baueri crescit ad Brighton-Bluff portus Phillippi (F. M.), ad oras marinas haud procul a montibus You-Yangs (Fullagar), ad Gawler-Range (Sullivan), in Yorke's peninsula (Fowler). Frutex usque 5-pedalis.

Lasiopetalum discolor invenitur ad Gawler's Range (Sullivan), inter Fowler's Bay et Eucla (Richards), ad Cape Arid (Maxwell).

Lasiopetalum micranthum inveniebat ad Cygnet-River (C. Stuart).

Lasiopetalum dasyphyllum habeo a Swan-port Tasmaniæ (Story), a fluminibus MacAllister-River et Shady Creek sicut a monte Hunteri.

Lasiopetalum indutum producit ad Lucky Bay varietatem calycibus brevioribus extus tomento parum floccoso et paulo pallido indutis, laciniis eorumdem minus acuminatis, bracteis calycem vix semiæquantibus, strophiola in lacinias angustissimas pellucenti-albidas saltem ex parte semen superantes elongata, uti de ultimo charactere jam notam dedi in "The Plants Indigenous to the Colony Victoria" i. 145. Petala dilute fusca, basi angustata, apice sæpe breviter biloba. Antheræ basi conspicue bilobæ. Filamenta infra antheras breviter extensa. Bracteæ hypocalycinæ Lasiopetalearum unilaterales optime monente Steetzio solitariæ et trisectæ erunt considerandæ, quo modo involucrum Hibisci et aliorum generum Malvacearum e bractea unica varie divisa constans.

Lasiopetalum discolor accepi a Gawler's Range (Sullivan), Cape Arid (Maxwell), e locis inter Eucla et Fowler's Bay (Richards), a Schonten-Island Tasmaniæ (Dr. Milligan).

Lasiopetalum molle.

Benth. Fl. Austral. i. 266. (Sect. Corethrostylis.)

Humile, *foliis lanceolato-vel subrotundo-cordatis* tenui-coriaceis supra glabrescentibus subtus tomento pallido velutinis margine dentato-vel irregulato-repandis, sinu basis nunc brevissimo et latissimo nunc perangusto profundo et tunc lobis amplis prorsus clauso, cymis plurifloris folia sæpe breviter superantibus, *bracteis plerisque petaloideis cordatis vel fere orbiculatis passim ovatis vel lanceolaribus, hypocalycina indivisa, calycum pæne ad staminum insertionem partitorum laciniis semilanceolatis sensim tenui-acuminatis* extus velutinis et glandulari-villosulis intus secus marginem et sursum parcius pubescentibus, petalis nullis, antheris partem calycis indivisam superantibus latiusculis obtusis fere sessilibus, *stylo pilis fascicularibus retrosericeo*, germine simpliciter velutino, capsula triloculata trisperma, strophiola longe et tenuissime laciniata.

In Australia occidentali extratropica, ubi rarescit ; J. Drummond (26, 108, 119).

Planta sesquipedalis vel altior. Folia resupinata, $\frac{3}{4}$–2″ longa, supra evidenter rugata, margine anguste vel imperfecte recurvata ; ea varietatis amplilobæ (119) haud aut vix longiora quam lata, basi saltem ad trientem incisa, lobis amplis basalibus, altero alterum ex parte tegente. Racemo-cymæ utriusque varietatis nunquam valde elongatæ. Bracteæ usque ad 4‴ metientes, nunquam unguiculatæ, ultimæ calyci solitarie adstantes aut rarius ab eo remotæ, inferiores in inflorescentia nonnunquam abbreviatæ angustæ et crassiusculæ. Calycum laciniæ circiter lineas 2 longæ, intus margine excepto nigrescentes. Antheræ concolores, nigrescenti-fuscæ, fere $\frac{3}{4}$‴ longæ, sursum leniter attenuatæ, basi brevissime bilobæ. Stylus calyce florente vix superatus, apice glaber. Germen triloculatum, loculis bigemmulatis. Capsula vix 2‴ alta, sed ea varietatis amplilobæ nondum visa. Semina puberula. Segmenta strophiolæ tenerrima, caduca, forsan non semper evoluta.

Planta L. bracteato maxime propinqua, tomentum autem densius pallidius et pilis brevioribus et simplicioribus intermixtum, folia crassiora in superficie distinctius rugata, racemo-cymæ breviores, bracteæ ultimæ sæpissime flori adstantes fere semper latiores obtusæ et basi ampliores, calyces breviores quoad consistentiam firmiores, pars horum indivisa antheras haud superans, laciniæ inferne angustiores intus apicem versus distincte tomentellæ, germen haud pilis glanduligeris obsitum.

Duplex foliorum L. mollis forma nunc tradita, sed aliis differentiis speciem propriam indicantibus non comitata, in L. bracteato non obvenire videtur.

Lasiopetalum floribundum recentius habeo a Hamden (Clarke), Serpentine-River (Rev. J. Price), Preston- Blackwood- et Shannon-River (F. M.), Warren-River (Walcott). Rivulos silvarum sæpe sequitur. Altitudo fruticis sæpe usque 5-pedalis. Folia non rare longiloba, nunquam coriacea, interdum circuitu late cordata, passim quoque tantum oblongata et elobata. Cymæ usque ad quadripollicares. Calyces intus purpurascentes.

Lasiopetalum membranaceum obtinui a Geographe-Bay (Bunbury) a Blackwood-River (McHard); in collectione Drummondi exstat sub 27. Vix pedalis vel altior. Varietatem sequentis credo.

Lasiopetalum Drummondi reperimus in locis arenosis prope fluvios Arrowsmith-, Greenough- et Irwin-River (F. M.) et in vicinia urbis York (Rowan). Variat foliis latiuscule linearibus et passim oblongo-ovalibus. Stylus dense retro-sericeus. Planta attinet altitudinem 5-pedalem.

Lasiopetalum rosmarinifolium legit Maxwell ad flumen Oldfield's River.

Lasiopetalum cordifolium prope montes Stirlingi notabam. Planta vix pedalis vel varie altior. Folia $\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{1}{2}''$ longa, in acumen interdum elongatum sensim protracta. Drumm. 217.

Lasiopetalum oppositifolium in Corethrostylis sectionem locabis. Hanc speciem usque in vaciniam sinus Shark-Bay extendere vidi. Cyma diclada, fere capitata. Calycum laciniæ deltoideo-semilanceolatæ. Antheræ concolores, fere lineam longæ, scilicet poris apicalibus apertæ, oblongatæ, obtusæ, sed sursum angustiores. Stylus pilis fascicularibus sed demum secedentibus primum retrotomentosus. Junctionem generum Lasiopetali et Corethrostylis jam anno 1860 (Plants Indigenous to the Colony Victoria i. 145) recommendavi.

Lasiopetalum laxiflorum (Thomasia laxiflora, Benth. Fl. Austr. i. 256) a veris Lasiopetalis excludere nolerem ob stipularum absentiam et calycem ac in pluribus Corethrostylibus quidem membraneum sed non prominenter reticulato-venosum nec forsan denique valde auctum (quod tamen minoris momenti). Maxima hujus speciei similitudo habitualis est cum Lasiopetalo cordifolio, præcipue propter foliorum formam sicut eorum superficiem læviusculam, non evidenter rugatam. Petioli ad pollicem usque longi. Folia inferne ovato-cordata, superne sensim lanceolari-angustata, summo apice sæpe obtusiuscula. Bractea trisecta, calyci arcte adstans, et eodem fere triplo brevior, segmentis perangustis. Calyces vix ad dodrantem partiti, sub anthesi circiter $4'''$ alti; laciniæ cordato-deltoideæ, breviter acuminatæ, inferne subtiliter quinque-nerves; tubus plicis prominentibus angulatus. Petala vix lineam longa, margine incurvata, cum antheris omnino atropurpurea. Antheræ pæne sessiles, conniventes, fere sesquilineam longæ, oblongo-lineares, sursum leniter angustatæ, sed non ros-

tratæ, juxta apicem tantum apertæ. Stylus setaceus, vix sesquilinearis. Rara hæc planta in collectionibus Drummondi tam sub 157 quam sub 25 ponit, et e regionibus a flumine cygnorum septentrionalibus venit.

Admissis speciebus exstipulatis genus Thomasiæ nimis debilitatur.

Lasiopetalum pygmæum (Benth. et Hook. Gen. Plant. i. 228; Asterochiton pygmæus, Turcz. in Bull. de la Soc. des Nat. de Mosc. 1852, pp. 138–139; Thomasia pygmæa, Benth. Fl. Austr. i.) nemo nuperius iterum reperit. In exemplaribus mihi anteponentibus fructus desunt. Folia sæpe ad marginem repandula, subtus more plurium Eriostemorum e sectione Phebaliorum lepidota. Calyx plicis prominentibus 5-angulatus, ad dodrantem partitus, intus haud lepidotus, sed parcissime puberulus. Petala pallide flava, fere ovata, acutiuscula, vix $\frac{1}{2}'''$ longa. Filamenta infra antheras vix semilineam excedentia. Antheræ atropurpureæ, ovatæ, apice retusæ, basi fere cordatæ. Anguli styli in floribus perpaucis suppetentibus membranei. Germen lepidotum.

Lasiopetalum stelligerum (Turcz. in Bullet. des Natural. de Mosc. 1852, pp. 147–148; Thomasia stelligera, Benth. Flor. Austral i. 257) foliis subtus lepidotis præcedenti speciei arcte convenit. Folia passim ovato-cordata. Calyces dilute purpurascentes, pellucentes, medio tenus in lobos deltoideos fissi; nervi 5 inferne valde incrassati et hinc admodum prominentes. Petala pallide purpurea, $\frac{1}{2}'''$ longa, rotunda, apice truncata vel excisa. Filamentorum pars libera petalis circiter duplo longior. Antheræ atropurpureæ, pæne $1\frac{1}{3}$ lineas longæ, e basi latiuscule biloba sensim in apicem acutum attenuatæ, secus summitatem rimis longitudinalibus dehiscentes. Stylus setaceus, $1'''$ longus. Hæc species Thomasiis et Lasiopetalis interstat, sed ob stipularum absentiam optime inter Lasiopetala locum tenet.

Lasiopetalum glutinosum (Thomasia glutinosa, Lindl. Bot. Regist. xxv. append. p. 18; T. canescens, Lindl. l. c.; T. æmula, Steud. in Lehm. Pl. Preiss. i. 233; T. lasiopetaloides, Steud. l. c.; Rhynchostemon glutinosus, Steetz in Lehm. pl. Preiss. ii. 334; R. canescens, Steetz l. c.) inter omnes congeneres antheris longe rostratis facile recognoscitur. Hac re præsertim motus olim Steetz plantam elevavit ad proprium genus, cui jam anno 1852 L. micranthum adscripsi. In planta Drummondi 71 lobi foliorum basales ad pollicem usque longi; in speciminibus sub num. 62 distributis folia pollicaria vel breviora, sæpius cordata, flores quoque minores. Antheræ semper rimis sursum dehiscentes.

Commerconia Kempeana.

Ruelingia Kempeana, F. M. coll.

Stellari-velutina, foliis rhombeo- vel lanceolato- ovatis irregulariter denticulatis leniter crispis basin versus integerrimis subtus

prominenter nervosis, cymis perbreviter aut vix pedunculatis confertifloris, *calycibus parvis* ante expansionem obtusis et vix angulatis medio tenus in dentes deltoideos fissis, *petalorum calyce paulo breviorum ligula oblongo-spatulata auriculis inflexis ter longiore*, staminodiis semilanceolatis petalisque glabris, his illa triente superantibus, *antheris didymis*, stylo glabro, germine tomentello.

In vicinia fluminis Finke-River ; Kempe.

Folia planiuscula, pleraque ¾–1¼″ longa, breviuscule vel conspicue petiolata, sat acuta, passim dentibus aliquot majusculis prædita, supra dilute virentia, subtus conspicue pallidiora. Calyces circiter 2‴ longi, intus tenuissime puberuli. Antherarum loculi globoso-ovati, fere divaricati, rufi. Styli imperfecte in unum cohærentes. Fructus adhuc ignoti.

A C. loxophylla foliis insigniter angustioribus vix inæquilateris, petalis sursum latioribus et calycis longitudinem pæne æquantibus atque forsan haud luteis specifice separabilis ; a C. cuneata iterum foliis minus latis et crispatis sed acutis et brevius crenatis sicut calycis lobis acutiusculis, ab ambabus fortasse fructuum notis.

Commerconia Leichhardtii habeo a Rockingham's Bay (Armit). Calyx intus rubellus.

Commerconia (Rulingia) magniflora e vicinia fluminis Finke-River missa a Rev. Kempe ; calyces et petala purpurascentia ; petala antice infra ligulam ciliata, ceteroquin glabra ; staminodia pallida, petalis fere æquilonga, filamentis pluries longiora ; antherarum loculi pæne paralleli, connectivo retuso disjuncti. In alio specimine Kempeano folia occurrunt usque 2″ longa et 1½″ lata, repando-sinuata et inferne breviter lobata. Capsula vix 3‴ longa, setulis stellari-pilosis obtecta ; ovula in loculis duo adscendentia. Semina nigrescenti-fusca, fere ellipsoidea, vix lineam excedentia, nitoris expertia, paulo scabrida, strophiolo perbrevi rotundato hyalino prædita, sæpe solitarie maturantia. Albumen cum embryone album. Cotyledones planæ, orbiculari-ovatæ, radiculam cylindricam longitudine æquantes.

Commerconia densiflora me ad flumen Greenough-River reperiebatur.

Guichenotia ledifolia sub 6445 in opere Botanical Magazine illustrabatur quam Lasiopetalum Baueri, scilicet varietate parviflora.

Guazuma tomentosa (Humb. Bonpl. et Kunth Nov. Gen. et Spec. Plant. Orb. Nov. v. 304 ; De Cand. Prodr. i. 485 ; Blume Bijdrag. 85 ; Blume in Linnæa, i. 615 ; Wight Illustr of Ind. Bot. t. 31 ; Hasskarl Catal. Plant. Hort. Bogor. 17 ; Wight et Arnott Prodr. i. 64 ; Miq. in Pl. Junghuhn. i. 298 ; Miq. Flor. Ind. Batav. i. part ii. 185 ; Thwaites Enum. Pl. Zeil. 29 ; Masters in Jos. Hooker Fl. of Brit. Ind. i. 375 ; Grisebach Fl. of the Brit. West. Ind. Islands, 90 ; Beddome Fl. Sylvat. of South Ind. t. 107 ; Kurz Forest-Flora of Brit. Burma, i. 149 ; Baker Fl. of Maurit.

and the Seychelles, 30; G. polybotrya, Cavanill. Icon. t. 299; G. parvifolia, Rich. Flor. Cub. 189; G. ulmifolia, Wall. Catal. 1141 non Lam.; G. Blumei, G. Don Dichlam. Plants, i. 523; Hassk. Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch. xii. 119; Pl. Javan. Rar. 312; Theobroma Guazuma, L. Sp. Pl. 782 cum synonymis Plumierii, Plukentii, Sloanei et Raji; Swartz. Observ. 292; Bubroma Guazuma, Schreb. in Willd. Sp. Plant. iii. 1423; B. tomentosa, Spreng. Syst. Veg. iii. 385; Diuroglossum rufescens, Turcz. in Regensburg. Bot. Zeitung, 1853, 735) reperiebatur in vicinia portus Darwinii a cl. Holtze.

De planta Australiana, quæ fortasse inquilina, nec in modum Waltheriæ et plurium aliarum utrique hemisphæræ propria, notas quæ sequuntur habeo: Calyx in sepala imperfecte solutus, mox reflexus, sepalis sæpe quatuor per paria connatis, quinto libero ovato-lanceolato, vel calyx rarius bi- vel quadri-sectus. Petala glabra, basi unguiculata, inferne galerito-obovato, superne in ligulam perangustam bifidam vel rarius trifidam producta, quacum circiter 3‴ longa. Staminum tubus glaber, a petalis liber, lineam altus, apice in dentes quinque filamentis alternos triangulares excurrens; antheræ 10–15, binate vel ternate filamentis brevissimis impositæ et dentibus tubi staminei interjacentes, petalis oppositæ, renato-cordatæ; loculi distincti, divergentes, rimis longitudinalibus dehiscentes. Stylus brevis, capillaris, summo apice in partes suas 5 solutus. Fructus capsularis, indehiscens, verrucoso-tuberculatus, osseo-ligneus, 5-locularis, fere globosus. circiter ⅜″ metiens, extus nigrescens et glabrescens. Endocarpium flavescens, cartilagineum, partim secedens et frangens, intus læve et nitens. Semina in quolibet loculo plura (4–8), patentim biseriata, obovata, muco induranto sub madeficatione calida valde expandente obducta, lineam longitudine vix excedentia. Funiculum et strophiola nulla. Raphe filiformis, adnata, ab umbilico basilari ad chalazam terminalem extendens. Testa osseo-crustacea, extus fusca, sed muco sicco cinerascens. Albumen parcum, cum embryone album. Cotyledones foliaceo-planæ, radiculam inferam cylindricam pluries circumvolventes atque plicatulæ.

Hannafordia Bissillii inveniebatur a Gerardo Tucker in locis rupestribus ad flumen Lachlani inferiorem, ubi bracteas hypocalycinas gerit 1–3, pedunculos sæpe bifloros, petala passim breviter bilobata; fructus autem ex hac habitatione non accepi. Exemplaria Tuckero allata normalibus majora sunt, quare species forsan nova et tunc inventori dicanda. Normalem etiam plantam nunc habeo prope Finke-River a Rev. Kempe collectam.

Hannafordia quadrivalvis ad Shark-Bay occurrit, ut ipse vidi.

De pluribus aliis Sterculiaceis Australiæ e nostris collectionibus, præcipue de Thomasiis, propediem disseram.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

Acacia Luehmanni.

(Sect. Plurinerves.)

Fruticosa, ramis teretiusculis primum lanuginoso-pubescentibus, *phyllodiis parvis oblique semirotundo-deltoideis plurinerviis* mucronulatis parce pilosulis glabrescentibus latere anteriore in angulum obtusum imperfecte glanduligerum protractis, stipulis brevibus semilanceolato-subulatis appressis persistentibus, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis monocephalis phyllodia paulo usque duplo superantibus, bracteis perbrevibus angustis sensim acuminatis, calycibus quinquedentatis corollam breviter lobatam vix semiæquantibus quacum fere glabris, *leguminibus longiusculis perangustis, seminibus tenui-ellipsoideis* longitudinaliter sitis, strophiolo livido plicatulo tantum basim seminis amplexante.

Ad flumen Liverpool-River ; B. Gulliver.

Rami graciles, paulo striati. Phyllodia sessilia, longitudine et latitudine 2–5‴ variantia. Capitula satis parva, juventute bracteis haud echinulata. Flores in capitulo circiter 30, ante expansionem sursum seorsi et obtusati. Petala uninervia, alte connata, ætate profundius secedentia. Legumina glabrescentia, 3–4″ longa, vix ultra sesquilineam lata, lineari-teretiuscula, parum curvata, inter semina leniter contracta, tenui-acuminata, in stipitem brevissimum contracta. Semina latitudinem valvarum fere æquantia, pro latitudine insolite longa, sed statu plane maturo nondum me visa ; funiculus infra strophiolum sesquilineam altum perbrevis.

Species bene limitata cl. Georgio Luehmann, musei mei subcustodi dicata ; ab A. parvifolia eam distinguo phyllodiis consistentiæ tenuioris et nervationis distinctioris atque brevius cuspidatis, pedunculis longioribus, numero florum majore in capitulis, bracteis tenui-acuminatis, petalis altius connatis, leguminibus elongatis rectiusculis angustioribus et forsan seminum indole.

Ab A. amblygona separatur phyllodiis ample dilatatis, nervo horum uno ceteris vix prominentiore, floribus in capitulo magis copiosis, bracteis valde acutis, coalitione altiore petalorum, leguminibus fere rectis, seminibus longioribus, strophiolo nec simpliciter cymbiformi nec unilaterali.

Ab A. deltoidea, nostram novam removeo indumento ramulorum haud hirtello, stipulis minus rigidis vix patentibus, pedunculis longioribus, floribus majoribus haud hirtulis, sepalis nec fere liberis nec angustissimis nec corollam (juvenilem) fere æquantibus nec rigidulis, staminibus cujusque floris numerosis, leguminibus duplo angustioribus, valvis non planiusculis et forsan seminum forma. Ab A. stipulosa divergit phyllodiis latioribus, stipulis appressis, bracteis brevioribus, calycibus denique in sepala non dissilientibus, leguminibus multo angustioribus atque longioribus, seminibus non fere transverse sitis. Ab A. sublanata, secundum

phrasim Benthami, recedit phyllodiis pro longitudine latioribus, stipulis persistentibus, forsitan quoque fructibus et verisimiliter statione geographica.

Acacia pravifolia sæpe permanenter pubescit, tandem quoque in leguminibus. Pedunculi nonnunquam phyllodiis breviores. Species etiam nunc nota e locis prope Darling's Downs (Forde) et Castlereagh-River (Woolls). A. sublanata hanc speciem includere nequit, nam Bentham (in Hueg. Enum. 42 et in Hook. Lond. Journ. i. 333) plantæ genuinæ Bauerianæ bracteas setaceo-acuminatas attribuit, quæ in A. pravifolia obtusissimæ sunt et ne quidem in capitulo perjuvenili ultra flores extendunt. Stipulæ passim aciculari-rigescentes, ætate cadentes. Acacia amblygona ad Peak-Downs vergit sec. Lau. Phyllodia passim vix ultra nervos duos ostendunt. Pedunculi phyllodiis interdum conspicue breviores, interdum eadem evidenter superantes. Semina fusca.

Acacia stipulosa ad Camden-Harbour obtinuit Maitland Brown. Phyllodia interdum duplo longiora quam lata. Semina nigra. In exemplaribus ad King's Sound ab Allano Hughan obtentis legumina semipollicem lata, quamquam vix sesquipollicem longa. Species A. deltoideæ ulterius comparanda.

CRASSULACEÆ.

Tillæa intricata.

Nees in Lehm. Plant. Preiss. i. 278 (1844).

Diffusa vel repens, foliis perbrevibus turgidis ovato- vel lineari-oblongis, *vagina intrafoliacea fere nulla, floribus pentameris sessilibus* axillaribus solitariis, sepalis petala fere æquantibus quibuscum acuminatis, staminibus fertilibus sterilia capitellata triplo excedentibus, germinibus 4–5, *ovulis in quovis germine pluribus.*

In solo conchaceo-arenoso madido circum lacum insulæ Rotenest ; Preiss.

Diagnosin magna ex parte do secundum descriptionem accuratam Neesii. Structuram florum in speciminibus collectionis Steetzii admodum emarcidis eruere nequeo, nec fructum habeo. Plantam autem a T. recurva, quacum in Flora Australiensi ii. 452 conjuncta, facile distinguo foliis brevioribus obtusioribus vix nulla vagina junctis, floribus haud pedicellatis, sepalis petalisque acutioribus e Neesio quinariis et secundum hunc auctorem germinibus plurigemmulatis.

Tillæa macrantha notabatur ad Mudgee (Woolls), Edward's River (F. v. M.), South Esk Tasmaniæ (C. St.). Jam anno 1848 hanc plantulam sequebar usque ad montes Barossa-Range prope sinum Sti Vincenti. Varietatem sepalosam, calycibus corollam et carpidia insigniter superantibus a regione inter Venus-

Bay et Streaky-Bay attulit Herschel Babbage. Varietatem pedicellosam, pedicellis plerisque elongatis calyce pluries multotiesve longioribus detexi in pascuis fertilioribus collinis ad basim montium Stirlingi ; hæc varietas quasdam Mitrasacmes species simulat præsertim etiam ramificatione parciore v. parcissima et inflorescentia passim quasi umbellata, nisi hæc planta forsan speciem seorsam (pediçellosam) exhibet.

Tillæa purpurata nascitur ad bases montium Stirlingi (F. v. M.). Valvæ fructuum sæpe violaceæ.

Tillæa verticillaris nunc nota ab oppido Gracemere (O'Shanesy), a fluvio Burnetti (Haly), a litore Shark-Bay (F. v. M.) et ex alpibus nostris altioribus. In collectione Drummondi sub 699 ponit. Exemplaria ad hanc speciem forsan pertinentia a fluvio Tone-River carpidia sepalis denique evidenter longiora ostendunt.

Tillæa recurva (J. Hook. Fl. Tasm. i. 146, anno 1860 ; T. Stuartii, F. v. M. First Report 11, anno 1853 ; Bulliarda recurva, J. Hook. in Lond. Journ. of Bot. vi. 472, anno 1847 ; Tillæa Sinclairii, J. Hook. Handbook of the New Zeal. Flora i. 62) notabatur ad flumen Lachlan-River et Lacum Alexandrinæ (F. v. M.), Parramatta et Hawkesbury-River (Woolls), King's Island (McGowan), Maneroo, ubi subalpina. Petala alba, calycem interdum breviter excedentia. Planta e vicinia sinus Moreton-Bay a Benthamia dubie annotata est Rotala Roxburghiana. Eandem speciem misit e Nova Zealandia a Greymouth cl. Helms. Affinitate ad T. moschatam proxime trahitur. Crassula generice a Tillæa non disjungenda, ut jam Bentham et J. Hooker (Gen. Pl. i. 657) agnoverunt.

Myrtaceæ.

Agonis Scortechiniana.

(Sect. Ataxandria.)

Fruticosa, *foliis oblongo-vel ovali-lanceolatis basi obtusissima sessilibus* subtilissime 5–7-nerviis, capitulis florentibus terminalibus majusculis, bracteis exterioribus orbicularibus, interioribus fere ovatis, calycis extus sericeo-velutini lobis membraneis fere semiovatis, *staminibus 20–30 serie vix interrupta irregulariter dispositis, germinis loculis multigemmulatis,* stylo perbrevi, stigmate amplo, seminibus pertenuibus.

Circum paludes insulæ Stradbroke-Island ; Rev. B. Scortechini.

Frutex 3–5-pedalis, valde ramosus. Ramuli sericeo-pubescentes. Folia pleraque inter ⅝ et 1″ longa, et 3–5‴ lata, leniter concava, concoloria, glandulis pellucentibus oleum jucunde aromaticum gerentibus copiosissime punctata, longitudinaliter 5–7-nervia, apice quidem acuta sed mutica. Capitula primum terminalia, demum axillaria, bracteis multis imbricatis extus imperfecte sericeis circumdata. Calycis lobi circiter lineam longi,

basi latiuscule cuneiformi sessilia. Petala alba, diu persistentia, fere 2''' longa, rotundo-obovata. Stamina tam ante petala quam ante lobos calycis sita, vix lineam excedentia. Antheræ pone apicem glandula majuscula præditæ; loculi ellipsoidei, paralleli, rima longitudinali dehiscentes. Stylus brevissimus. Stigma peltatum, leniter trisulcatum. Germen triloculare, vertice planum. Placentæ depressæ, prope medium axis dissepimenti affixæ. Gemmulæ horizontaliter sitæ, numero in loculo 20–33 variæ. Fructus campanulato-semiovati, vix 3''' metientes, in capitula $\frac{1}{2}$–1'' metientia conglobati, sed non connati. Pericarpium crustaceo-coriaceum; endocarpium parte brevissime exserta obtusissimum et velutinellum; loculi denique vertice ample hiantes. Semina dilute fusca, clavato-vel ellipsoideo-linearia, circiter $\frac{2}{3}$''' longa, fertilia sterilibus paulo crassiora.

Species memorabilis, limites generis usque ad oras Australiæ orientales extendens, adspectu A. marginatæ, etsi folia neque in basim petiolarem angustata nec sæpe obtusata sunt; insuper ad alteram sectionem pertinet et dispositione staminum solummodo A. grandifloræ accedit; ceterum ab omnibus congeneribus quantum hactenus examinatis alienata est ovulis numerosis.

Omnes species sectionis Ataxandriæ petala gerunt sensim in basim cuneiformem angustata, dum omnes sectionis Taxandriæ petala ostendunt e basi laminæ rotundatæ vel hinc bilobulatæ subito unguiculata.

Agonis obtusissima.

(Sect. Ataxandria.)

Fruticosa, *foliis majusculis obovato-oblongis* apice obtusissimis in basin cuneiformem sensim angustatis longitudinaliter tri- rarius quinque-nerviis prominule penniveniis, capitulis majusculis jam florentibus axillaribus, bracteis exterioribus orbicularibus, calycis extus dense sericeo-velutini lobis deltoideo-semiovatis, *staminibus usque* 32 ante lobos calycis confertioribus, stylo longiusculo, stigmate ampliusculo, gemmulis in quovis loculo germinis perpaucis partim crassiusculis.

Secus colles orarios a sinu Stokes's Inlet usque ad promontorium Cape Arid, G. Maxwell; in monte East Mount Barren, J. Drummond (num. 133).

Frutex utplurimum 4–6-pedalis. Ramuli primum tenuissime sericei, demum glabrati. Folia bene evoluta 1–$1\frac{1}{2}$'' longa, $\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{2}{3}$'' lata, copiose pellucenti-punctata, evidenter petiolata. Capitula pluriflora, corollis expansis fere usque pollicem longa et lata. Bracteæ exteriores rotundatæ, interiores fere semper magis obovatæ, haud valde numerosæ. Calycis lobi linea paulo longiores. Petala alba, orbiculari-obovata, in basim unguicularem cuneatam sensim angustata, circiter 3''' longa. Stamina longitudine

lineam vix excedentia. Stylus fere $1\frac{1}{2}'''$ longus. Capsulæ vertice pæne $3'''$ latæ, brevissime valvatæ, passim quadriloculares. Semina perfecta me nondum visa.

Planta Benthamio in varietate latifolia (melius brevifolia) A. flexuosæ retinebatur, facie autem admodum dissimilis, foliis multo magis A. marginatam simulans, fortasse nunquam riparia, ab A. flexuosa insuper consistentia foliorum crassiore, capitulis majoribus atque aucto staminum numero delimitata. Semina adhuc comparanda.

Agonis spathulata nascitur ad bases montium Stirling's Range et in monte Monjerrup altitudine 3000′ (F. M.). Drumm. 109.

Agonis marginata (De Cand. Prodr. iii. 226 e notatione) nondum ultra regionem prius indicatam reperiebatur.

Agonis linearifolia (De Cand. Prodr. iii. 227) me lecta in rupibus graniticis montium Porongerup.

Agonis parviceps altitudinem 15-pedalem attinet.

Agonis juniperina sub numero 35 in collectione Drummondi exstat.

Agonis flexuosa (De Cand. Prodr. iii. 226) ad fluvios Preston's et Collie's River me 60′ proceritate visa. Cortex rugosus et rimulosus. Arbor sub nostro cœlo aptissime sepulchralis.

Agonis hypericifolia (Schauer in Lehm. Pl. Preiss. i. 117 excl. synon.) me ipso ad flumina Hay-, Gordon- et Shannon-River notabatur. Nomen specificum primarium ei A. theæformis præfero; planta enim nullo modo Camelliæ Theæ similis etsi medicinaliter theificans.

A. grandiflora bracteis hemipetaloideis præ congeneribus insignitur. Stamina etiam uti stylus magis elongata reperiuntur.

Goodeniaceæ.

Dampiera Scottiana.

Herbacea, gracilis, præter flores glabra, caulibus ramisque trigonis, *foliis* lato- vel lanceolato-linearibus planis integerrimis vel paucidenticulatis inferioribus sparse remotis *summis fasciculatis, pedunculis paucis terminalibus confertis flores solitarios v. geminatos longitudine fere æquantibus, bracteis longiusculis, calycis dentibus conspicuis, corollis extus præter alas albido-sericeis,* lobis harum superioribus unilateraliter alatis, stylo glabro.

In vicinia portus Jacksonii et montium cæruleorum; Rev. Guil. Woolls; Harrieta Scott.

Planta D. strictæ persimilis, a De Candolle videtur D. fasciculatæ adjuncta, ab illa recedens caulibus gracilioribus, foliis angustioribus et summis copiosius congestis, pedunculis omnibus elongatis, calycibus longius acutiusque dentatis, corollis extus appressius argenteo-sericeis, nec fulvido- nec ferrugineo-indutis, corollæ lobis sæpe

latius alatis et evidentius undulari-crenulatis, ala loborum superiorum magis rudimentorio nisi totaliter deficiente.

Speciem appellavi in honorem ingeniosæ inventricis, quæ e regionibus secus flumen Hunteri plures plantas rariores ad nostras collectiones contribuit et aliquas harum æque ac hancce Dampieram amœne pinxit.

D. fasciculata genuina, quæ solummodo Australiæ occidentalis incola, a D. Scottiana separatur foliis plerumque multo latioribus, inflorescentia ditiore, bracteis longioribus, indumento florali ramosiore et in pedunculis sæpe abbreviatis densiore, calycis dentibus fere obliteratis, corollæ lobis superioribus fortasse semper minus dimidiatis sed utrinque conspicue etsi inæqualiter alatis, nisi quoque forsan fructibus ulterius examinandis. A Dampiera fasciculata specifice removere nequeo D. leptocladam. De persimili D. subspicata denuo amplius inquirendum.

D. stricta extendit usque ad Novam Angliam, flumen Lachlan-River et in Tasmaniam saltem usque Swan-Port ; in variis locis coloniæ Victoriæ occurrit.

EPACRIDEÆ.

Brachyloma Scortechinii.

Erectum, glabrum, foliis lineari-oblongis patentibus sessilibus margine scabrido parum recurvatis apice brevissime mucronatis in summitate ramulorum confertissimis, *pedunculis flore parvo vix brevioribus supra medium bibracteolatis* et rudimento pedicelli accessorii præditis basi perminute bracteatis, sepalis obtusissimis corolla fere triplo brevioribus, *tubo corollæ lobis rotundatis imberbibus ante expansionem ample imbricatis saltem duplo longiore* intus prope medium retrobarbato, stylo brevi crassiusculo, disco annulari indiviso, germine sex- rarius quinque-loculato, drupa depresso-globosa calycem parvum longe excedente.

Ad margines arenosos paludum prope Burleigh-Head ; Rev. B. Scortechini.

Fruticulus e nota inventoris tantum pedem altus, loco unico observationis.

Folia pleraque 4–5''' longa, $\frac{2}{3}$–$1\frac{1}{3}$''' lata, in mucronulum paulo acutata, subtus pallidius virentia et nervis subtilissimis striata. Pedunculi infra bracteolas vix lineam excedentes, supra eas (parte pedicellari) mox $\frac{2}{3}$''' longi. Bracteolæ vix $\frac{1}{3}$''' longæ, rhombeo-orbiculares, quibus passim bractea minutissima adstans. Sepala orbicularia, non ciliata. Corolla circiter 2''' longa, albida, hemidiaphana. Filamenta nulla. Antheræ dilute violaceæ, supra earum medium affixæ, $\frac{1}{2}$''' longæ, haud apiculatæ, paulo infra corollæ limbum insertæ, abhinc dependentes. Stylus fere lineam longus. Fructus maturatus nondum collectus.

Sectio Lobopogon generis Brachylomatis adhuc nullam speciem ex Australia orientali litorali præbebat. Nova species hic descripta a B. Preissii, cui curvatura foliorum convenit, facile discernitur glabritie ramulorum, parvitate florum, pedunculis tantum basi bracteatis, brevitate et obtusitate sepalorum, tubo corollæ calycem conspicue superante, lobis ejusdem obtusissimis, fructu calycem longe superante. Planta suo habitu plures species singulifloras Styphelïæ e sectione Leucopogonis imitat.

Epacrideæ in Novam Guineam extendunt ; vide F. M. Papuan Plants i. p. 107.

Styphelia adscendens drupam extus obscure viridem gerit.

Styphelia triflora reperiebatur ad Illawarra (Camara), ad Toowomba (Hartmann).

Styphelia Sonderi in operibus Lithograms pl. lii. et Bot. Teachings fig. xxx. illustrabatur. Hanc cum specie secuta ad Coffin-Bay reperiebat Dr. Schmid.

Styphelia strigosa propter corollæ limbum vix exacte valvatum sed leniter imbricatum paulo ad Brachyloma vergit. Arctam affinitatem B. depressi, B. ciliati et B. daphnoidis ad congeneres primum indicavi.

Styphelia plumuliflora includit Pentaptelion involucratum, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1863 vol. ii. 194.

Styphelia patula corollam viridem gerit ; hanc plantam in Yorke's Peninsula legit Tepper.

Styphelia scoparia bracteas haud deciduas habet ; cl. Bailey hanc stirpem ad Brisbane-River reperit.

Styphelia minutiflora nomen erit aptissimum Monotocæ tamariscinæ.

Epacris lanuginosa ad flumen Snowy-River occurrit.

Epacris impressa nascitur prope Mount Dromedary (Reader) ; jam icone primaria Billardierius flores passim geminatos illustrat, atque in diagnosi de floribus singulis—ternis dicebat.

E. pulchella extendit in tractus maxime australes terræ reginalis.

Woollsia pungens legebatur a C. Fawcett ad flumen Richmond-River ; in tractu Blue Mountains haud rarescit.

Lysinema conspicuum spicas ad semipedem longas passim format.

Prionotes cerinthoides nascitur in montibus Hampshire-hills (W. R. Bell).

Sprengelia incarnata ad lacum Corong occurrit. Folia passim sesquipollicaria. Genus Sprengeliæ, jam anno 1794 (Sm. in Svensk Vet. Acad. Handl. p. 260, t. 8, fide Pfeiff.) promulgatum, Poiretiæ (Cavan. 1797) præstat.

Richea Gunnii etiam in alpibus prope Mount Bishop viget (Emmett).

Iconibus Epacridearum addendæ sunt : Cosmelia rubra, Belgique Horticole vii. 73 ; Epacris grandiflora et E. pulchella,

F. T. Nees et Sinning Samml. Schœnb. Gewaechse, Bonn t. 34 et 35; Leipz. Abhandl. vi. 25; E. miniata et E. multiflora, Illustr. Horticol. t. 194 et 266, fide Pritzel. Leucopogon verticillatus Bot. Mag. 6366 et Sphenotoma gracile M. A. Burnett Plantæ Utiliores, vol. iii. anno 1847, fig. 55. Hac Iconographia etiam Burnetti dantur inter plantas Australianas; Brachycome iberidifolia ii. fig. 36 (1845); Hibiscus splendens ii. fig. 58; Pimelea intermedia iii. fig. 12 (1847); Acacia cultriformis iii. fig. 33; Boronia serrulata iii. 57; Anthocereis litorea iv. fig. 24 (1850); Grevillea punicea iv. fig. 30; Bossiæa ensata iv. fig. 34; Billardiera scandens iv. fig. 38.

Apocyneæ.

Vinca.

Rivin. in Rupp. Flor. Jenens. 27 (1718), a Plinio 21, 11; L. Gen. Pl. 63 (1737); Juss. Gen. 144 (1789); Endl. Gen. 582 (1841); Benth. et J. Hook. Gen. ii. 703 (1876).

Calyx quinque-partitus, laciniis æstivatione leniter imbricatis; corolla hypocraterea v. infundibularis, lobis quinque sursum dilatatis, ante expansionem contortis; stamina 5, inclusa; filamenta perbrevia vel vix ulla; antheræ a stigmate liberæ, inflexæ, basi inappendiculatæ; *discus bisquamatus; stigma apice barbatum,* basi annulatum, stylo filiformi impositum; germina duo distincta, biseriato-gemmulata; carpidia cylindracea; *semina exalata;* hilum ventrale; albumen carnosum; cotyledones ovatæ; radicula longiuscula, supera.—Herbæ vel suffrutices, omnes gerontogæi, foliis oppositis, floribus axillaribus sæpe magnis et solitariis.

Vinca rosea.

L. Sp. Pl. edit. secund. 305 (1762), J. F. Mill. Icon. t. 186; Curtis Bot. Mag. 248; A. de Cand. Prodr. viii. 382; Lochnera rosea, Reichenb. Conspect. 2353; Catharanthus roseus, G. Don. Dichlam. Plants iv. 95; Mart. Fl. Brasil. 26, t. 25.

Suffruticosa, *pilosiuscula,* foliis fere oblongis in petiolum brevem basi fimbriolatum sensim angustatis ex apice obtuso mucronulatis, *pedicellis brevissimis,* calycis parvuli segmentis e basi latiore lineari-subulatis, *corollæ lobis roseis* vel albis tubo tenui brevioribus, *staminibus orificio tubi corollæ approximatis, antherarum connectivo haud dilatato,* stigmate infra annulum breviter tubulato, germinibus multigemmulatis, seminibus parvulis nigris antice leniter concavis, embryone longitudinem albuminis æquante, cotyledonibus radicula paulo brevioribus.

Ad litus arenosum sinus Trinity-Bay nunc frequens, Karsten; ad portum Mackayi, D. Jones.

Planta notissima, sed apud nos primum nunc obtenta, fortasse advecta, quamquam in loco indicato recenter tantum habitato jam copiosa. Origo speciei non est Americana, nam Phil. Miller jam anno 1757 plantam e Madagascar allatam coluit, cujus semina a Richard e horto Parisiensi regio obtinuit. Aiton quoque stirpem Madagascar-Periwinkle vocabat (Hort. Kew. i. 296, anno 1789). Præterea etiam ceteræ duæ congeneres e sectione Lechnera in Madagascaria et India (non in America) habitant. Jam perspiciens Martius (Flor. Brasil. Fasc. xl. anno 1865) ait: "Vinca rosea, aut Sinæ aut Indiæ orientalis filia, nunc inter tropicos quasi cosmopolita, in Americæ continentem et insulas aut consulto aut fortuito introducta, passim (scil. in Brasilia) colitur." In varietate floribus majoribus limbus corollæ sæpe tubum longitudine fere æquat, in varietate floribus minoribus tubus longitudinem limbi plerumque duplo excedit.

Ex eodem loco accepi Ricinum communem.

Asperifoliæ.

Heliotropium Indicum.

L. Sp. Pl. 130; Sims Bot. Mag. t. 1837; Schrad. Asperifol. t. 1; Descourtilz Flore Médicale des Antilles, t. 483; Benth. Flor. Hongk. 235; Griseb. Flor. of the Brit. West-Ind. Isl. 485; Baker Flora of Maurit. and the Seych. 204; H. horminifolium, Mill. Dict. n. 3; H. cordifolium, Mœnch. meth. 415; H. anisophyllum, Beauv. Flore d'Oware et Benin ii. 62, t. 96; Tiaridium Indicum, Lehm. Asperifol. p. 14; Cham. in Linnæa iv. t. 5, f. 2; Wight Illustrat. of Ind. Bot. t. 171; T. anisophyllum, G. Don Dichlam. Plants iv. 364; Heliophytum Indicum, De Cand. Prodr. ix. 556; Fresen. in Mart. Flor. Brasil. xix. t. 10; A. Gray Manual of the Bot. of the North. Unit. Stat. fifth edit. 366; Miquel Fl. Ind. Batav. ii. 925; Chapman Flora of the Southern Unit. Stat. 330.

Annuum, erectum, hirsutie in foliis parciore vel absente in caule spicisque densiore præditum, foliis lanceolato- usque cordato-ovatis acutis in petiolum decurrentibus passim oppositis margine imperfecte repando- vel crenulato-denticulatis non ibidem recurvatis, *spicis solitariis* rarissime geminis plerumque longiusculis semper confertifloris ebracteatis ante anthesin circinato-revolutis, tubo corollæ sursum attenuato extus sericeo-pubescente segmenta calycis acuta conspicue superante, fauce imberbi, antheris angustis obtusiusculis infra medium tubi insertis glabris liberis, stylo perbrevi, stigmate capitato basi annulato, *nuculis glabris per paria permanenter connatis mox divergentibus, unoquoque antice loculum cassum passim evanescentem gerente* dupliciter carinulato et sursum attenuato.

In vicinia portus Darwinii; Holtze.

Heliotropium undulatum reperit ad lacum Eyrei cl. Lewis.

Ehretia acuminata austrum versus ad Dromedary-Mountain extendit (Reader).

Halgania lavandulacea nascitur ad oras Great Bight (Giles).

Eritrichium Australasicum obtinui ad fluvios Murray-, Edwards- et Lachlan-River.

Cynoglossum latifolium ad limites territorii Queensland australes extendit.

Illustris Webb iterum (in Hooker's Niger-Flora, p. 153) generi Trichodesmati superposuit Pollichiam, quam cl. Medikus jam anno 1783 pro genere in suo libro Bot. Beobachtungen, p. 248 Boragini Indicæ, B. Zeilanicæ et B. Africanæ bene destinabat.

CYCADEÆ.

Encephalartos Moorei.

Macrozamia Moorei, F. v. M. in the Chem. et Drugg. 1881, March, p. 84.

Procera, robusta, *glabra, petiolis perbrevibus, foliis junioribus vix paulisper tortis, senioribus rectis* elongatis, rachi supra fere plana inferne latiuscula, *foliolis parum patentibus* valde numerosis regulariter distichis rigidissimis opacis planis admodum pungentibus arcte sese approximatis subtilissime nervosis, *inferioribus regulariter et gradatim longitudine decrescentibus*, infimis sensim brevissimis, amento masculo longiusculo ellipsoideo-cylindrico, *squamis antheriferis* rhombeo-cuneatis, inferioribus muticis, mediis breviter acuminatis, *superioribus sensim longius acuminatis, strobilo fructifero prælongo*, squamis hujus infimis muticis, mediis in acumen latitudinem laminæ circiter semiæquans productis, summis acumen latitudini laminæ fere æquilongum gerentibus.

In collibus præsertim altioribus lapidosis ad originem fluminis Nogoa-River imprimis circum urbem Springsure satis frequens; J. G. Macdonald; P. A. O'Shanesy.

Planta superba, longæva, modo vitæ tenacissima. Truncus interdum usque 20′ altus, sæpe longitudinem 15′ et diametrum 2′ attinens, transienti igni resistens, ratione crescendi tardissima. Folia usque ad 7′ longa. Fructus usque 3 pedes longi, ⅔′ crassi. (Macdonald.)

Species in Flora Australiensi cum Macrozamia Miquelii (M. corallipes, J. Hook. Bot. Mag. 5943) confusa, quæ autem M. spirali est similior et a congenere nova nunc hic specifice separata dignoscitur trunco abbreviato, foliis brevioribus tortilibus, petiolo elongato basi lanuginoso, rachi angustiore supra convexa, foliolis valde patentibus satis laxis parum pungentibus fortius nervosis sese haud regulariter tangentibus, infimis horum longitudinem superiorum fere attinentibus, amentis utriusque sexus minoribus sed pro magnitudine longius pedunculatis, squamarum antheriferarum mediis et superioribus in acumen brevius subito protractis.

E. Moorei quoad folia satis similis E. Macdonnellii, quæ autem ultima squamas fructiferas habet nunquam conspicue acuminatas etsi summas appendice brevi obtusa præditas.

E. Moorei, quod magnitudinem strobili fructiferi attinet, potius E. Fraseri adstat, squamis tamen utriusque sexus brevius acuminatis longe distat; præterea E. Fraseri petiolos producit longiusculos basi lanosos, et foliola infima mediis haud valde breviora evadunt.

Orchideæ.

Pterostylis vittata.

Lindl. Bot. Regist. xxv. Append. p. 53; Gen. et Spec. Orchid. 389; Endlich. in Lehm. Plant. Preiss. ii. 5; Lindl. in Linnæa xxvi. 236; Benth. Flor. Austral. vi. 364.

Robustior, *foliis caulinis pluribus angusto-lanceolatis* basi lata amplexantibus margine leniter recurvatis, radicalibus nullis, floralibus cetera simulantibus, floribus in racemo foliato 9 vel paucioribus, passim tantum duobus, raro flore unico, *calycis labio infero dependente orbiculari-ovato* saturate rufescenti-rubro *in lobos duos breves acutatos fisso*, labio supero infra medium amplius turgente longitudinaliter striis latis obscure rubescentibus et interstitiis pallidis vittato breviter apiculato a labio infero acutangulari-distante et idem longitudine æquante, *labello ovato* margine plano apice breviter retuso hinc paulo inflexo et ciliato *e basi minute biloba in dentem antroversum lineari-semilanceolarem parce ciliolatum inferne adnatum producto* centrum versus antice turgescente undique nigrescenti-rubro, *columna inferne utrinque in membranam dimidiato-ovatam producta superne utrinque in appendicem sursum fere quadratam apice obtuse dentatam basi subulato-semilanceolatam et longiuscule ciliatam dilatata.*

In Australia occidentali e vicinia fluminis cygnorum usque in regiones circum sinum regis Georgii dispersa; in vallibus prope Mount Lofty, F. v. M.; prope portum Phillipii, Walter; in promontorio Wilsoni, F. v. M.

Species solummodo P. longifoliæ arcte cognata, sæpe autem robustior, folia latiora, bracteæ quasi in folia mutatæ, flores igitur potius axillares quam racemosi, calyces colore saturate vel obscure rubescente tincti crassius striati, labium superius latius et fere gibboso-turgens, labellum superficie glabrum basi dente acuto plano nec tuberculo gibberiformi instructum apice minus attenuatum, columna inferne distincte alata superne appendicibus deorsum elongatis prædita.

In exemplaribus altioribus (i.e. bipedalibus) pars caulis infera ad longitudinem spithamæam tantum squamas loco foliorum gerit. Capsulæ ovato-ellipsoideæ, $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{3}{4}$″ longæ. Labellum ut in congener-

ibus tactu lenissimo irritabile. Columna atque infra apicem piligera. P. vittata tempore florendi præcocior est quam P. longifolia, nempe a Majo usque Julium flores evolvit; P. longifolia autem ad portum Phillipi in Augusto florere incipit et anthesim in Octobrem usque continuit.

Nomen Galeolæ foliatæ vix significans, etsi pro comparatione G. cassythoidis haud ineptum, in G. Ledgerianam mutavi, ne dedicatio in honorem viri laude dignissimi obliteretur.

Pandanaceæ.

Nipa.

Wurmb in Verhandl. Batav. Genootsch. i. 349 (1779), præeuntibus Camello in Raji Hist. Plant. iii. 47 (anno 1704) et præsertim Rumphio (Herbar. Amboin. i. 69–72, tab. xvi. anno 1750 a Burmanno e manuscriptis sæculi anterioris); Thunberg in Act. Holm. 1782, p. 231; Nov. Pl. Gen. 91; Juss. Gen. Plant. 38; Schreb. Gen. Pl. 477; Giseke, Prælect. Ord. Nat. Plant 45 et 58 (1792); Willd. Sp. Pl. iv. 597; Persoon Synops. ii. 577; Poiret Encyclop. Suppl. iv. 97; Diction. des Scienc. xxxv. 5; Labill. in Mémoir du Mus. v. 297, pl. 22 et 23; Martius, Programma de Palm. Famil. 12; Spreng. Syst. Veg. iii. 772; Ach. Richard in Diction. Class. Nat. xi. 569; Roxb. Fl. Indic. iii. 650; Gaudichaud, Botanique du Voy. sur la Bonite, pl. 6 et 7; Kunth Enumer. Plant iii. 110 et 589; Endl. Gen. Pl. 244; Mart. Palm. 305, tab. 108, 171, 172; Blume, Rumphia iii. 76–80, tab. 105, 164 et 165; Griffith, Notul. ad Plant. Asiat. iii. 168–175, pl. ccxliv.–ccxlvii.; Miq. Fl. Ind. Batav. iii. 150–152; Kurz Forest Flora of Brit. Burma, ii. 540; F. v. M. in Southern Science Record, 1881.

Flores monoici; masculi dense amentaceo-spicati; sepala horum sex, biseriata, ante expansionem fere valvata. *Stamina tria, omnino connata;* columna filamentorum tenuis, primum brevis, demum longiuscula; antheræ lineares, biloculares, longitudinaliter dehiscentes. *Flores feminei strobilaceo-capitati;* sepala horum sæpe sex, rudimentoria, mox valde distantia; *germina tria libera,* uniloculata, trigemmulata. Stylus nullus. Stigma lateri interiori germinis sub ejus apice impressum, rimam brevem constituens. Ovulum fertile sæpe solitarium, semper basi cavitatis germinis affixum, anatropum. Carpidia drupacea, angulata, truncato-apiculata; pericarpium spongioso-fibrosum. Semen turgidum, centro cavum, sæpe unilateraliter dissepimento rudimentorio intrusum; hilum amplum; raphe ramosa, laciniis ad micropylem convergentibus; testa tenuis; albumen homogeneum, cartilagineum; embryon parvum, conicum, basilare. Planta palmiformis, ingens, *acaulis,* ad æstuaria Indiæ continentalis et insularis, Chinæ australis, archipelagi Philippinarum, Novæ Guineæ et Australiæ orientali-septentrionalis occurrens, rhizomate crassissimo (caudice hypogæo), *foliis longissimis pinnatisectis* conspicue petiolatis, segmentis eorum fere ensiformibus insertionem versus replicatis sursum explanantibus plerisque oppositis, superioribus et inferior-

ibus sensim abbreviatis et hisce sparsis, *pedunculis radicalibus* validissimis ample multibracteatis, capitulis fœmineis ad basim inflorescentiæ solitariis, spicis masculis pluribus alternantibus, bracteis ultimis minutis inter flores sparsis, sepalis florum masculorum perbrevibus et angustis apice inflexis, capitulo fructifero magno nutante quasi pandanaceo.

Genus monotypicum, quo transitus a Pandanaceis, quibus florum et fructuum structura aptius pertinet, ad Palmaceas formatur, a Rumphio tam Nypa quam Nipa scribebatur.

Brogniart (Enum. Gen. 15, anno 1843) Maout et Decaisne (System of Botany, edit. J. Hooker, p. 821 et 1019, anno 1873) ordinem Nipacearum quam propriam admittunt.

Nipa fruticans.

Wurmb l. c. N. litoralis, Blanco Flor. Filipin. 662; Cocos Nypa, Loureiro Flor. Cochinchin. ii. 694.

Ad ostium fluminis Herbert's River rarissima, Arthur Neame; ad flumen Daintree-River, Harris. Vidi folia, ramum paniculæ florentis et fructus juniores, a cl. F. M. Bailey mecum benigne communicata.

Fructum autem maturum habeo a cl. Harris. Caudex in locis minus paludosis passim paucipedalis, sed etiam parte epigæa tunc radicatus. Folia inveniuntur usque 30′ longa. Paniculæ pauci- vel pluri-pedales, in rhizomate procurrente crassissimo distantes. Sepala cuneato-linearia. Carpidia longitudinem semipedis attinentia, sæpe autem breviora. Rhizoma repens dicitur et elongatum, fasciculos aliquot foliorum et pedunculos plures gerens. Semina raro duo maturantia.

Gramineæ.

Stipa Tuckeri.

Humilis, foliis planiusculis cum petiolis vaginantibus nodisque velutino-pubescentibus, *paniculæ patentis ramis ramulisque longiusculis breviter plumoso-pubescentibus*, inferioribus verticillatis, superioribus fasciculatis, summis passim geminis, *bracteis exterioribus brevibus* sensim in apicem tenuissimum acutatis glumam floralem inferiorem scabriusculam conspicue superantibus, arista imberbi glumas multoties excedente.

In plagis minus fertilibus prope fluvios Lachlan- et Darling-River, ubi vero arenam fugit; Gerard Tucker.

Gramen arcta affinitate trahitur ad S. elegantissimam, abs qua autem specifice habeo distinctum caule brevi, indumento foliorum, ramis ramulisque paniculæ perbreviter barbatis, glumis duplo

usque triplo brevioribus, arista quidem tenuiore sed haud admodum breviore igitur pro longitudine suarum glumarum proceriore.

Cl. inventor hoc gramen novum haud adeo progressum vidit austrum versus quam S. elegantissimam.

Stipa elegantissima usque altitudinem 12 pedum interdum fruticibus accumbit; vidi hoc gramen sinu Shark-Bay tenus.

Stipa semibarbata occurrit usque ad Lachlan- et Darling-River (Bennett).

Stipa micrantha includit Dichelachnem sciuream, ut e specimine originali Cavenillesii a Professore Colmeiro communicato prabavi. Conf. Trimen's Journal 1878, p. 327.

Stipa pubescens crescit circum montes Grampians; var. effusa Benth. ad S. scabram pertinet.

Bambusaceæ altæ, sed quoad inflorescentiam ignotæ, occurrunt raro in tractu litorali inter Rockingham-Bay et Cape York (Kennedy et Carron), ad Johnston-River (W. Hill) sicut ad flumen Adelaide-River.

Eriochloa punctata ita ut E. annulata ad flumen Darling-River (Bonney) veniunt, ad Lachlan-River (Tucker). Bailey et Staiger Illustrated Monography of Grasses of Queensland, i. (1878).

Panicum gibbosum reperit ad portum Darwini Holtze.

Panicum Gilesii invenit ad flumen Finkei reverendus Kempe; gluma fructigera rugulosa.

Panicum parviflorum, P. Indicum, P. inæquale et P. uncinulatum legit ad portum Denisonii W. Shann.

Panicum brevifolium (L. Sp. Pl. 59; Griseb. Fl. of the Brit. West-Ind. Isl. 552; P. trichoides, Swartz Fl. Ind. Occid. i. 176) quoque ad Port Denison obtinuit W. Shann.

Panicum spinescens notavit ad fluvios Darling- et Lachlan-River K. Bennett.

Panicum trachyrhache e vicinia fluminum Mitchell- et Flinders-River obtinuit Rev. Dr. Woolls.

Isachne australis gerit tantum stamina duo, ut in Nova Zelandia observavit cl. Buchanan. Bail. et Staig. l. c.

Setaria macrostachya crescit prope flumen Finkei (Rev. H. Kempe). Bail. et Staig. l. c.

Cenchrus australis prope Mount Dromedary lectus est a Reader, ad Port Denison a W. Shann.

Neurachne alopecuroides extendit ad flumen Darling-River et forsan Sturt's Creek.

Neurachne Munroi a K. Bennett ad flumen Lachlan-River obtinebatur.

Elionurus citreus occurrit ad portum Denisoni (W. Shann) ita ut Hemarthria compressa, Manisuris granularis, Rottbœllia formosa et Ischæmum pectinatum.

Dimeria tenera est allata e vicinia sinus Trinity-Bay a cl. Bailey. Bail. et Staig. l. c.

Andropogon fragilis et A. aciculatus ad portum Denisoni occurrunt (W. Shann).

Andropogon Gryllus austrum versus saltem usque ad flumen Lachlan-River extendit (Tucker).

Anthistiria frondosa legebatur ad flumen Palmer-River a Wycliffe. Bail. et Staig. l. c.

Oryza sativa sponte et abunde nascitur ad flumina Ennesleigh- et Herbert-River (Armit).

Ehrharta acuminata me ipso reperiebatur ad flumina Barwan et Gillebrand's River.

Aristida Behriana, A. calycina et A. leptopoda afferebantur e proximitate fluminum Darling- et Lachlan-River a K. Bennett.

Agrostis Solandri varietas æmula sæpe caret pedicello sterili, ut etiam observabat cl. Buchanan (in Manual of Indigenous Grasses of New Zealand, p. 56) qui etiam l. c. varietam Billardierii bene illustrabat t. xxiii. et infirmitatem generis Deyeuxiæ aliis antea expositam iterum demonstrabat. Bail. et Staig. l. c.

Danthonia carphoides me ad flumen Murray-River visa, nunquam autem ad urbem Melbourne.

Chloris truncata a portu Phillipi usque ad flumina Darling- et Lachlan's River me notata.

Chloris scariosa nascitur ad portum Denisonii (W. Shann), ad oppidum Aramac (Dr. Poulton). Bail. et Staig. l. c.

Eleusine digitata crescit ad Etheridge-River (Armit).

Festuca loliiformis occurrit prope fluvios Lachlan- et Darling-River (Tucker), prope portum Denisoni (Fitzalan).

Sporobolus Lindleyi æmulatur Eragrostin tenellam ; hanc speciem habeo a fluvio Lachlan-River e collectione Bonneyi.

Sporobolus actinocladus legebatur prope flumen Brisbane-River a Dr. Prentice, ad portum Denisoni a W. Shann, ad fluvios Darling- et Lachlan-River a K. Bennett. Bail. et Staig. l. c.

Eriachne obtusa austrum versus ad flumen Lachlan-River extendit, ut Eragrostis pilosa et E. diandra. Bail. et Staig. l. c.

Poa scirpoidea (Festuca scirpoidea F. v. M. Fragm. viii. 129) me ipso collecta fuit in planitiebus aridis inter fluvios Arrowsmith- et Irving-River.

Poa cæspitosa alpes ascendit ; atque in regiones interiores calidas usque ad flumen Lachlan-River (Tucker) penetrat.

Poa lepida in York's Peninsula notabatur ab Ottone Tepper ; ad Fowler's Bay a cl. Richards.

Poa dives ad flumen Tyers's River lecta a cl. Tisdall.

Poa ramigera occurrit inter Esperance-Bay et Fraser's Range (Dempster).

Agropyron scabrum habeo e vicinia fluviorum Darling- et Lachlan-River a K. Bennett ; altitudinem 6-pedalem attinet.

Filices.

Asplenium pallidum.

Blume, Flora Javæ, Filices, p. 176 ; Kunze in der Botanischen Zeitung vi. 146 ; Mettenius Asplen. p. 176, t. 5, fig. 9 et 10 ; Hooker Species Filicum iii. 238 ; Hook. et Bak. Synops. Filic. 230 ; Asplenium calophyllum, J. Smith in Hook. Journ. of Bot. iii. 408 ; A. Prenticei, Bailey in the Transact. of the Linn. Soc. of New South Wales iv. 37 ; Fern-world of Austr. 56. (Sect. Diplazium.)

Caudice brevi erecto epigæo præditum, frondibus simpliciter pinnatis, stipitibus decidue squamosis, pinnis angusto- vel falcato-lanceolatis, inferioribus basi truncatis vel rotundatis vel oblique cuneatis et sæpe petiolulatis, omnibus apice acuminatis et margine serratis, terminali cum supremis abbreviatis confluente, ***venis semel vel bis furcatis*** in earum ramo superiore præcipue soriferis, indusio unilaterali vel rarius bilaterali.

Ad Trinity-Bay secus amnes silvarum ; Bailey.

Peritissimus pteridologus Baker plantam Australianam ab Austro-Asiatica non diversam declaravit, cui opinioni consentio.

Acrostichum neglectum.

Bailey, Fern-World of Australia 73. (1881.)

Glabrum, rhizomate repente, ***frondibus biformibus simpliciter vel dupliciter pinnatipartitis, stipitibus elongatis fronde decurrente ad basim usque alatis,*** laciniis frondum sterilium elongato-semilanceolatis serratis, areolis venarum costalibus dimidiato-ovatis et paulo angulatis, ceteris penta- vel hexagonis, extimis cum costulis marginem frondis attinentibus, nullis venulam liberam includentibus, ***laciniis frondum fertilium elongatis lato-linearibus lomaroideis*** rachi alatæ impositis.

In vallibus silvarum prope Trinity-Bay, Bailey ; in montibus Bellenden-Ker's Ranges saltem usque ad altitudinem 3000 pedum, Karsten.

Species egregia, pluribus characteribus A. repandi particeps ; divisio autem frondis sicut ejusdem dentatio sunt aliæ, tunc etiam angustiæ laciniarum fructificantum valde insignes sunt.

Deparia prolifera olim vegetationi Australiæ infauste adscripta, erit eliminanda. Hemitelia sectionem Cyatheæ constituit, fere eadem ratione, qua Nephrodium Aspidio absorbetur. Brainea et Anthrophyum generi Grammitis bene alliganda sunt, eodem modo ac Meniscium generi Polypodio.

Trichomanes cuspidatum (Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 499) includere videtur J. Yandinense (Bailey Fern-World of Austral. 28) ; nam exemplaria ab equite Henrico Barkly in Mauritio collecta non semper majora sunt, nec frondes eorumdem semper profundius lobatæ et in basim brevius angustatæ, nec venulæ persæpe cre-

briores et completiores quam in speciminibus Australianis, dum longitudo columella inconstans apparet. Forsan quoque ad eandem speciem pertinet T. Godmani (Hook. in the Journal of the Linnean Soc. ix. 337, pl. viii. fig. A.), sed exemplaria pro comparatione habeo nulla. Illud Trichomanes, quod Thwaites (2986) et Beckett e Ceylon sub appellatione T. muscoides distribuerunt, omnino habeo conspecificum cum nostro ; in ambobus nervus medianus par frondes fertiles ad indusium usque extendit, in sterilibus autem nervus ramos ceteris flabellatis haud crassiores emittit. Dicere vero nihil queo de planta genuina Swartzii Antillana.

T. Petersii (A. Gray in Hook. Icon. Pl. t. 986) quod præcipue fructu immerso elabiato a T. pusillo sive T. Robinsoni distinguendum, facilius a T. cuspidato separamus frondibus parcius venosis margine sæpe repandis et hinc cilia divaricato-diclada gerentibus, soris forsan semper solitariis, columella breviter exserta, præsertim autem vena intramarginali nulla.

Nostra filicula ob exiguitatem convenit T. Barklyano, quod autem iterum caret vena intramarginali frondum et differt insuper venis ceteris remotiuscule æqualiter pinnatis sicut præsentia ciliorum. Porro admodum simile T. Neilgherrense (Bedd. Ferns of Madras 2, pl. vi.), cujus frondes tamen sursum evidenter angustatæ, basi sæpius obtusatæ et præsertim ad marginem non raro squamulis peltatis setulam penicillatam emittentibus obsessæ ; columella etiam conspicius exserta.

T. Vitiense nunc habeo e vicinia fluminis Richmond-River (M. Hodgkinson). Nervus medianus completus ; venæ nec laterales nec marginalis ullæ.

Trichomanes pyxidiferum (L. Sp. Pl. 1098 ; F. v. M. Fragm. x. 117 ; Benth. Fl. Austr. vii. 703 ; Bail. Fern-World 29) in hac globi terrarum parte præcipue illam plantam repræsentat, quam sub nomine T. Filicula (Bory in Duperrey Voy. Bot. i. 283) ob indusium longiuscule labiatum separare solebamus. Typicum T. pyxidiferum, indusio brevissime labiato præditum, habemus e vicinia promontorii Cape Otway (Lucas) et sinus Rockingham-Bay (Bailey).

Trichomanes apiifolium (Presl. Hymenophyllac. 1843) tum T. Bauerianum, tum T. polyanthum absorbet.

De T. parvulo vide Fragm. vii. 155 ; de T. caudato Fragm. vii. 122 ; de T. peltato Fragm. x. 117.

Amplas de filicum Australiæ notas scripsit Rev. Guil. Woolls, in libris duobus eximiis : Contribution to the Flora of Australia, pp. 36–88, anno 1867 ; Lectures on the Vegetable Kingdom, pp. 188–214, anno 1879.

Novi characteres generum nisi quoque specierum filicum fortasse e studio prothalli, antheridiorum et archegoniorum derivandi.

Fasciculus XCIII. editus Augusto 1881.

FRAGMENTA PHYTOGRAPHIÆ AUSTRALIÆ.

ADDITAMENTA.

Negria rhabdothamnoides.—vii. 151.

Baillon in Assoc. Française, vii. pl. ix. plantam more suo pulchro illustrabat.

Goodenia Mueckeana.—viii. 57.

Pedicelli interdum medium versus bracteolati. Pedunculi ad pollicem usque longi. Capsula matura hemiellipsoidea, 4–5‴ longa, alte biloculata. Semina satis numerosa, elliptica, plana, dilute flavida, lineam longa, margine prominulo cincta, aptero. Rev. H. Kempe hanc speciem a fluvio Finkei attulit.

Commelina cyanea.—viii. 59.

Hæc varietatem luteifloram formare videtur ad portum Jacksoni, ut Rev. Woolls semel observavit. Cum multis aliis plantis (in voluminibus Societatis Linneanæ Sydneyensis pro 1880 et 1881 jam enumeratis) hæc stirps usque in viciniam montis Dromedary (36° 20′) progreditur, quod collectiones Eduardi Reader et Mariæ Bate docebant.

Calostrophus lateriflorus.—viii. 87.

Genus certe gaudet prioritate super Hypolænam; sed Loxocaryam restrinxi ad unicam Brownii speciem, cujus carpidium in Leptocarpi modum dehiscit; hanc ab notam cl. Masters Loxocaryam primariam generi Restioni jungebat; vide censum generum plantarum totius Australiæ me in volumine anni 1881 societatis regiæ Sydneyensis promulgatum. De genere Sporadantho (Novo-Zelandico) vide Transact. of the N. Z. Institute, vii. 340 et xii. 324; hoc sectionem lepyrodiaceam in genere Leptocarpo facile format.

Ulmus parvifolia.—viii. 101.

Speciebus Japonico-Chinensibus adnumerari possunt: Polygala Chinensis, Polygonum strigosum, Statice taxanthema, Eriosema Chinense, Thesium australe, Cuscuta Chinensis, Carex Brownii et Pennisetum compressum.

Plantago Gunnii.—viii. 148.

Septum capsulæ Plantaginis variæ usque in seram æstatem persistit, nec secedit. Corollæ saltem in pluribus speciebus rupturas tubi lobis calycis oppositas ostendunt, ut R. Brown jam indicabat. Flores trimeros unius speciei Novo-Zelandicæ valde memorabiles cognitas reddit cl. Berggren. Positio generis optima prope Primulaceas et præsertim Gentianeas et Loganiaceas.

Macgregoria racemigera.—viii. 161.

Icon 1230 J. Hookeri plantam illustrat.

Haloragis Gossei.—viii. 161.

Cane- et Ashburton-River; Forrest. Herba digitalis vel spithamæa, annua vel saltem jam primo anno fructigera. Folia passim lacinulata. Flores masculi cum summis femineorum racemosi, sed pedicelli linea breviores. Sepala florum masculorum tria, cordato-rhombea, petalis ter quaterve breviora. Petala tria, cymbea, fere lineam longa, haud mucronulata. Stamina sex; filamenta brevissima; antheræ oblongo-lineares, pallide flavæ, petalis parum breviores.

Helipterum Charsleyæ.—viii. 168.

Planta annua vel saltem primo anno florens, interdum vix digitum alta, parum viscida. Folia radicalia in petiolum angustata. Gregibus pabulum esse jucundum dicit Rev. H. Kempe.

Hibiscus Farragei.—viii. 241.

Inter fluvios Lachlan's et Darling's River repertus a G. Day.

Geijera salicifolia.—ix. 105.

Semen funiculo plano membranaceo latiusculo appresso apice bidentato suspensum. Cotyledones lato- vel orbiculari-ovatæ, plano-convexæ, radicula cylindrica aliquoties longiores. Genus ovulis solitariis a Xanthoxylo præcipue distinguendum, Harrisoniæ etiam propinquum.

Gossypium Robinsoni.—ix. 126.

Folia saltem usque triuncialia, aliquot indivisa aut orbiculata aut ovato-lanceolata.

Flindersia Bennettiana.—ix. 131.

Semina in locellis gemina, ad utramque extremitatem late alata. Præclarus G. King unicam Cedrelam hactenus in Australia detectam habet C. microcarpæ (Cas. De Cand. Monogr. Phaner. i. 745) proximam, quæ sempervirens, dum foliatio C. Taonæ decidit. Ab his amplius distat C. serrata jam propter semina, ut monet King, tantum ad unam extremitatem alata. Nostra Melia ex indaginibus Candollei nepotis varietatem M. Azedarach constituit, sed vera M. composita Willdenowii ad M. dubiam Cavanillesii pertinet. Species etiam e colore fructuum ex parte distinguendæ.

Dallachya Vitiensis.—ix. 140.

Genus quoque propinquum Macrorhamno (Baillon in Adansonia xi. 273, Rhamnaceæ p. 75, 1875). De Smythea vide Scheffer Annal. Hort. Bot Buitenz. 1876.

Plectranthus fœtidus.—ix. 161.

Folia plantæ junioris interdum usque ad pedem longa. Odor foliorum recentium quidem gravis sed non fœtidus. Indumentum pallidum, molle, patens. Folia plantæ florentis usque 6″ longa et 5″ lata. Spicæ undique florentes, non unilaterales. Corolla cœrulea ; labium superum obcordatum, prope basim maculis duabus magnis pallidis signatum ; lobi duo laterales minuti, obtusi. Antheræ cœrulescentes ; pollen aureum.

Limosella Curdieana.—ix. 166.

Ad Vidingam prope Fowler's Bay (Tietkens), nisi amplius extendit. Fructus sera ætate bivalvis. Semina saturate fusca, iis L. aquaticæ bis terve majora, profunde plurisulcata. Folia L. natantis iis L. Curdieanæ æquilonga.

Canthium lucidum.—ix. 185.

Genus Plectronia (Linné Mantiss. 6), e prima constructione non differt ab Olinia inter Melostomaceas, ut elucescit a tractatu illustrs Decaisnei : sur les char. et affin. des Olinées (1877).

Caltha introloba.—x. 2.

Sagacissimus Baillon (Histoire des Plantes, Rénonculacées 23) Caltham Trollio subjunxit, quæ se habent ut Clematis ad Atragenem. Combinatis autem generibus nomen Calthæ forsan præstabit ; nam hæc designatio in Bock's Kreuterbuch fortasse anno 1539 oriebatur ; Trollii quidem nomen pæne coætaneum ad nos a Gesnero (Catalog. Plant.) anno 1542 veniebat. Vide quoque censum generum plantarum Australiæ chronologicum me hoc anno editum. Pro mutatione nominis generis Calthæ Trollios numero superant.

Calandrinia Pickeringi.—x. 69.

Valvæ fructus tres, a basi ultra medium secedentes, sed apice permanenter connatæ ; contra in C. brevipedata fructus trivalvis ex apice ad medium usque dehiscit.

Fawcettia tinosporoides.—x. 93.

Folia interdum usque 6″ longa et 4″ lata, passim in formam deltoideam vergentia. Inflorescentia femina spiculato- vel glomerulato-paniculata, igitur maris. Sepala et petala uti in floribus masculis, sed paulo minora. Petala filamentum anantherenm includentia et hoc vix superantia, sepalis crassiora. Germina tria, passim duo vel quatuor, oblique ellipsoidea ; stigmata fere sessilia, depressa, brevissime crenulato-lobulata. Carpidia extus saturate rubra et succulenta. Bracteolæ sub calyce duæ, ovatæ, sepalis exterioribus ter breviores.

Tecoma Hillii—x. 101.

Planta pulchra primum a cl. Fred. Turner reperta. Flores e ramis anni præteriti progrediuntur. Corolla usque 3″ longa ; limbus roseus ; tubus pallidus, intus striis 6–8 purpureis percursus. Calycis dentes interdum tubo satis angusto aliquoties breviores, ut in exemplaribus a cl. Pink mihi transmissis notabam ; totus calyx passim ad longitudinem semipollicis reductus. Capsula circiter sesqui-pollicem longa, ellipsoidea, stipite calycem æquante prædita, in apicem tenuem brevemque sensim attenuata, ad directionem septi leniter compressa, bivalvis, glabra, haud eminenter angulata ; septum a valvis secedens. Semina stipitiformiter in hilum contracta, membranam pellucidam integerrimam circumcirca gerentia, secus marginem septi plani percrassi utrinque pauciseriata.

Helipterum Calvertianum.—x. 108.

In rupibus ad Berrimam legit Rev. Woolls, altitudine 2500′. Accedit hæc species aliquotenus ad H. obtusifolium.

Blepharocarya involucrigera.—xi. 15.

Arbor dioica, usque 50′ alta. Cortex cinereus, lævis. Folia opposita, 3–7-juga ; foliola sæpe elliptica, passim retusa et ad longitudinen 2″ reducta, vel ima vix sesquipollicaria. De floribus masculis vide Trimen's Journal of Bot. 1879, pag. 116–117, et Dingler in Just's Jahres-Bericht, 1879, p. 58.

Xerotes Ordii.—xi. 24.

Capsula extus viridula et subtiliter rugata ; valvæ 3–4 lineas longæ et latæ, breviter acuminatæ. Semina ovato-globosa, fulva, fere vitellina, 1½–2‴ metientia ; testa oleosa ; hilum nigrescens.

Capsella cochlearina.—xi. 26.

Hæc C. ochrantham absorbet ; nam color petalorum aut albus aut flavus in aliquot aliis cruciferis ac in hac Capsella variat, e. g. in Erysimo Blennodia, porro ut ill. J. Hooker monet forsan in Drabæ speciebus arcticis et jam notante Candolleo in Raphano Raphanistro.

Goodenia Stobbsiana.—xi. 49.

Flores nonnunquam cymosi. Bracteæ summæ oppositæ. Calycis tubus inferne aream nectarii oblongo-linearum ostendens, passim laciniis paulo brevior. Corolla interdum lobis calycis duplo longior.

Bacularia minor.—xi. 58.

Caudices ex eadem radice plures. Spicæ intrafoliaceæ.

Ipomœa Calobra.—xi. 73.

Radix tuberosa, edulis, diametrum 15″ attinens, "Weir" nativorum adnotante Fitzgerald, qui speciem e vicinia fluminum Muni et Balonne obtinebat. Folia non raro cordata et usque 4″ lata, passim permagna. Capsula globoso-ovata, sursum acutata, ¾–1″ longa, quadrivalvis, calycem semisuperans, biloculata, tetrasperma si perfecta. Semina glabra, fusco-nigra, circiter ½″ longa, ellipsoideo-trigona, lævia, haud nitentia. Planta abunde floret ; affinis I. abruptæ.

Dicrastylis Lewellini.—xi. 86.

Planta humilis, sæpe circiter 9″ alta. Corolla cœrulea, monente Rev. Kempe.

Erigeron sessilifolius.—xi. 100.

Ad originem fluminis Daly-River ; Al. Forrest.

Dacrydium Fitzgeraldi.—xi. 102.

De fructu illi Pherosphæræ Hookerianæ admodum simili vide F. v. M. in Regel's Gartenflora 1881, p. 242. Hanc ob rem hæc species ponenda in Pherosphæræ genus, si hoc retinendum.

Indicatio specierum in hoc undecimo volumine expositarum, quæ in Benthami flora Australiensi meo auxilio edita non continentur, additis paucis alibi notatis :

Hibbertia rhadinopoda, p. 91 ; Erysimum Lucæ, p. 59 ; Capsella humistrata, p. 25 ; Stenopetalum croceum, p. 6 ; Lepidium pedicellosum, p. 27 ; Hybanthus debilissimus, p. 4 ; Comesperma rhadinocarpum, p. 1 ; C. præcelsum, p. 2 ; Boronia Barkeriana, p. 96 ; B. haloragoides, p. 97 ; Zygophyllum ammophilum, p. 28 ; Triumfetta chætocarpa, p. 61 ; T. leptacantha, p. 62 ; Nettoa crozophorifolia, Baillon in Adansonia, vi. 238–242, pl. vii. ; Lasiopetalum Tepperi, p. 107 ; L. Maxwelli, p. 109 ; L. Ogilvieanum, p. 107 ; L. quinquenervium, p. 109 ; Commerconia Kempeana, p. 113 ; Guazuma tomentosa, p. 114 ; Hibiscus Goldsworthii, p. 30 ; H. Denisoni, p. 63 ; Abutilon exonemum, p. 63 ; Sida echinocarpa, p. 62 ; Euphorbia Careyi, p. 64 ; Blepharocarya involucrigera, p. 16 ; Dysoxylon Schiffneri, F. v. M. in Melb. Chemist, p. 53, 1881 ; D. arborescens, Fragm. ix. 134 ; D. Schultzii, C. de Cand. Monogr. Phaner. i. 502 ; Synoum Muelleri, C. de Cand. l. c. 593 ; Owenia cepiodora, p. 81 ; Statice salicorniacea, p. 7 ; Claytonia strophiolata, p. 82 ; Tetragonia diptera, p. 8 ; Ptilotus psilotrichoides, p. 97 ; Muehlenbeckia stenophylla, Fragm. i. 38 ; Tillæa intricata, p. 117 ; Jacksonia Stackhousii, F. v. M. in Proceed. Linn. Soc. of New South Wales, 1881 ; Daviesia Wyattii, Bailey in Papers of the Gardn. Assoc. of South Austral. 1880 ; Sesbania brachycarpa, p. 32 ; Swainsona stenodonta, p. 70 ; Tephrosia uniovulata, p. 70 ; T. Forrestiana, p. 98 ; Crotalaria alata, Hamilton in D. Don. Prodr. Fl. Nepal. p. 241 ; F. v. M. in the Journal of the Roy. Soc. of New South Wales, xiv. 86 (1880) ; Kennedya Beckxiana, p. 98 ; Acacia conjunctifolia, p. 68 ; A. Dempsteri, p. 65 ; A. dineura, p. 65 ; A. oraria, p. 66 ; A. homaloclada, p. 34 ; A. cincinnata, p. 35 ; A. Luehmanni, p. 116 ; A. pravifolia, p. 116 ; Darwinia Forrestii, p. 9 ; Lhotzkya Harvestiana, p. 8 ; Verticordia Hughani, p. 10 ; Agonis Scortechiniana, p. 118 ; A. obtusissima, p. 119 ; Eucalyptus punctata, De Cand. Prodr. iii. 217 ; F. v. M. Eucalyptographia, decade vi. ; E. ochrophloia, p. 36 ; E. Baileyana, p. 37 ; E. gamophylla, p. 40 ; E. Abergiana, p. 41 ; E. Planchoniana, p. 43 ; E. Clœziana, p. 44 ; E. salmonophloia, p. 11 ; E. Cooperiana, p. 83 ; E. longicornis, p. 14 ; Eremæa violacea, p. 10 ; Pimelea Forrestiana, p. 46 ; P. spiculigera, p. 46 ; Choretrum chrysanthum, F. v. M. in Transact. Phil. Soc. of Vict. i. 23 ; Luffa fœtida, Cavanilles Icon. i. 7, t. 9–10 ; C. de

Cand. Monograph. Phaner. iii. 460; Aster glutescens, Fragm. v. 77; Calotis Kempei, F. v. M. in Transact. Roy. Soc. of South Austr. 1881; Epaltes Harrisii, p. 101; Erigeron sessilifolius, p. 100; Heteropholis latisquamea, p. 16; Decazesia hecatocephala, p. 72; Helichrysum Spiceri, p. 47; Helipterum Margarethæ, p. 48; Leptorrhynchus medius, p. 85; Phacellothrix cladochæta, p. 49; Humea squamata, p. 86; Dampiera Scottiana, p. 120; Goodenia Stobbsiana, p. 49; Brachyloma Scortechinii, p. 121; Gymnema pleiadenia, p. 77; Marsdenia rhyncholepis, p. 78; Vinca rosea, p. 123; Ipomœa Calobra, p. 73; Graptophyllum spinigerum, p. 17; Justicia Kempeana, p. 101; Myoporum Bateæ, F. v. M. in Proceed. of the Linn. Soc. of New South Wales (1881); Eremophila Fraseri, p. 51; Heliotropium Indicum, p. 124; Hemigenia obovata, p. 19; Dacrydium Fitzgeraldi, p. 102; Encephalartos Moorei, p. 125; Thelymitra Mackibbinii, F. v. M. in Melb. Chemist, 1881, p. 44; Microstylis Bernaysii, p. 21; Bulbophyllum minutissimum, p. 53; B. Prenticei, F. v. M. in the Southern Science Record, 1881, p. 173; Dendrobium falconirostre, Fitzgerald Austral. Orchids, part v.; D. superbiens, G. Reichenbach in Gardeners' Chronicle, 1876, p. 516; D. ophioglossum, G. Reichenb. in the Journ. of the Linn. Soc. xv. 113; Sarcochilus (Cleisostoma) brevilabris, p. 87; C. erectum, Fitzgerald Austr. Orchids, part iv.; Cymbidium Hillii, p. 88; Crinum angustifolium, R. Br. Pr. 297 et C. brachyandrum, Herbert in Bot. Mag. 2121, ambo secundum Baker in Gardeners' Chronicle, 1881, i. 763, ii. 39 et 180; Thysanotus exiliflorus, F. v. M. in the Proceed. of the Roy. Soc. of South Austral. 1881; Commelyna agrostophylla, F. v. M. Fragm. viii. 59; Cartonema trigonospermum, Clarke in De Cand. Monogr. Phaner. iii. 264; C. tenue, Bentham l. c. 264; Nipa fruticans (Nipaceæ), p. 128; Livistona Mariæ, p. 54; Areca Alicæ, p. 88; Xerotes Ordii, p. 23; Schœnus Tepperi, p. 106; Arundo (Phragmites) Roxburghii, Kunth in Nov. Act. Acad. Cæs. Leop. Carol. xxx. Suppl. i. 173; F. v. M. Plants of North-Western Australia, p. 13 (1881); Stipa Tuckeri, p. 128; Cyathea Cunninghami, J. Hooker, Icon. Pl. t. 985 (C. Boylei, F. v. M. in the South. Science Record, 1881, p. 33); Acrostichum neglectum, Bailey Fern-World of Australia, 73 (1881); Asplenium pallidum, Blume Fl. Javæ, filic. p. 176; F. v. M. Fragm. xi. p. 131; Trichomanes muscoides, Swartz Flor. Ind. Occid. iii. 1726; F. v. M. Fragm. xi. p. 132; Isœtes elatior, F. v. M. et A. Braun in Schlechtendal's Linnæa, xxv. 722; I. humilior, F. v. M. et Al. Br. l. c. 722; I. Gunnii, Al. Br. in Monatsberichte der Akad. der Wissensch. zu Berlin, 1868, p. 535; I. Muelleri, A. Br. l. c. 1868, p. 535; I. Drummondi, Al. Br. l. c. 1863, pag. 593; de hisce Isœtes speciebus vide J. G. Baker in Britten's Journ. of Bot. 1880, pp. 66, 68, 69, 70.

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Species litteris cursivis indicatæ diagnosi expositæ sunt.

SUPPLEMENTUM

AD VOLUMEN UNDECINUM

FRAGMENTORUM PHYTOGRAPHIÆ AUSTRALIÆ,

INDICES PLANTARUM ACOTYLEDONARUM COMPLECTENS.

I.—ALGÆ AUSTRALIANÆ HACTENUS COGNITÆ,

DOCTORE GUILIELMO OTTONE SONDER

ENUMERATÆ.

1880.

I.—FUCOIDEÆ.

FUCACEÆ.

I.—Sargassum, Ag.

Trib. I.—*Pterocaulon*, Ag.

1 Peronii, Ag., Fremantle, Port Denison, Port Mackay.
2 decurrens, Ag., Rottnest Island, Port Denison, Cape York.
3 Boryi, Ag., Western Australia, Port Denison.
4 scabripes, Ag., Edgecombe-Bay.

Trib. II.—*Phyllotricha*, Aresch.

5 linearifolium, Ag., South and East Coasts.
6 muriculatum, J. Ag., South Australia, Tasmania.
7 Sonderi, J. Ag., West and South Australia, Tasmania.
8 heteromorphum, J. Ag., South Australia, Tasmania.
9 verruculosum, J. Ag., Portland Bay, Wilson's Promontory, George-town, Southport, Port Arthur.

Trib. III.—*Schizophylla*, J. Ag.

10 decipiens, Ag., South Australia, Tasmania.
11 varians, Sond., Fremantle, Geographe Bay, Holdfast Bay, Port Gawler, Guichen Bay.

Trib. IV.—*Heterophylla*, J. Ag.

12 fallax, Sond., Western Australia, Rockingham's Bay, Richmond River.
13 paradoxum, Ag., Wilson's Promontory, Sealer's Cove, Georgetown.
14 undulatum, J. Ag., Port Phillip, Tasmania.
15 biforme, Sond., Lefebre Peninsula, Western Australia, Georgetown.
16 vestitum, R. Br., Port Phillip, Kent Island, Tasmania.
17 membranaceum, J. Ag., Tasmania.
18 ensifolium, Ag., Holdfast Bay, King George's Sound, Fremantle.
19 lacerifolium, Ag., South Australia, Geographe Bay.
20 tristichum, Grev., Fremantle.
21 Amaliæ, Grunow, Brisbane-River, Cooktown.

Trib. V.—*Carpophylla*, J. Ag.

22 carpophyllum, J. Ag., St. Vincent's Gulf, Cooktown.
23 æmulum, Sond., Cape York, Carpentaria Gulf.

Trib. VI.—*Glandularia*, J. Ag.

24 Bacularia, Ag., Australia.
25 gracilentum, Sond., Cooktown.
26 cystocarpum, J. Ag., Rockingham Bay.
27 granuliferum, Ag., Port Denison, Cape York.
28 angustifolium, Ag., Cooktown.
29 gracile, J. Ag., Cape York, Cooktown, Port Denison.
30 polycystum, J. Ag., Cape York.
31 filifolium, Ag., Western Australia.
32 parvifolium, Ag., Cooktown.
33 ambiguum, Sond., Port Denison.
34 myriocystum, J. Ag., Port Denison, Cape York.
35 aciculare, Grunow, Brisbane-River.

Trib. VII.—*Siliquosa*, J. Ag.

36 siliquosum, Ag., Cooktown.

Trib. VIII.—*Biserrula*, J. Ag.

37 ilicifolium, Ag., Cooktown, Port Denison.

Trib. IX.—*Acanthocarpa*, J. Ag.

38 obovatum, Grev., Rockingham's Bay, Ballina.
39 podacanthum, Sond., Fremantle.
40 myriocystum, Ag., Port Denison.
41 distichum, Sond., Fremantle.
42 cristæfolium, Ag., Cooktown.
var. condensatum, Sond., Port Denison.
43 odontocarpum, Sond., Rockingham's Bay.

Trib. X.—*Acinaria*, J. Ag.

44 Binderi, Sond., Port Denison.
45 Swartzii, Ag., Cooktown, Port Denison.
46 Acinaria, Ag., Cooktown.

Trib. XI.—*Ligularia*, J. Ag.

47 stenophyllum, J. Ag., Rockingham's Bay.
48 ligulatum, J. Ag., Western Australia.
49 lanceolatum, J. Ag., Western Australia.

Trib. XII.—*Cymosa*, J. Ag.

50 berberifolium, J. Ag., Western Australia.
51 Desvauxii, Ag., Western Australia.
52 spinuligerum, Sond., St. Vincent's Gulf, Port Phillip, Sealer's Cove, Port Jackson, Ballina, Cooktown, Western Australia.
53 Godeffroyi, Grun., Port Mackay, Richmond River, Rockingham's Bay.
54 leptopodum, Sond., Rockingham's Bay.
55 simulans, Sond., Cape York.
56 tasmanicum, Sond., Tasmania.
57 vulgare, Ag., St. Vincent's Gulf.
58 bacciferum, Ag., Western Australia, Cape York.
59 subulatum, Sond., Western Australia.

II.—Turbinaria, Lamouroux.

60 vulgaris, *var.* conoides, J. Ag., Carpentaria Gulf, Cape York, Trinity Bay, Cooktown, Fowler's Bay, Greenough River.
61 ornata, J. Ag., Cooktown, Port Denison.
62 gracilis, Sond., Fremantle, Geographe Bay.

III.—Seirococcus, Grev.

63 axillaris, Grev., Port Fairy, Port Phillip, Cape Patterson, George-town.

IV.—Carpophyllum, Grev.

64 Phyllanthus, Grev., Sydney, Port Phillip, South-West Coast.
65 maschalocarpum, Grev., Australia (Herb. Bory).

V.—Scytothalia, Grev.

66 dorycarpa, Grev., Port Fairy, King George's Sound, Geographe Bay, Fremantle.
var. xiphocarpa, J. Ag., South-Western Australia.

VI.—Phyllospora, Ag.

67 comosa, Ag., Illawarra, Tilba-Tilba, Rivoli-Bay, Cape Leeuwin, Tasmania.

VII.—Scaberia, Ag.

68 Agardhii, Grev., Port Phillip, Guichen Bay, Spencer's Gulf, King George's Sound, Cape Leeuwin, Geographe Bay, Fremantle, Georgetown.

VIII.—Caulocystis, Aresch.

69 cephalornithos, Aresch., McDonnell Bay, Port Phillip, Wilson's Promontory, Georgetown.
70 uvifera, Aresch., Port Phillip, Port Gawler, Holdfast Bay, Encounter Bay, Geographe Bay, Fremantle, Georgetown.
71 brevifolia, Sond., Port Phillip.
72 Muelleri, Sond., Shark-Bay.

IX.—Cystophora, J. Ag.

73 Platylobium, Ag., Port Adelaide, Lacepede-Bay, Guichen Bay, Rivoli Bay, McDonnell Bay, Portland Bay, Port Phillip, New South Wales, Tasmania.
74 pectinata, Ag., St. Vincent's Gulf, King George's Sound, Cape Leeuwin, Fremantle.
75 xiphocarpa, Harv., Port Arthur, Brown's River.
76 racemosa, Harv., Portland Bay, Lacepede-Bay, Spencer's Gulf, Fowler's Bay, Geographe Bay.
var. reflexa, Sd., Cape Leeuwin.
77 distenta, J. Ag., Geographe Bay.
78 scalaris, J. Ag., Tasmania.
79 retorta, J. Ag., Cape Leeuwin, St. Vincent's Gulf, Lacepede-Bay, Portland Bay, Wilson's Promontory, Tasmania.
80 retroflexa, J. Ag., Sydney, Tilba-Tilba, Wilson's Promontory, Queenscliff, Rivoli Bay, Geographe Bay, Georgetown.
81 dumosa, J. Ag., Encounter Bay, Cape Leeuwin, Geographe Bay, Fremantle.
82 siliquosa, J. Ag., Encounter Bay, Port Phillip.
83 torulosa, J. Ag., Encounter Bay, Port Phillip, Sealer's Cove, Tasmania.
84 botryocystis, Sond., Port Phillip, St. Vincent's Gulf, Geographe Bay.
85 Grevillei, J. Ag., Wilson's Promontory, Geographe Bay, Fremantle.
86 spartioides, J. Ag., Portland Bay, Port Phillip, Derwent-River.
87 Brownii, J Ag., St. Vincent's Gulf, Geographe Bay, Fremantle.
88 monilifera, J. Ag., Illawarra, St. Vincent's Gulf, Geographe Bay, Fremantle, Georgetown.
89 subfarcinata, Ag., Port Phillip, Portland Bay, Encounter Bay, Holdfast Bay, Cape Leeuwin, Fremantle.
90 laxa, Sond., Port Phillip.
91 polycystidea, Aresch., Spencer's Gulf, Holdfast Bay, Port Phillip.
var. expansa, Aresch., Port Phillip.
var. microcystis, Sond., McDonnell Bay.

X.—Acrocarpia, Aresch.

92 paniculata, Aresch., Sydney, Tilba-Tilba (near Mount Dromedary), Wilson's Promontory, Port Phillip, Garden Bay, Portland Bay, Lacepede Bay, McDonnell Bay, Tasmania.

XI.—Cystophyllum, J. Ag.

93 onustum, J. Ag., Holdfast Bay, Western Australia.
94 muricatum, J. Ag., Whitsunday Island, Cooktown, Rockingham Bay, Port Denison, Clarence River, South and West Australia, Georgetown.
95 australe, Sond., Holdfast Bay.

XII.—Cystoseira, Ag.

96 articulata, J. Ag., Whitsunday Island, Cape Upstart, Cooktown.
97 *var.* prolifera, Western Australia (Mus. Paris).
98 macrocarpia, Kuetz., Australia.

XIII.—Fucus, L.

99 vesiculosus, L., Western & Northern Australia.

XIV.—Fucodium, J. Ag.

100 gladiatum, J. Ag., South Australia, Port Phillip, Port Arthur.
101 chondrophyllum, J. Ag., Port Phillip, Georgetown.
102 compressum, J. Ag., Southern Ocean (Agardh.).

XV.—Hormosira, Endl.

103 Banksii, Decaisne, West- South- & East-Australia, Tasmania.
104 nodularia, Mert., Fremantle.

XVI.—Carpoglossum, Kuetz.

105 quercifolium, Sond., Fremantle, Rottnest, Busseltown, Cape Leeuwin.
106 angustifolium, Sond., Fremantle, Busseltown, Cape Riche.
107 confluens, J. Ag., Port Dalrymple, Port Adelaide, Encounter Bay, Lacepede Bay, Port Fairy, Port Phillip, Western Port.

XVII.—Myriodesma, Decaisne.

108 serrulatum, Dec., Cape Leeuwin, Busseltown, Fremantle.
109 latifolium, Harv., Fremantle, Geographe Bay.
110 integrifolium, Harv., Holdfast Bay, Port Phillip, Western Port, Georgetown.
var. serrulata, S., Cape Leeuwin.
111 quercifolium, Sond., Geographe Bay.

XVIII.—Durvillæa, Bory.

112 potatorum, Aresch., South Coasts of Australia, Tasmania.

XIX.—SPLACHNIDIUM, Grev.

113 rugosum, Grev., Sydney, Tilba-Tilba, Port Phillip, South Australia, Tasmania.

XX.—NOTHEIA, Bail. & Harv.

114 anomala, B. & H., Port Phillip, Queenscliff, Tasmania, Princess Royal Harbour.

SPOROCHNACEÆ.

XXI.—CARPOMITRA, Kuetz.

115 Cabreræ, Kuetz., Kiama, Sealer's Cove, Cape Liptrap, Port Phillip, Port Arthur.
116 inermis, Kuetz, Port Dalrymple, Wilson's Promontory, Port Phillip, Rivoli Bay, Port Lincoln.
117 siliquosa, J. Ag., Tasmania.
118 scoparia, Sond., Nickol Bay, North-West Coast.

XXII.—BELLOTIA, Harv.

119. Eriophorum, Harv., Western Port, Port Phillip Heads, Warrnambool, Encounter Bay, Georgetown, Derwent.

XXIII.—ENCYOTHALIA, Harv.

120 Cliftonia, Harv., Fremantle, Geographe Bay, Champion Bay.

XXIV.—NEREIA, Zanardini.

121 australis, Harv., Lefebre Peninsula, Geelong, Western Port, Sealer's Cove, Georgetown.

XXV.—SPOROCHNUS, Ag.

122 apodus, Harv., Georgetown.
123 pedunculatus, *var.* australis, Harv., Warrnambool, Port Phillip, Western Port.
124 comosus, Ag., West and South Australia, Georgetown.
125 Moorei, Harv., Port Jackson.
126 herculeus, J. Ag., Georgetown.
127 radiciformis, Ag., South and West Australia, Tilba-Tilba, Port Phillip, Tasmania.
128 scoparius, Harv., West and South-West Australia.
129 cryptocephalus, Kuetz., Port Phillip.
130 obovatus, Kuetz., Wilson's Promontory.

XXVI.—CHNOOSPORA, J. Ag.

131 obtusangula, Sond., Port Denison.

XXVII.—DESMARESTIA, Lamouroux.

132 ligulata, Lamx., Western Port.

LAMINARIACEÆ.

XXVIII.—Macrocystis, Ag.

133 Humboldtii, Ag., Tasmania.
134 pyrifera, Ag., Tilba-Tilba, Port Phillip, Tasmania.
135 Duebenii, Aresch., Port Phillip, Rivoli Bay.
136 latifolia, Bory, Yorke's Peninsula.

XXIX.—Ecklonia, Hornemann.

137 radiata, J. Ag., West, South and East Coasts.
var. exasperata, Harv., Cooktown, Richmond River, Tilba-Tilba, Wilson's Promontory, Port Phillip, Portland Bay, Cape Leeuwin, Geographe Bay, Lacepede Bay, Fremantle.

DICTYOTACEÆ.

XXX.—Haliseris, Targioni.

138 polypodioides, Ag.
var. denticulata, Cooktown, Rockingham Bay, Ballina.
139 australis, Sond. (pardalis, Harv.), Port Denison, Lefebre Peninsula, Champion Bay.
140 Muelleri, Sond., Cooktown, Lefebre Peninsula, Busseltown, Champion Bay, Georgetown.

XXXI.—Padina, Adanson.

141 Pavonia, Gaillon, South and West Coasts.
var. gymnosperma, Cape York, Rockingham Bay.
var. lacerata (Spatoglossum versicolor, K.), Cooktown.
142 Fraseri, Grev., Tilba-Tilba, West Australia.

XXXII.—Zonaria, Ag.

143 nigrescens, Sond., Fremantle, Geographe Bay, Richmond River, Cooktown, Cape York.
144 variegata, Mart., Whitsunday Island, Port Denison, Port Jackson, Sealer's Cove.
145 Diesingiana, J. Ag., Lefebre-Peninsula, New South Wales.
146 Turneriana, J. Ag., South and West Australia, Tasmania.
var. angusta, S., Cape Leeuwin.
147 crenata, J. Ag., Fremantle, Port Phillip.
148 microphylla, Harv., Port Fairy, Port Phillip.
149 canaliculata, J. Ag., Port Fairy.
150 stuposa, J. Ag., Kent Islands, Port Phillip, Western Australia.
151 Sinclairii, H. & H., Newcastle, Port Phillip.

XXXIII.—Lobospira, Aresch.

152 bicuspidata, Aresch., Port Adelaide, Spencer's Gulf, King George's Sound, Cape Leeuwin, Busseltown, Champion Bay.

XXXIV.—Taonia, J. Ag.

153 australasica, Sond., Lefebre Peninsula, Port Denison, Cape Upstart.

XXXV.—Cutleria, Grev.

154 multifida, Grev., Lefebre Peninsula, Geelong.

XXXVI.—Dictyota, Lamourx.

155 fastigiata, Sond , Rockingham Bay, Flinders Island, Geographe Bay, Fremantle.
156 Diemensis, Sond., Georgetown.
157 Kunthii, Grev., Western Port, Geographe Bay.
158 dichotoma, Ag., Cape Upstart, Cleveland Bay, Tasmania.
159 paniculata, J. Ag., Western Port, Encounter Bay, King George's Sound, Geographe Bay, Tasmania.
160 ciliata, J. Ag., Western Australia, Port Denison.
161 radicans, Harv., Western Australia, Western Port, Port Denison.
162 furcellata, J. Ag., West and South Coasts, Port Denison, Cape Upstart.
163 sandwicensis, Sond., Gulf of Carpentaria, Cape York, Cooktown.
164 polyclada, Sond., Western Australia.
165 linearis, J. Ag., Clarence River, Lefebre Peninsula, Tasmania.
var. minor, Sond., Fremantle.

XXXVII.—Stilophora, J. Ag.

166 rhizodes, J. Ag., Lefebre-Peninsula, Holdfast Bay, Georgetown.
167 Lyngbyeæi, J. Ag., King George's Sound, Georgetown.
168 australis (Spermatochus), Kuetz, Lefebre-Peninsula.

XXXVIII.—Dictyosiphon, Grev.

169 tasmanicum, Sond., Derwent River.

XXXIX.—Asperococcus, Lamouroux.

170 Turneri, Hook., Fremantle, King George's Sound, Georgetown.
171 sinuosus, Bory, Carpentaria Gulf, Cooktown, Tilba-Tilba, Queenscliff, Holdfast Bay, King George's Sound, Fremantle.
172 echinatus, Lamx., King George's Sound.

XL.—Hydroclathrus, Bory.

173 cancellatus, Bory, Cooktown, Port Phillip, Holdfast Bay, Geographe Bay, Greenough-River.
var. tenuis, Sond., Gulf of Carpentaria, Cape York, Cape Upstart.

CHORDARIACEÆ.

XLI.—Adenocystis, Hook. fil. & Harvey.

174 Lessonii, H. & H., Port Arthur.

XLII.—Chorda, Lamourx.

175 Lomentaria, Lgb., Queenscliff, King George's Sound, Georgetown, Southport.

XLIII.—Liebmannia, J. Ag.

176 australis, Harv., South Australia, Georgetown.

XLIV.—Mesogloia, Ag.

177 virescens, Harv., Albany Island, Port Fairy, Georgetown.
178 Griffithsiana, Harv., Western Australia.
179 Filum, Harv., King George's Sound.
var. crassa, Sond., Queenscliff.

XLV.—Cladosiphon, Kuetz.

180 zostericolus, Harv., King George's Sound.
181 nigricans, Harv., Western Port, Georgetown.

XLVI.—Chordaria, Ag.

182 Dictyosiphon, Kuetz., Port Fairy, Georgetown.
183 Cladosiphon, Kuetz. (Cladosiph. Chordaria, Harv.), Port Phillip, Georgetown.

XLVII.—Myriocladia, J. Ag.

184 Sciurus, Harv., Port Fairy, Newcastle.

XLVIII.—Leathesia, J. E. Gray.

185 tuberiformis, Gr., Western Port, Georgetown.
186 umbellata, Meneg., Holdfast Bay, Port Phillip.

XLIX.—Myrionema, Greville.

187 Leclancheri, Len., Georgetown.

ECTOCARPACEÆ.

L.—Cladostephus, Ag.

188 spongiosus, Ag., Port Phillip Heads, Georgetown.
189 verticillatus, Ag., Australia (Agardh.).
190 australis, Kuetz., Loutitt Bay, Geographe Bay.

LI.—Sphacelaria, Lyngb.

191 paniculata, Lgb., Encounter Bay, Port Phillip, Tilba-Tilba, Cooktown, Geographe Bay, Tasmania.
192 Muelleri, Sond., Wilson's Promontory.
193 furcigera, Kuetz., Cape York, Cooktown, Port Denison.
194 Novæ Hollandiæ, Sond., Port Jackson, Kiama, Port Phillip, Cape Riche, Fremantle.
195 cirrhosa, Ag., Port Jackson, Cape Riche, Fremantle.
196 pulvinata, Harv., Port Phillip, Portland Bay.
197 laxa, Sond., Port Phillip.

LII.—Ectocarpus, Lyngb.

198 siliculosus, Lgb., South and West Coasts, Georgetown.
199 fasciculatus, Harv., Georgetown.
200 sordidus, Harv., Georgetown.

LIII.—Desmotrichum, Kuetz.

201 plumosum, Kuetz., Port Adelaide.

II.—FLORIDEÆ.

CERAMIACEÆ.

LIV.—Callithamnion, Lyngb.

202 plumigerum, Harv., Cape Liptrap, South Coasts.
203 dasyurum, Harv., Port Phillip Heads.
204 paradoxum, Harv., Warrnambool, Brown's River.
205 conspicuum, Harv., Cape Liptrap, Tasmania, Cape Riche.
206 Brownianum, Harv., Rottnest, Fremantle, King George's Sound.
var. majus, Port Fairy, Western Australia.
207 superbiens, Harv., Western Port.
208 formosum, Harv., Port Phillip Heads.
209 Wollastonianum, Harv., Middleton Bay, King George's Sound.
210 latissimum, Harv., Georgetown.
211 laricinum, Harv., Rottnest, Port Arthur.
212 angustatum, Hook. fil. & Harv., Georgetown.
213 violaceum, Harv., Georgetown.
214 crispulum, Harv., Rottnest Island.
215 pusillum, Harv., Rottnest Island.
216 scopula, Harv., Rottnest Island.
217 debile, Harv., Rottnest Island.
218 fastigiatum, Harv., Georgetown.
219 byssoideum, Arnott.
var. caulescens, J. Ag., Tasmania.
220 longinode, Harv., Warrnambool.
221 multifidum, Harv., Rottnest Island.
222 comosum, Harv., Georgetown.
223 mucronatum, J. Ag., Western Port, Warrnambool, Western Australia, Georgetown.
224 cruciatum, Ag., Sealer's Cove, Georgetown.
225 Plumula, Ag., Georgetown.
226 ramellosum, Sond., Fremantle, Tasmania.
227 nodiferum, J. Ag. (simile, H.), South and West Coasts of Australia.
228 pulchellum, Harv., Rottnest Island, Cape Riche.
229 australe, J. Ag., Australia.
230 Preissii, Sond., Fremantle.
231 horizontale, J. Ag., Rottnest and Garden Islands.
232 verticale, Harv., Western Australia.
233 spinescens, Kuetz., Fremantle.
234 harrowioides, Sond., St. Vincent's Gulf, Wilson's Promontory.
235 Muelleri, Sond., Wilson's Promontory.
236 aculeatum, Harv., King George's Sound.
237 dispar, Harv., South-East Coast, Tasmania.

238 gracilentum, Harv., Rottnest Island.
239 delicatulum, Harv., King George's Sound.
240 flaccidum, Hook. & Harv., Geelong, Port Phillip, Tasmania.
241 Turneri, Ag., Port Arthur.
242 floridulum, Ag., Western Port.
243 cymosum, Harv., Middleton Bay, King George's Sound and Rottnest Island
244 minimum, Harv., Port Fairy.
245 sparsum, Harv., Garden Island.
246 botryocarpum, Harv., King George's Sound, Piper's River.
247 radicans, Harv., Fremantle.
248 polyrhizum, Harv., Port Fairy.
249 ægagropilum, Ag., South Australia.

LV.—Ballia, Harv.

250 Brunonis, Harv., Port Phillip, Guichen Bay, Rivoli Bay, Encounter Bay, St. Vincent's Gulf, Western Australia, Tasmania.
251 Robertiana, Harv., Guichen Bay, Armstrong Bay, Port Phillip, Port Fairy, Warrnambool, Tasmania.
252 Mariana, Harv., Port Phillip Heads, Warrnambool, Port Fairy, Rivoli Bay.
253 scoparia, Harv., Wilson's Promontory, Port Phillip, Fowler's Bay, Tasmania.

LVI.—Griffithsia, Ag.

254 Tasmanica, J. Ag., Tasmania.
255 ovalis, Harv., King George's Sound, Geographe Bay.
256 monilis, Harv., South and West Coasts, Tasmania.
257 corallina, Ag., Lefebre Peninsula, Geelong, Geographe Bay, Champion Bay, Tasmania.
258 thyrsigera, J. Ag., Rottnest Island, King George's Sound.
259 antarctica, Hook. & Harv., Warrnambool, Brown's River.
260 Teges, Harv., Fremantle.
261 gracilis, Harv., Georgetown.
262 licmophora, J. Ag., Garden Island and Carnac, Port Phillip Heads, Warrnambool, Western Port.
263 Sonderiana, J. Ag., Port Phillip, Port Fairy, Wilson's Promontory, McDonnell Bay, Tasmania.
264 elongata, J. Ag., South Coasts of Australia, Tasmania.
265 flabelligera, J. Ag., Garden Island, Rottnest.
266 Gunniana, J. Ag., Tasmania.
267 grandis, Kuetz., Australia.

LVII.—Ptilota, Ag.

268 Jeannerettii, Harv., Port Fairy, Port Phillip, Port Arthur.
269 coralloidea, J. Ag., Champion Bay, Fremantle, Busseltown, Cape Leeuwin, Tasmania.
270 articulata, J. Ag., Fremantle, King George's Sound, Georgetown.
271 Rhodocallis, Harv., Port Fairy, Port Phillip, Southport.
272 striata, Harv., Rottnest Island, St. Vincent's Gulf, Port Phillip.
273 siliculosa, Harv., Rottnest Island, Cape Arid.
274 Hannafordi, Harv., Port Fairy, Lady Bay.

LVIII.—THAMNOCARPUS, Harv.

275 Gunnianus, Harv., Western Australia, Georgetown, Southport.
276 Harveyanus, J. Ag., Tasmania.
277 penicillatus, J. Ag., Port Phillip Heads.

LIX.—CROUANIA, J. Ag.

278 gracilis, J. Ag., Tasmania.
279 australis, J. Ag., King George's Sound, Table Cape.
280 vestita, Harv., King George's Sound.
281 Wattsii, Harv., Warrnambool.
282 Muelleri, Harv., Phillip Island.
283 Agardhiana, Harv., King George's Sound.
284 insignis, Harv., Georgetown, Western Port, South Coast.

LX.—GULSONIA, Harv.

285 annulata, Harv., Phillip Island, Georgetown.

LXI.—DASYPHILA, Sond.

286 Preissii, Sond., Champion Bay, Fremantle, Busseltown, Cape Arid, Fowler's Bay, Encounter Bay, Port Phillip.

LXII.—PTILOCLADIA, Sond.

287 pulchra, Sond., Fremantle, Rottnest Island, South Australia.

LXIII.—HALOPLEGMA, Montagne.

288 Preissii, Sond., Champion Bay, Fremantle, Geographe Bay, King George's Sound, Fowler's Bay, Port Phillip, Flinders Island.
var. flabelliformis, Cape Arid, Port Phillip, Tasmania.
var. cornudamæ, Cape Arid, Fremantle.
289 Duperreyi, Mont., Cape York.

LXIV.—BRACHYCLADIA, Sond.

290 australis, Sond., Wilson's Promontory.

LXV.—CERAMIUM, Ag.

291 repens, Harv., Port Phillip.
292 australe, Sond., Fremantle.
293 Cliftonianum, J. Ag., Western Australia.
294 gracillimum, Harv., Georgetown.
295 ramulosum, Hook. fil. & Harv., Georgetown.
296 isogonum, Harv., Port Fairy, West Australia, Tasmania.
297 fastigiatum, Harv., Fremantle.
298 torulosum, J. Ag., Tasmania.
299 diaphanum, Lgb., West and South Coasts, Tasmania.
300 rubrum, Ag., Coasts of Australia and Tasmania.
301 puberulum, Sond., Fremantle, Port Phillip, Tasmania.

302 miniatum, Suhr., Swan River, New South Wales.
303 pusillum, Harv., Western Australia, Port Fairy, Western Port.
304 cancellatum, Ag., Sealer's Cove.
305 stichidiosum, T. Ag., Tasmania.
306 pygmæum, Kz., Cape York.

LXVI.—Centroceras, Kuetz.

307 cinnabarinum, Grat., St. Kilda.
308 clavulatum, Ag., West, South and East Coasts of Australia, Tasmania.

CRYPTONEMIACEÆ.

Trib. *Nemastomeæ.*

LXVII.—Schizymenia, J. Ag.

309 bullosa, Harv., Western Australia.

LXVIII.—Nemastoma, J. Ag.

310 comosum, Harv., Western Port.
311 Feredayæ, Harv., Western Port, Georgetown.
312 palmatum, Harv., Tasmania.
313 gelinarioides, Harv., Western Australia.

Trib. *Gastrocarpeæ.*

LXIX.—Halymenia, Ag.

314 kallymenioides, Harv., Garden Island, Fremantle.
315 Floresia, Ag., Champion Bay, Fremantle, Port Phillip Heads.
316 lacerata, Sond., Cape York.
317 saccata, Harv., Georgetown.
318 Muelleri, Sond., Lefebre Peninsula.
319 chondricola, Sond., Western Australia.
320 pusilla, Sond., Western Australia.
321 plana, Zanard., Port Phillip.
322 speciosa, Zanard., Georgetown.

Trib. *Grateloupieæ.*

LXX.—Polyopes, J. Ag.

323 constrictus, J. Ag., South Australia, Port Phillip, Western Australia.

LXXI.—Grateloupia, Ag.

324 gigartinoides, Sond., Port Phillip.
325 prolifera, J. Ag., Tasmania.
326 dubia, Zanard., Hobart Town.

LXXII.—Prionitis, J. Ag.

327 microcarpa, J. Ag., Western Australia, Encounter Bay, Wilson's Promontory.
328 australis, J. Ag., Southern Ocean (Ag.).
329 obtusa, Sond., Cape York.
330 Sternbergii, J. Ag., Southern Ocean (Ag.).

Trib. *Cryptonemieæ.*

LXXIII.—Cryptonemia, J. Ag.

331 decipiens, Harv., Rottnest Island.
332 elata, Harv., Rottnest Island, Garden Island, Denial Bay, Geographe Bay.
333 undulata, Sond., Cape York, Port Phillip, Geographe Bay.
334 capitellata, Sond., Cape York.

LXXIV.—Thamnoclonium, Kuetz.

335 claviferum, J. Ag., Port Phillip, Tasmania.
336 codioides, J. Ag., Lefebre Peninsula, Port Phillip.
337 dichotomum, J. Ag., New South Wales.
338 proliferum, Sond., Fremantle, Geographe Bay, Encounter Bay.
339 Lemannianum, Harv., Geographe Bay.
340 flabelliforme, Sond., (Bunburyense, J. Ag.), Fremantle, Geographe Bay, King George's Sound.
341 spongioides, J. Ag., Geographe Bay.
342 Harveyanum, Sond. (flabelliforme, Harv.), Geographe Bay.

GIGARTINEÆ.

Trib. *Eugigartineæ.*

LXXV.—Iridæa, Bory.

343 micans, Bory, Western Port, Georgetown.
344 lubrica, Suhr., Australia.

LXXVI.—Rhodoglossum, J. Ag.

345 lanceolatum, J. Ag., Tasmania.
346 foliiferum, J. Ag., Georgetown.
347 polycarpum, J. Ag., Southport.
348 purpureum, J. Ag., Tasmania.

LXXVII.—Gigartina, Lamourx.

349 brachiata, Harv., Geelong, Georgetown.
350 Binderi, Harv., Hobart Town.
351 rubra, Sond., Port Phillip.
352 flabellata, J. Ag., South Coasts, Georgetown.
353 disticha, Sond., Champion Bay, Fremantle, Busseltown, Fowler's Bay.
354 pinnata, J. Ag., Port Phillip, Georgetown.

355 livida, J. Ag., South Coast, Tasmania.
356 Wehliæ, Sond., McDonnell Bay, Port Phillip.
357 ancistroclada, Mont., Brown's River, Hobart Town.
358 chondroides, Hook. fil. & Harv., Sandy Bay.
359 Radula, J. Ag., McDonnell Bay, Warrnambool, Port Phillip.
360 flagelliformis, Sond., Fremantle, Cape Leeuwin, Fowler's Bay.
361 Chondroclonium, Kz., Australia.
362 orbicularis, Zan., Port Phillip.
363 pumila, Zan., Port Phillip.
364 circinnalis, Zan., Port Phillip.
365 congesta, Zan., Hobart Town.
366 aciculifera, Zan., Hobart Town.

Trib. *Tylocarpeæ.*

LXXVIII.—Gymnogongrus, Martius.

367 fastigiatus, Harv., Forrester's River.

LXXIX.—Stenogramma, Harvey.

368 interrupta, Mont., Lady Bay, Georgetown, Port Arthur.

Trib. *Kallymenieæ.*

LXXX.—Kallymenia, J. Ag.

369 cribrosa, Harv., Western Australia, Port Fairy, Port Phillip Heads, Georgetown.
370 Tasmanica, Harv., Port Phillip, Georgetown.
371 polycœlioides, J. Ag., Tasmania.

LXXXI.—Polycœlia, J. Ag.

372 fastigiata, Harv., North Tamar.
373 laciniata, J. Ag., Western Australia.

LXXXII.—Callophyllis, Kuetz.

374 alcicornis, J. Ag., Australia.
375 Harveyana, J. Ag., Western Port, Tasmania.
376 Lambertii, Hook. & Harv., Guichen Bay, Rivoli Bay, Port Phillip, Georgetown.
377 corvicornis, Sond., Encounter Bay.
378 coccinea, Hook. & Harv.
var. cornea, Harv.
var. microcarpa, Zanard., West and South Coast of Australia, Gorgetown,
379 australis, Sond., Fremantle.

NEMATOSPERMEÆ.

Dudresnayeæ.

LXXXIII.—Dudresnaya, Bonnemaison.

380 coccinea, Bonnem., King George's Sound.

Dumontiaceæ.

LXXXIV.—Nizzophlæa, J. Ag.

381 Tasmanica, J. Ag., Port Phillip, Georgetown.

LXXXV.—Halosaccion, Kuetz.

382 (Halocœlia) japonicum, Harv.
var. tasmanicum, Sond., Kangaroo Point, Derwent River.

SPYRIDIEÆ.

LXXXVI.—Spyridia, Harv.

383 biannulata, J. Ag., Tasmania.
384 breviarticulata, J. Ag., Port Denison, Cape York.
385 filamentosa, Harv., Cooktown, South and West Coasts, Tasmania.
386 spinella, Sond., Fremantle, Carnac Island, Geographe Bay.
387 prolifera, Harv., Fremantle.
388 opposita, Harv., South and West Coasts, Tasmania.
389 squalida, J. Ag., South Australia.
390 valida, Sond., Geographe Bay.
391 dasyoides, Sond., Holdfast Bay.

ARESCHOUGIEÆ.

LXXXVII.—Erythroclonium, Sond.

392 angustatum, Sond., Lefebre Peninsula, Port Phillip.
393 Sonderi, Harv., Fremantle, Garden Island.
394 Muelleri, Sond., Lefebre Peninsula, Port Phillip.
395 pyriferum, J. Ag., Geographe Bay.

LXXXVIII.—Areschougia, Harv.

396 dumosa, Harv., Port Phillip, Warrnambool, McDonnell Bay, Encounter Bay.
397 congesta, J. Ag., Southern Australia.
398 Laurencia, Hook. & Harv., Tilba-Tilba, Queenscliff, Lacepede Bay McDonnell Bay, Fowler's Bay, Southport.
399 gracilarioides, Harv., Western Australia.
400 Stuartii., Harv., Warrnambool, Southport.
401 ligulata, Harv., Port Phillip, Holdfast Bay, Geographe Bay.
402 sedoides, Harv., Geographe Bay, Champion Bay.

LXXXIX.—Thysanocladia, Endl.

403 dorsifera, Endl., Busseltown, Geographe Bay.
404 costata, Harv., Rottnest Island, Fremantle, Geographe Bay.
405 densa, Sond., Cape York.
406 coriacea, Sond., Fremantle, Rottnest, Garden Island, Geographe Bay, Cape Leeuwin, Cape Arid.
407 Harveyana, J. Ag., South Coasts, Geographe Bay.

408 laxa, Sond., Carpentaria Gulf, Richmond River, Wilson's Promontory, Queenscliff.
409 oppositifolia, J. Ag., Fremantle, Garden and Rottnest Island, Busseltown.

CHAMPIEÆ.

XC.—Horea, Harv.

410 fruticulosa, Harv., Port Phillip Heads, Western Port.
411 halymenoides, Harv., Fremantle. King George's Sound.
412 speciosa, Harv., Western Port, Tasmania.
413 polycarpa, Harv., Port Fairy, Port Phillip Heads, Western Port, Tasmania, East Coast.
414 Tasmanica, Zan., Georgetown.

XCI.—Fauchea, Bory & Montagne.

415 coronata, J. Ag., Port Phillip Heads.

XCII.—Chylocladia, Grev.

416 clavellosa, Grev., Georgetown, Sullivan's Cove.
417 Cliftoni, Harv., Fremantle, Garden Island.
418 Muelleri, Sond., Lefebre Peninsula, Carnac, West Australia.
419 secunda, Hook. & Harv., Port Jackson.
420 gelidioides, Harv., Twofold Bay.
421 multiramea, Sond., South Coast of Australia.

XCIII.—Champia, Ag.

422 parvula, Ag., West, South and East Coasts of Australia, Tasmania, Cape York.
423 affinis, Hook. & Harv., Port Phillip, Georgetown, Geographe Bay.
424 obsoleta, Harv., Port Phillip, Port Fairy, Southport, Georgetown.
425 compressa, Harv., Port Phillip, Port Fairy, Geographe Bay.
426 Tasmanica, Harv., Holdfast Bay, McDonnell Bay.
var. gracilis, Harv., Cape Liptrap, Western Port, St. Vincent's Gulf, Spencer's Gulf, Derwent and Georgetown.

RHODYMENIACEÆ.

XCIV.—Hymenocladia, J. Ag.

427 dactyloides, J. Ag., Fremantle, Rottnest Island, Fowler's Bay.
428 gracilarioides, J. Ag., King George's Sound, Busseltown, Cape Arid.
429 Usnea, J. Ag., Flinders Island, Port Phillip, Encounter Bay, Cape Arid, Champion Bay.
430 Ramalina, Harv., Western Port, Port Phillip, Fremantle.
431 divaricata, J. Ag., King George's Sound, Cape Arid.
432 polymorpha, Harv. (Sarcocladia Novæ Hollandiæ, Ag.), Western Port, Port Phillip, Tasmania, Fowler's Bay, Geographe Bay.
433 conspersa, J. Ag., McDonnell Bay, Port Phillip.
434 linearis, Sond., Geographe Bay.

XCV.—Gloiosaccion, Harv.

435 Brownii, Harv., Western Australia, Port Phillip, Tasmania.

XCVI.—Chrysymenia, J. Ag.

436 Cliftoni, J. Ag., Western Australia.
437 Meredithiana, J. Ag., Orford.
438 digitata, J. Ag., Western Australia.
439 uvaria, J. Ag., Port Jackson.
440 *var.* leptopoda, Ag., Cooktown, Moreton Bay.
441 obovata, Sond., Georgetown, Spencer's Gulf, McDonnell Bay, Geographe Bay, Fremantle.

XCVII.—Cordylidadia, J. Ag.

442 furcellata, J. Ag., Port Phillip, Tasmania.

XCVIII.—Rhodymenia, Grev.

443 foliifera, Harv., Western Australia, Tasmania.
444 linearis, J. Ag., South Coast of Australia, Geographe Bay, Tasmania.
445 australis, Sond., Port Phillip, Portland Bay, Cape Leeuwin, Geographe Bay, Fremantle, Champion Bay.
446 cuneata, Harv., East Coast of Australia.
447 (acropeltis) prolifera, Aresch., Port Phillip.
448 prolificans, Zan., Georgetown.
449 pinnulata, Zan., Georgetown.
450 durissima, Kuetz., Australia.

XCIX.—Neurophyllis, Zanard.

451 australis, Zan., Port Phillip.

C.—Epymenia, Kuetz.

452 membranacea, Harv., Wilson's Promontory, Georgetown, Southport.
453 Wilsonii, Sond., Wilson's Promontory.
454 halymenioides, J. Ag., Orford.

CI.—Plocamium, Lamourx.

455 hamatum, J. Ag., Tropical Seas.
456 leptophyllum, Kuetz., Newcastle, Georgetown, Geographe Bay, Fremantle.
457 coccineum, Lamour., Snowy River, Sealer's Cove, Tasmania.
458 Preissianum, Sond., Port Phillip, Guichen Bay, Port Fairy, Fowler's Bay, Geographe Bay, Champion Bay.
459 angustum, J. Ag., Rivoli Bay, McDonnell Bay, Port Phillip, Western Port, Wilson's Promontory, Georgetown, Port Arthur.
460 pusillum, Sond., Port Phillip, Fremantle.

461 costatum, J. Ag., Guichen Bay, Port Fairy, Wilson's Promontory, Tasmania.
462 gracile, J. Ag., Port Phillip, Georgetown.
463 nidificum, Harv., Western Port, Port Phillip, St. Vincent's Gulf, Fremantle, Geographe Bay, Champion Bay.
464 Mertensii, Grev., West- and South-Coasts of South Australia, Tasmania.
465 procerum, J. Ag., Fremantle, St. Vincent's Gulf, Port Fairy, Port Phillip, Tasmania.
466 dilatatum, J. Ag., McDonnell Bay, Queenscliff, Georgetown.

CII.—Desmia, J. Ag.

467 Kilneri, J. Ag., Port Denison, Cape Upstart.
468 ambigua, Harv., Port Denison.

CIII.—Rhodophyllis, Kuetz.

469 nitophylloides, Harv., Garden Island, Geographe Bay.
470 volans, Harv., Fremantle, King George's Sound.
471 Barkeriæ, Harv., Cape Schank, Western Port.
472 blepharicarpa, Harv., Fowler's Bay, Geographe Bay, Fremantle.
473 ramentacea, Ag., Southern Coast of Australia.
474 membranacea, J. Ag., Geographe Bay, Port Phillip, Tasmania.
475 Gunnii, Harv., South Coast and Tasmania.
476 multipartita, Harv., South Coast, Southport, Port Arthur.
477 tenuifolia, Harv., Cape Leeuwin.
478 Goodwiniæ, J. Ag., Tasmania.
479 hypneoides, Harv., Western Port, Port Phillip Heads, Tasmania.

CIV.—Dictyopsis, Sond.

480 fimbriata, Sond., Wilson's Promontory.

SQUAMARIACEÆ.

CV.—Cruoria, Fries.

481 australis, Harv., Rottnest.

CVI.—Peyssonnelia, Decaisne.

482 coccinea, J. Ag., Geographe Bay.
483 Novæ Hollandiæ, Kuetz., South Australia, Port Phillip.
484 Gunniana, J. Ag., Georgetown, Port Denison.
485 australis, Sond., Port Phillip, Port Adelaide, Geographe Bay, Tasmania.
486 multifida, Harv., New South Wales, Geographe Bay.

CVII.—Rhodopeltis, Harv.

487 australis, Harv., Western Australia.

CORALLINACEÆ.

Trib. *Melobesieæ.*

CVIII.—Melobesia, Aresch.

488 membranacea, Lamx., Lefebre Peninsula, Port Denison, Cape York.
489 farinosa, Lamx., West Australia, Lefebre Peninsula, Port Denison.
490 pustulata, Lamouroux, East Australia.
491 Patena, Hook. & Harv., Rivoli Bay, Wilson's Promontory.
492 granulata, Kg., Port Denison.
493 lichenoides, Ell. & Sol., Norfolk Island.

CIX.—Lithothamnion, Philippi.

494 Darwini, Aresch., King George's Sound.

CX.—Mastophora, Decaisne.

495 Lamourouxii, Decn., West and South Coasts.
var. latior (M. flabellata, Sond.), Geographe Bay, Fremantle.
496 plana, Sond., Fremantle, Champion Bay.
497 canaliculata, Harv., Port Fairy, Southport.

Trib. *Corallineæ.*

CXI.—Amphiroa, Lamx.

498 australis, Sond., Rottnest Island.
499 galaxauroides, Sond., Port Lincoln, Geographe Bay, Fremantle.
500 anceps, Lamx., Rockingham Bay, Ballina, Rottnest Island.
501 ephedræa, Lamx., Fremantle, Geographe Bay, Port Fairy, Kiama, Newcastle, Port of Richmond.
502 gracilis, Harv., Cooktown, King George's Sound.
503 elegans, Hook. & Wils., Wilson's Promontory, Tasmania.
504 charoides, Lamx., Port Phillip, Spencer's Gulf, Geographe Bay, Tasmania.
505 similis, Sond., Geographe Bay.
506 granifera, Harv., Cape Riche, Port Fairy.
507 intermedia, Harv., Rottnest.
508 stelligera, Lamx., Fremantle, Rottnest, Geographe Bay, Cape Arid, Rivoli Bay, Port Phillip, Tasmania.
509 nobilis, Kuetz., Australia.
510 Tasmanica, Sond., Tasmania.

CXII.—Cheilosporum, Aresch.

511 pulchellum, Harv., Rottnest Island.
512 sagittatum, Aresch., Kiama, Port Denison, Cooktown.

CXIII.—Arthrocardia, Aresch.

513 Wardii, Aresch., South and East Coasts of Australia.
514 Maillardia, Aresch., Port Phillip, Georgetown.

CXIV.—Jania, Lamouroux.

515 micrarthrodia, Lamx., Spencer's Gulf, Rivoli Bay, Port Phillip, Wilson's Promontory, Tasmania.
var. tenuissima, Sd., Fremantle, Geographe Bay, Cape York.
516 rubens, Lamx., Cooktown, Port Denison.
517 fastigiata, Harv., Port Fairy, Geographe Bay, Cooktown.
518 affinis, Harv., Rottnest Island.
519 peduncula, Lamx., Port Jackson.
520 Natalensis, Harv., Clarence River Heads, Port Denison.
521 compressa, Lamx., Australia.

CXV.—Corallina, Lamouroux.

522 officinalis, L., Brown's River.
523 pusilla, Sond. (nana Len., non. Zan.), Port Fairy, Port Phillip, King George's Sound, Cape Leeuwin.
524 chilensis, Dec., Sealer's Cove, Twofold Bay.
525 clavigera, Kuetz., Victoria.
526 granifera, Ell. & Sol., Port Denison.
527 pilifera, Lamx., Adelaide. Cape Arid, Geographe Bay.
528 Cuvieri, Lamx., West, South and East Australia, Tasmania.
var. crispata, Aresch., Port Phillip, St. Vincent's Gulf, Tasmania.
var. subulata, Aresch., Port Phillip, Adelaide, Geographe Bay.
var. denudata, Sond., Port Phillip.
529 rosea, Lamark., King George's Sound.
530 calliptera, Kuetz., Australia.

SPHÆROCOCCOIDEÆ.

CXVI.—Nizymenia, Sond.

531 australis, Sond., Port Phillip, Encounter Bay, Cape Leeuwin, McDonnell Bay, Southport.

CXVII.—Phacelocarpus, Endl. & Diesing.

532 complanatus, Harv., Port Fairy, Warrnambool, Port Phillip, Tasmania.
533 alatus, Harv., Rottnest, Fremantle, Encounter Bay, Port Phillip.
534 Labillardierii, Endl., *var.* intermedius, Harv., *var.* macer, Harv., Wilson's Promontory, Port Phillip, McDonnell Bay, Rivoli Bay, Port Adelaide, Lefebre Peninsula, Geographe Bay, Cape Leeuwin, Champion Bay, Tasmania.
535 apodus, J. Ag., Port Phillip, McDonnell Bay, Georgetown,
536 sessilis, Harv., Port Phillip Heads, McDonnell Bay, Geographe Bay.

CXVIII.—Curdiæa, Harv.

537 laciniata, Harv., Encounter Bay, Port Adelaide, McDonnell Bay, Port Fairy, Port Phillip.
538 Meredithiæ, J. Ag., Orford.

CXIX.—MELANTHALIA, Montagne.

539 concinna, Harv., Encounter Bay, Guichen Bay, Rivoli Bay, Port Fairy, Port Phillip.
540 obtusata, Mont., et *var.* intermedia, Harv., Wilson's Promontory, Western Port, Port Phillip, McDonnell Bay, Port Adelaide, Tasmania.
541 flabellata, Sond., Port Phillip.

CXX.—DICURELLA, J. Ag.

542 concinna, J. Ag., Kent's Island, Port Arthur.

CXXI.—CORALLOPSIS, Grev.

543 minor, Sond., Cape York.
544 Urvillei, J. Ag., Cape York, Carpentaria Gulf.
545 umbellifera, Zan., Port Phillip.

CXXII.—GRACILARIA, J. Ag.

546 lichenoides, J. Ag., Cleveland Bay, Port Denison, Cape York.
var. corniculata, Port Denison.
547 confervoides, Grev., West and South Coasts of New Holland, Georgetown, Tasmania.
var. capillaris, Kuetz, Keppel Bay, Broad Sound.
var. secundata, Cooktown.
548 Lemania, Kuetz., Cape York.
549 fruticosa, Harv., Fremantle.
550 ramulosa, J. Ag., King George's Sound.
551 spinescens, Kuetz., Tasmania.
552 secundata, Harv., Kiama.
553 furcellata, Harv., Port Phillip, Western Australia, Tasmania.
554 corniculata, J. Ag., Port Phillip.
555 polyclada, Sond., Port Denison.
556 canaliculata, Kg., Cape York.

CXXIII.—SARCOCLADIA, Harv.

557 obesa, Harv., Geographe Bay, King George's Sound.

CXXIV.—TYLOTUS, J. Ag.

558 obtusatus, J. Ag., Western Port, Port Phillip, Geographe Bay, Fremantle.

CXXV.—SARCODIA, J. Ag.

559 palmata, Sond., Cape York.

CXXVI.—CALLIBLEPHARIS, Kuetz.

560 Preissiana, J. Ag. (Rhodymenia, Sond.), Middleton Bay, King George's Sound, Geographe Bay, Fremantle, Champion Bay.

CXXVII.—Dicranema, Sond.

561 revolutum, J. Ag., Port Phillip Heads, Cape Riche, Cape Leeuwin, Geographe Bay.
562 Grevillei, Sond., Flinders Island, Port Phillip, Encounter Bay, McDonnell Bay, Geographe Bay.
var. major (patens, Kuetz.), Fremantle.
563 filiformis, Sond., Fremantle, Garden Island.
564 setaceum, Sond., Port Denison.

CXXVIII.—Heringia, J. Ag.

565 filiformis, Harv., Garden Island.

CXXIX.—Stenocladia, Kuetz.

566 furcata, J. Ag., Port Phillip, Warrnambool, St. Vincent's Gulf, Geographe Bay, Fremantle.
567 corymbosa, J. Ag., Geographe Bay.
568 Cliftoni, J. Ag., Fremantle.
569 Harveyana, J. Ag., Swan River, Cape Arid, Warrnambool.
570 Sonderiana, J. Ag., Geographe Bay, Fremantle, Champion Bay.

DELESSERIEÆ.

CXXX.—Nitophyllum, Grev.

571 pulchellum, Harv., King George's Sound, Rottnest Island.
572 crispum, Kuetz., Port Phillip, Georgetown.
var. prolificans, Zan., Tasmania.
573 obscurum, J. Ag., Tasmania.
574 Gattyanum, J. Ag., Derwent River.
575 Gunnianum, Harv., Port Phillip, Georgetown.
576 affine, Harv., Port Phillip, Georgetown.
577 multipartitum, Hook. & Harv., Sealer's Cove, Georgetown, Brown's River.
578 parvifolium, J. Ag., Port Phillip.
579 Curdieanum, Harv., McDonnell Bay, Glenelg River, Armstrong Bay, Port Fairy.
580 cartilagineum, Harv., Fremantle, Garden Island.
581 erosum, Harv., West Coast, McDonnell Bay.
582 pristoideum, Harv., Queenscliff, McDonnell Bay, Encounter Bay.
583 endiviæfolium, Hook. & Harv., Port Fairy, Western Port, Georgetown.
584 polyanthum, J. Ag., South Australia, Tasmania.
585 uncinatum, J. Ag., Port Fairy, Twofold Bay.
586 cilialatum, Harv., King George's Sound.
587 monanthos, J. Ag., Port Fairy.
588 minus, Sond., Fremantle, Garden Island, Guichen Bay, McDonnell Bay.
589 stipitatum, Harv., East Coast of Tasmania.
590 Hymenena, Zan., Hobart Town.
591 obsoletum, Zan., Georgetown.

CXXXI.—Rhodoseris, Harv.

592 cartilaginea, Harv., Western Australia.

CXXXII.—Delesseria, Grev.

593 frondosa, Harv., West Australia, McDonnell Bay, Port Phillip, Tasmania.
594 simulans, J. Ag. (Lyallii, Harv., partim), Port Jackson, Tasmania, Geographe Bay.
595 hypoglossoides, Harv., Garden Island, Rottnest Island, Port Jackson.
596 Harveyana, J. Ag., Parramatta River, Port Jackson.
597 revoluta, Harv., McDonnell, Bay, King George's Sound, Fremantle.
598 dendroides, Harv., Fremantle.
var. oblongifolia, J. Ag., Australia.
599 ruscifolia, Ag., Western Australia.
600 Tasmanica, F. Mueller, Georgetown.
601 imbricata, Aresch. (Chauvinia, Harv.), Western Port, Port Phillip, McDonnell Bay, Encounter Bay, Geographe Bay.
602 coriifolia, Harv., Fowler's Bay, McDonnell Bay, Geographe Bay, Swan River.
603 crispatala, Harv., Fremantle.
604 denticulata, Harv., Rottnest Island.

CXXXIII.—Caloglossa, Harv.

605 Leprieurii, Harv., Yarra, Port Fairy, Tasmania.

HELMINTHOCLADIEÆ.

CXXXIV.—Helminthocladia, J. Ag.

606 australis, Harv., Western Australia.

CXXXV.—Helminthora, J. Ag.

607 divaricata, J. Ag., Port Phillip, Rottnest Island.

CXXXVI.—Nemalion, Duby.

608 insigne, Harv., Georgetown.

CXXXVII.—Gloiophloea, J. Ag.

609 scinaioides, J. Ag. (Scinaia furcellata, Harv., partim), Fremantle, Western Port.

CXXXVIII.—Scinaia, Bivona.

610 furcellata, Biv., Derwent, Georgetown.

CXXXIX.—Liagora, Lamx.

611 Cliftoni, J. Ag. (Galaxaura, H.), Fremantle.
612 Cheyneana, Harv., Fremantle, Cape Riche.
613 viscida, Ag., King George's Sound, Cape Riche, Corio Bay, Georgetown.
614 leprosa, J. Ag., Cape York, Cape Upstart.
615 australasica, Sond., Fremantle.
616 pulverulenta, J. Ag., Fremantle.
617 distenta, J. Ag., Cape Riche, Southern Australia.
618 Preissii, Sond., Western Australia.

CXL.—Galaxaura, Lamx.

619 umbellata, Lamx., *var.* oblongata Decn., et *var.* obtusata, Harv. Geographe Bay, Tasmania, Clarence River Heads, Richmond River, Port Denison.
620 cylindrica, Lamx., Port of Richmond River.
621 fragilis, Dec., Cooktown, Port of Richmond River.
622 rugosa, Kuetz., Cape York, Port Denison.
623 elongata, J. Ag., Port Denison.
624 lapidescens, Sond., Cape York.
625 janioides, Lamx., Australia.

CXLI.—Actinotrichia, Decaisne.

626 rigida, Dec., Cape York.

CHÆTANGIEÆ.

CXLII.—Zanardinia, J. Ag.

627 marginata, J. Ag., Rottnest and Garden Island, Geographe Bay.

CXLIII.—Bindera, Harv.

628 splachnoides, Harv., Garden Island.

CXLIV.—Chætangium, Kuetz.

629 Lingula, Harv., Brown's River.
630 variolosum, J. Ag., Port Phillip.
631 flabellatum, Harv., Port Arthur.

CXLV.—Acrotylus, J. Ag.

632 australis, J. Ag., Port Jackson, Port Phillip, Port Fairy, Warrnambool, McDonnell Bay, Guichen Bay, Encounter Bay, Tasmania.

CXLVI.—Hennedya, Harv.

633 crispa, Harv., Geographe Bay, Rottnest Island, Fremantle.

GELIDIEÆ.

CXLVII.—Pterocladia, J. Ag.

634 lucida, J. Ag., Sealer's Cove, Port Phillip, Holdfast Bay, Geographe Bay, Fremantle.

CXLVIII.—Gelidium, Lamx.

635 acrocarpum, Harv. (partim), Port Denison, Cooktown, Cape York, Carpentaria Gulf, Port Fairy, McDonnell Bay.
636 ramellosum, Kuetz., Fremantle.
637 rigidum, Grev., Cape York.
638 corneum, Grev., Keppel Island, Rockingham's Bay, Port of Richmond, Port Phillip, McDonnell Bay, Geographe Bay, Fowler's Bay, Tasmania.
639 asperum, Harv. (et Mertens), Rivoli Bay, Wilson's Promontory, Tasmania.
640 glandulifolium, Hook. & Harv., Port Phillip, Port Fairy, McDonnell Bay, Tasmania.

CXLIX.—Suhria, J. Ag.

641 vittata, J. Ag., New South Wales.

CL.—Ptilophora, Kuetz.

642 prolifera, J. Ag., Fremantle.

HYPNEACEÆ.

CLI.—Gattya, Harv.

643 pinnella, Harv., Rottnest Island, Warrnambool.

CLII.—Hypnea, Lamx.

644 musciformis, Ag., Cape Arid, King George's Sound, Geographe Bay, Champion Bay.
645 episcopalis, Hook. & Harv., Geographe Bay, Fowler's Bay, Port Phillip, Georgetown, Port Arthur.
var. rigens, Sond., Holdfast Bay, Spencer's Gulf.
var. crystoclonioides, Sond., Wilson's Promontory.
646 ramentacea, J. Ag., Western Australia.
647 seticulosa, Ag., Western Australia, Spencer's Gulf, Lefebre Peninsula, Georgetown, Port Denison.
648 cornuta, Lamx., Cooktown, Port Bowen, Cleveland Bay, Port Denison.
649 Valentiæ, Mont., Port Denison, Port Bowen.
650 nidifica, J. Ag., Cooktown, Port Denison.
651 cervicornis, J. Ag., Cape York, Port Denison.
652 cenomyce, J. Ag , Western Australia, Holdfast Bay.
653 pannosa, J. Ag., Cooktown, Port Denison, Port of Richmond, Clarence River.
654 rugulosa, Mont., Torres Straits, Port Denison.

CLIII.—Rhododactylis, J. Ag.

655 rubra, J. Ag., Western Australia.
656 bulbosa, Harv., Derwent.

CLIV.—Dasyphlæa, Mont.

657 insignis, Mont., Little River.

CLV.—Mychodea, Harv.

658 terminalis, Harv., Port Phillip, Mouth of Snowy River, Georgetown.
659 longipes, Sond., Port Phillip.
660 membranacea, Harv., West and South Coasts of Australia, Tasmania.
661 carnosa, Harv., West and South Coasts of Australia, Tasmania.
662 pusilla, Harv., Port Phillip, Queenscliff, King George's Sound.
663 festigata, Harv., Western Australia, Port Phillip, Western Port.
664 hamata, Harv., Western Port, Port Adelaide, Encounter Bay, Port Fairy, McDonnell Bay, Guichen Bay, Geographe Bay, King George's Sound, Tasmania.
665 compressa, Harv., Western Port.
666 disticha, Harv., Tasmania, East Coast.
667 chondroides, Kuetz. (nigricans, Harv.), Phillip Island, Fowler's Bay.
668 gracilaria, Sond. (Acanthococcus), Lefebre-Peninsula.
669 foliosa, Harv., Western Port, Port Phillip, Encounter Bay, Port Lincoln.
670 obtusangula, Harv. (Acanthococcus), Twofold-Bay.

CLVI.—Ectoclinium, J. Ag.

671 dentatum, J. Ag., Australia, Tasmania.

SOLIERIEÆ.

CLVII.—Gelinaria, Sond.

672 ulvoidea, Sond., Fremantle, Geographe Bay, King George's Sound, Cape Arid, Fowler's Bay.

CLVIII.—Meristotheca, J. Ag.

673 Tasmanica, J. Ag., Orford.
674 ceylanica, Sond., Port Bowen, Port Denison.

CLIX.—Catenella, Grev.

675 opuntia, Grev., Elizabeth Bay, Parramatta River, Broad Sound.

CLX.—Rhabdonia, Harv.

676 nigrescens, Harv., South Coasts of Australia, Port Phillip, Georgetown.
677 coccinea, Harv., Brighton Beach, Georgetown.
678 dendroides, Harv., Cape Schanck, Western Port.
679 robusta, Grev. (Soliera australis, Harv.), Port Phillip, Lefebre Peninsula, Fremantle, Kangaroo Point, Derwent.
680 mollis, Harv., Port Phillip, McDonnell Bay.
681 hamata, Zan., Port Phillip.
682 patens, Harv., Garden Island.
683 charoides, Harv., Port Phillip, Western Port.
684 clavigera, J. Ag., Port Phillip, Western Port.
685 verticillata, Harv., Encounter Bay, Port Adelaide, Cape Leeuwin, Geographe Bay, Fremantle, Tasmania.
686 globifera, Lamx., Busseltown.
687 Sonderi, J. Ag., Fremantle, Geographe Bay, Busseltown.
688 umbellata, Zan., Georgetown.

CLXI.—Soliera, J. Ag.

689 chordalis, J. Ag., Port Jackson, Richmond River, Rockingham's Bay.

CLXII.—Eucheuma, J. Ag.

690 spinosum, J. Ag., Cape York, Carpentaria Gulf, Nickol Bay.
691 speciosum, Sond., Port Fairy, Fremantle.

WRANGELIEÆ.

CLXIII.—Monospora, Solier.

692 gracilis, Harv., Garden Island, Mouth of the Snowy River.
693 australis, Harv., Rottnest, Fremantle, Port Phillip.
694 arachnoidea, Harv., Georgetown.

CLXIV.—Bornetea, Thuret.

695 Binderiana, Sond., Garden Island, Rottnest, Fremantle, Warrnambool
696 Meredithiana, J. Ag., Orford.

CLXV.—Wrangelia, Ag.

697 nitella, Harv., Western Australia, Warrnambool.
698 mucronata, Harv., Warrnambool, Tasmania.
699 myriophylloides, Harv., McDonnell Bay, Fowler's Bay, Cape Arid, Geographe Bay
700 velutina, Harv., Port Phillip, Port Fairy, McDonnell Bay, Guichen Bay, King George's Sound, Fremantle.
701 Gunniana, J. Ag., Tasmania.
702 tenella, Harv., Rottnest Island.
703 protensa, Harv., Port Phillip, Georgetown.

704 Halurus, Harv., West Coasts, McDonnell Bay, Port Phillip, Western Port.
705 verticillata, Harv., Warrnambool, Port Fairy, Western Port.
706 crassa, Hook. & Harv., Georgetown, Warrnambool, McDonnell Bay, Fremantle.
707 Wattsii, Harv., Port Phillip, Warrnambool, McDonnell Bay.
708 abietina, Harv., Garden Island.
709 clavigera, Harv., Port Lincoln, Port Phillip.
710 ballioides, J. Ag., Tasmania.
711 nobilis, Harv., Georgetown.
712 setigera, Harv., Port Phillip, Georgetown.
713 plumosa, Harv., Brighton, Geelong, Tasmania.
714 penicillata, Ag., Rottnest Island.
715 princeps, Harv., South Coasts, Busseltown, Fremantle.
716 Jeanneretti, Hook. & Harv., Port Arthur.

LOMENTARIEÆ.

CLXVI.—Lomentaria, Gaillon.

717 reflexa, Chauv., Australia.
718 zostericola, Harv., Rottnest.

CHONDRIEÆ.

CLXVII.—Cœloclonium, J. Ag.

719 umbellula, Harv., Rottnest.
720 verticillatum, Harv., Western Australia, Port Fairy, Georgetown.
721 opuntioides, Harv., Georgetown, Fowler's Bay, Geographe Bay.
722 incrassatum, J. Ag., Tasmania.

CLXVIII.—Corynecladia, J. Ag.

723 australasica, Sond., Geographe Bay, Encounter Bay, Wilson's Promontory, Tasmania.
724 clavata, J. Ag., Queenscliff, Lefebre Peninsula, Cape Riche, Cape Leeuwin, Geographe Bay, Fremantle, Champion Bay.

CLXIX.—Laurencia, Lamourx.

725 filiformis, Ag., South and West Coasts of Australia, Tasmania.
726 Forsteri, Grev., South and West Coasts of Australia.
var. elata, Sond., Port Fairy, Geographe Bay, Fremantle.
727 affinis, Sond., Fremantle.
728 gracilis, Hook. fil. & Harv., Cooktown.
729 arbuscula, Sond. (heterocladia, Harv.), Greenough, Fremantle, Geographe Bay, Fowler's Bay, McDonnell Bay.
730 nidifica, J. Ag. (*var.* tenuioris), Carpentaria Gulf.
731 dendroidea, J. Ag. (obtusa, *var.* majuscula, H.),Rottnest Island, Geographe Bay, Cape Shank, Bass Straits, Cape Gloucester, Port Denison.
732 Vieillardi, Kuetz, Cape York.

733 thujoides, Kuetz, Port Denison.
734 rigida, J. Ag., Cape York, Carpentaria Gulf.
735 papillosa, Grev., Cape Upstart.
var. thyrsoides, CapeYork.
736 cruciata, Harv., Rottnest Island, Busseltown, Fowler's Bay, Twofold Bay.
737 obtusa, Lamx., Cooktown, Wilson's Promontory, Holdfast Bay, Cape Riche, King George's Sound, Georgetown.
738 cymosa, Kuetz., Champion Bay.
739 virgata, J. Ag., Australia.
740 Tasmanica, Hook. & Harv , West Coast of Australia, Holdfast Bay, Cape Liptrap, Georgetown.
741 pinnatifida, Lamx., Cape Upstart.
742 botryoides, Gaill., Port Fairy to Bass Straits, Tasmania.
743 elata, Harv , West Coast of Australia, Port Adelaide, Tasmania, Tilba-Tilba.
744 luxurians, J. Ag., Fremantle, King George's Sound, Cape Leeuwin, Fowler's Bay, Geographe Bay.
745 concinna, Mont., Western Australia, Keppel Island, Port Denison, Cooktown.
746 Grevilleana, Harv., Rottnest Island, Busseltown.

CLXX.—Asparagopsis, Mont.

747 Sandfordiana, Harv., Rottnest and Garden Islands.
748 armata, Harv., West, South and East Coasts of Australia, Tasmania.

CLXXI.—Delisea, Lamx.

749 elegans, Ag., Wilson's Promontory, Georgetown and Southport.
750 hypneoides, Harv., Western Port, Bass Straits, Georgetown.
751 serrata, Kuetz., Sydney, Tasmania.
752 pulchra, Grev., Rockingham's Bay, Richmond River, Wilson's Promontory, Port Phillip, Tasmania, Cape Leeuwin, Geographe Bay.
753 fimbriata, Lamx., Australia.

CLXXII.—Ptilonia, J. Ag.

754 australasica, Harv., Port Fairy, Warrnambool, Cape Schank, Williamstown, Tasmania.

CLXXIII.—Leptophyllis, J. Ag.

755 conferta, J. Ag., Encounter Bay, Guichen Bay, from Port Fairy to Western Port, Tasmania.

RHODOMELEÆ.

CLXXIV.—Claudea, Lamx.

756 elegans, Lamx., Fremantle, Western Port, Tamar, Point Rapid.
757 Bennettiana, Harv., Parramatta-River.

CLXXV.—Martensia, Hering.

758 australis, Harv., King George's Sound, Fremantle.
759 elegans, Hering, Garden and Rottnest Islands, Newcastle.
760 denticulata, Harv., Garden and Rottnest Islands.
761 gigas, Harv., Tamar.

CLXXVI.—Dictyurus, Bory.

762 australis, Sond. (Thuretia teres, H.), Cape Arid, Port Fairy, Port Phillip Heads, Western Port.
763 quercifolius, J. Ag. (Thuretia quercifolia, H.), King George's Sound, Port Adelaide, McDonnell Bay, Queenscliff, Bass Straits.

CLXXVII.—Hanowia, Sond.

764 robusta, Harv., Fremantle, Western Port.
765 arachnoidea, Harv., King George's Sound.
766 australis, Sond., Fremantle.

CLXXVIII.—Cliftonæa, Harv.

767 Lamourouxii, Harv., West Coast of Australia.
768 pectinata, Harv., Garden-Island, Geographe Bay.

CLXXIX.—Amansia, Lamourx.

769 glomerata, Ag., Port Denison, Whitsunday Island, Cape York.
770 mamillaris, Lamx., Australia.
771 kuetzingioides, Harv., Rottnest Island.
772 pinnatifida, Harv., Fowler's Bay, Cape Arid, King George's Sound, Geographe Bay.
773 linearis, Harv., McDonnell Bay, Guichen Bay, Glenelg, Port Fairy, Warrnambool, Port Phillip.
774 Dietrichiana, Grun., Port Mackay, Port Denison.

CLXXX.—Leveillea, Decaisne.

775 Schimperi, Dec. (gracilis, Dec.), Western Australia, Port Denison, Cooktown, Cape York.
776 pectinata, Dec., Australia.

CLXXXI.—Polyzonia, Suhr.

777 Sonderi, Harv., Warrnambool, McDonnell Bay, Cape Leeuwin, Geographe Bay, Fremantle.
778 incisa, J. Ag., from Cape Northumberland to Bass Straits, Tasmania.
779 flaccida, Harv., Fremantle, King George's Sound, Cape Riche, Sealer's Cove.
780 elegans, Suhr, West Australia.

CLXXXII.—NEURYMENIA, J. Ag.

781 fraxinifolia, J. Ag., Geographe Bay, Rottnest Island, Champion Bay, Cape York.

CLXXXIII.—VIDALIA, J. Ag.

782 frimbriata, J. Ag., Keppel Bay, Cape York.
783 spiralis, J. Ag., Fowler's Bay, Geographe Bay, Fremantle, Busseltown, Champion Bay.
784 Dæmelii, Sond., Keppel Bay, Cape York.
785 pumila, Sond., Cape York.
786 Cliftoni, Harv., Western Australia.

CLXXXIV.—KUETZINGIA, Sond.

787 canaliculata, Sond., Geographe Bay, Fremantle, Champion Bay.
788 angusta, Harv., Rottnest-Island, Champion Bay.

CLXXXV.—LENORMANDIA, Sond.

789 spectabilis, Sond., Fremantle, Busseltown, Garden and Rottnest Islands, Champion Bay.
var. enervis, Harv., Western Australia.
790 Muelleri, Sond., Rivoli Bay, McDonnell Bay, Port Fairy, Wilson's Promontory.
791 marginata, Harv., Georgetown, Loutitt Bay.
792 prolifera, J. Ag., Western Port, Wilson's Promontory.
793 pusilla, Sond., Cape Arid.
794 Chauvinii, Harv., Australia.

CLXXXVI.—POLYPHACUM, Ag.

795 proliferum, J. Ag., Cape Arid, Cape Leeuwin, Geographe Bay, Fremantle, Rottnest Island.
796 Smithiæ, Harv., Sealer's Cove, Port Phillip, Circular Head, Cape Leeuwin.

CLXXXVII.—JEANNERETTIA, Harv.

797 lobata, Hook. & Harv., Port Arthur, Port Phillip, Lefebre Peninsula, Geographe Bay, Fremantle.

CLXXXVIII.—MELANOSERIS, Zanard.

798 crispata, Zan., Port Phillip.

CLXXXIX.—POLLEXFENIA, Harv.

799 pedicellata, Harv., Fowler's Bay, Spencer's Gulf, Lefebre Peninsula, Port Phillip, Wilson's Promontory, Georgetown.

CXC.—Sarcomenia, Sond.

800 delesserioides, Sond., Port Phillip, Port Fairy, Guichen Bay, Port Adelaide, Garden Island, Fremantle, Champion Bay.
801 hypneoides, Harv., Garden-Island, Fremantle.
802 tenera, J. Ag. (Dasya, Harv.), Fremantle, Geographe Bay, King George's Sound, Port Phillip.
803 dasyoides, Harv., Western Port, Port Phillip.
804 Victoriæ, J. Ag., (Polysiphonia, H.), Western Port, Port Phillip.
805 mutabilis, J. Ag. (Polysiphonia, H.), Western Australia, Warrnambool.
806 rhizocarpa, Harv., Fremantle.

CXCI.—Acanthophora, Lamx.

807 ramulosa, Lindb., Cooktown, Cape York.
808 orientalis, *var.* Whightii, J. Ag., Cape York, Port Denison.
809 arborea, Harv., Georgetown.
810 dendroides, Harv., Rottnest Island.
811 Thierii, Lamx., Bass Straits.

CXCII.—Dictymenia, Greville.

812 Sonderi, Harv., Cape Leeuwin, Busseltown, Garden Island.
813 tridens, Grev., Port Phillip, Warrnambool, McDonnell Bay, Lefebre Peninsula, Cape Leeuwin, Busseltown.
814 Harveyana. Sond., Lefebre Peninsula, Encounter Bay, Western Port, Georgetown.
var. flabelligera, Harv., Carnac Island.
815 spinulosa, Kuetz., Cape Arid.
816 pectinella, Harv., Garden Island.
817 myriacantha, Kuetz., Georgetown.

CXCIII.—Heterocladia, Decaisne.

818 australis, Decaisne, Western Australia.

CXCIV.—Trigenea, Sond.

819 australis, Sond., Encounter Bay, Port Fairy, Phillip Island, Glenelg River, McDonnell Bay, Fowler's Bay, Fremantle.

CXCV.—Rhodomela, Ag.

820 periclada, Sond., Twofold Bay, Brighton, Tasmanian East Coast and Brown's River.
821 Preissii, Sond., Fremantle.

CXCVI.—Rytiphlæa, Sond.

822 australasica, Mart., Port Phillip, Lefebre Peninsula, McDonnell Bay, Cape Arid, Geographe Bay, Southport.
823 elata, Harv., Port Phillip, McDonnell Bay, Lefebre Peninsula, Fowler's Bay, Busseltown, Fremantle.
824 aculeata, Ag., Fremantle, Cape Riche.
825 kuetzingioides, Sond., Geographe Bay.

CXCVII.—Alsidium, Ag.

826 comosum, Harv., Vasse.

CXCVIII.—Chondriopsis, J. Ag.

827 tenuissima, J. Ag., Georgetown.
828 lanceolata, Harv., Rottnest Island.
829 Harveyana, J. Ag., Tasmania.
830 dasyphylla, J. Ag., Fremantle, King George's Sound, Port Fairy, Port Phillip, Brisbane River.
var. sedifolia, Harv., King George's Sound.
831 fusifolia, Hook. & Harv., Tasmania.
832 debilis, Harv., King George's Sound.

CXCIX.—Digenea, Ag.

833 simplex, Ag., Cape York, Cape Upstart.

CC.—Bostrychia, Montagne.

834 rivularis, Harv., Port Fairy.
835 mixta, Hook. fil. & Harv., St. Vincent's Gulf, Port Arthur.
836 Harveyi, Mont., Sealer's Cove, Yarra, Southport.

CCI.—Polysiphonia, Grev. (melius Hutchinsia, Ag.)

A.—*Oligosiphonia.*

Sect. Elongatæ.

837 Hookeri, Harv., Port Phillip, Georgetown.
838 Mallardiæ, Harv., Georgetown, from Port Fairy to Western Port, Western Australia.
839 Hystrix, Harv., Georgetown, South Coasts of Australia, Garden Island, Champion Bay.
840 crassiuscula, Harv., East Coast of Tasmania.
841 Tasmanica, J. Ag., Georgetown.

Sect. Dichotomæ.

842 Roeana, Harv., Fremantle.
843 abscissa, Hook. & Harv., Williamstown, Georgetown, Tasmania.
844 Havanensis, Mont., Lake King, South and West Australia.
845 ferulacea, Suhr., Western Australia, Tasmania.
846 laxa, Harv., East Coast, Tasmania.
847 succulenta, Harv., Sealer's Cove, Port Phillip, Georgetown.
848 Blandi, Harv., Port Phillip, Geographe Bay.
849 mollis, Harv., Port Phillip, River Hopkins, Georgetown, Fremantle.
850 infestans, Harv., King George's Sound.
851 rufo-lanosa, Harv., King George's Sound.
852 vagabunda, Harv., Eaglehawk Neck, Tasmania.
853 scopulorum, Harv., Rottnest Island.
854 implexa, Hook. & Harv., King George's Sound.
855 prostrata, Harv., Fremantle.

Sect. Glomerulatæ.

856 glomerulata, Endl., Cape York, Carpentaria Gulf.

B.—*Polysiphonia.*

Sect. Byssoideæ.

857 Cladostephus, Mont., Port Phillip, Lefebre Peninsula, Encounter Bay, Western Australia, Tasmania.

Sect. Pennatæ.

858 dendritica, Ag., Port Phillip.
859 pennata, Ag., King George's Sound, Port Jackson.
860 versicolor, Hook. & Harv., West and South Coasts of Australia, Port Phillip, Georgetown.
861 monilifera, Hook & Harv., Georgetown.
862 rostrata, Sond., Geographe Bay, Fremantle, Champion Bay.
863 bicornis, Sond., Cape Leeuwin.
864 filipendula, Harv., Port Fairy, Fremantle.
865 purpureo-cœrulea, Sond., Cooktown.
866 pectinella, Harv., King George's Sound.
867 ericoides, Harv., Port Arthur.
868 calothrix, Harv., King George's Sound.
869 prorepens, Harv., King George's Sound.

Sect. Cancellatæ.

870 nigrita, Sond., Fremantle, Cape Arid, Spencer's Gulf, Lefebre Peninsula.
871 cancellata, Harv., West and South Coasts of Australia, Tasmania.
872 frutex, Harv., South Coast of Australia, Tasmania.
873 fuscescens, Harv., Port Phillip, Tasmania.
874 Pattersonii, Sond. (spinosissima, Harv.), Cape Patterson, Port Fairy, Tasmania.
875 forcipata, Harv., Rottnest and King George's Sound.
876 aurata, Harv., King George's Sound.
877 neglecta, Harv., King George's Sound.
878 simpliciuscula, Crouan, King George's Sound.
879 cæspitula, Sond., Wilson's Promontory.
880 amœna, Sond., Port Phillip.

CCII.—Dasya, Ag.

Sect. Compsoteia.

881 Gunniana, Harv., Rottnest Island, Port Phillip, Georgetown.
var. Laurenciana, Harv., South Australia, from Warrnambool to Cape Schank.
882 capillaris, Harv., Georgetown.

Sect. Rhodonema.

883 mollis, Harv., King George's Sound.
884 villosa, Harv., West and South Coasts, Tasmania.
var. macroura, H., West and South Coasts, Tasmania.
var. ramulosa, H., Western Australia.
885 cuspidifera, Sond., Cape York.
886 hapalathrix, Harv., Georgetown, Tasmania, Port Phillip.
887 Feredayæ, Harv., Georgetown.
888 Haffiæ, Harv., Phillip Island, Western Port, Georgetown, Table Cape.
889 naccarioides, Harv., West and South Coasts, Georgetown.
890 decipiens, Sond., Port Phillip.
891 sarcocaulon, Harv., Western Australia.
892 Cliftoni, Harv., Garden Island, Rottnest, Fremantle.
893 elongata, Sond., South and West Coasts, Port Denison.
894 proxima, Harv., Middleton Bay, King George's Sound.
895 collabens, Harv., King George's Sound.
896 tasmanica, Sond., Western Port, Georgetown.
897 frutescens, Harv., Rottnest, King George's Sound.
898 struthiopenna, J. Ag., King George's Sound.
899 Muelleri, Sond., Port Phillip, Fremantle, Glenelg River, Georgetown.
900 multiceps, Harv., Western Coast, Rottnest, Fremantle, Cape York.
901 Archeri, Harv., Georgetown.
902 wrangelioides, Harv., Fowler's Bay, Cape Riche, Fremantle.
903 callithamnion, Harv., Rottnest, Fremantle.

Sect. Stichocarpus.

904 hormocladas, J. Ag., South Coast of Australia, Tasmania.
905 ceramioides, J. Ag., Cape Arid, Tasmania.
906 scopulifera, Harv., Fremantle.
907 pachyclada, Harv., Fremantle.
908 crassipes, Harv., Rottnest, Carnac Island.
909 Curdieana, Harv., South Australia.
910 urceolata, Harv., Port Fairy.
911 australis, Ag., Port Jackson.
912 pellucida, Harv., Port Phillip, King George's Sound.

Sect. Lophothalia.

913 Bolbochæte, Harv., Western Port, Victoria, Tasmania.
914 verticillata, Harv., Port Phillip, Georgetown.
915 Lenormandiana, Ag., Mouth of Glenelg River.
916 Lallemandi, Mont., Rottnest Island.

III. ZOOSPERMEÆ, J. Ag.

SIPHONACEÆ.

CCIII.—Caulerpa, Lamouroux.

917 Webbiana, Mont. (tomentella, Harv.), Cape York.
918 parvifolia, Harv., Kiama, Cooktown.
919 biserrulata, Sond., Cape York.
920 remotifolia, Sond., Lefebre Peninsula, West Australia.
921 scalpelliformis, Ag., Sealer's Cove, Port Phillip, Guichen Bay, McDonnell Bay, Port Lincoln, Fremantle, Tasmania.
922 taxifolia, *var.* asplenioides, Grev., Port Denison, Cape Upstart.
923 plumaris, Ag., Whitsunday Island, Port Denison.
924 falcifolia, Harv. & Bail., Port Denison.
925 trifaria, Harv., Queenscliff, Orford, Kangaroo Point, Derwent.
926 longifolia, Ag., Western Australia, Tasmania.
927 Harveyi, F. v. Mueller, Wilson's Promontory, Port Phillip, Warrnambool, Port Fairy, Tasmania.
928 abies marina, J. Ag., South Coasts of Australia.
929 Sonderi, F. v. Mueller, Wilson's Promontory, Western Port, Port Phillip, Guichen Bay, Fremantle, Tasmania.
930 Cliftoni, Harv., Western Australia.
931 Freycinetii, Ag., Port Denison.
932 thujoides, J. Ag., Port Denison.
933 serrata, Kuetz. (tristicha, J. Ag.), Port Denison.
934 distichophylla, Sond., Rottnest Island, Fremantle.
935 fontinaloides, J. Ag., North Australia.
936 Brownii, Endl. (furcifolia H.), Cape Liptrap, Port Phillip, Port Fairy, McDonnell Bay, Georgetown.
937 flexilis, Lamx., Tasmania.
938 hypnoides, R. Br., East Australia, Georgetown, Port Phillip, Guichen Bay, McDonnell Bay, Fowler's Bay, Cape Arid.
939 Muelleri, Sond., West Australia, Rivoli Bay.
940 complanata, J. Ag. (oligophylla, Mont.), Port Denison.
941 cylindracea, Sond., Fremantle, Rottnest Island.
942 lætevirens, Mont. (macra, Harv.), Cape York, Cape Gloucester, Cape Upstart, Keppel Bay, Port Denison.
943 racemosa, J. Ag., Carpentaria Gulf, Whitsunday Bay.
var. laxa, Port Denison.
944 Chemnitzia, Ag., Gulf of Carpentaria.
945 peltata, Lamour. (nummularia, Harv.), Keppel Rocks.
946 sedoides, Ag., Newcastle, Port Phillip, Five-mile Bluff, Guichen Bay, McDonnell Bay.
947 vesiculifera, Harv., Port Phillip, Western Port, Tasmania.
948 simpliciuscula, Ag., Port Phillip, Wilson's Promontory, Rivoli Bay, Lefebre Peninsula, Geographe Bay, Fremantle, Georgetown.
949 papillosa, J. Ag., Queenscliff.
950 Kilneri, J. Ag., Whitsunday Island.
951 cactoides, Ag., Southport, Holdfast Bay, Cape Upstart, Wilson's Promontory, Port Denison, Queenscliff.

CCIV.—HALIMEDA, Lamouroux.

952 incrassata, Lamx., Albany Island, Cape York, Cape Gloucester, Cape Upstart, Port Denison.
953 macroloba, Lamx., Carpentaria Gulf, Cape Gloucester, Cape Riche.
954 Tuna, Lamx., Cooktown, Cape York.
955 Opuntia, Lamx., Cooktown, Rockingham Bay.
956 triloba, Dec., Whitsunday Island.

CCV.—CODIUM, Ag.

957 tomentosum, Ag., Coasts of Australia and Tasmania.
958 Muelleri, Kuetz., Lefebre Peninsula, Champion Bay.
959 elongatum, Ag., Cooktown, Port Denison, Port Phillip, Champion Bay.
var. multiramea, Cape Upstart.
960 laminarioides, Harv., Rottnest Island, King George's Sound.
961 spongiosum, Harv., King George's Sound.
962 mamillosum, Harv., Fremantle.
963 Bursa, Ag., Lefebre Peninsula, Port Fairy, Wilson's Promontory.
964 adhærens, Ag., Port Jackson.

CCVI.—CHLORODESMIS, Bail. & Harv.

965 comosa, B. & H., Port Denison.

CCVII.—VAUCHERIA, D.C.

966 fastigiata, Ag., Isle of Tond.

CCVIII.—BRYOPSIS, Lamourx.

967 plumosa, Lamx., Coasts of Australia and Tasmania.
var. arbuscula, J. Ag., Port Phillip.
968 myura, J. Ag., Broadsound.
969 australis, Sond., Fremantle.
970 foliosa, Sond., Fremantle.
971 gracilis, Sond., Western Australia.

CCIX.—UDOTEA, Lamouroux.

972 flabellata, Lamx., Cooktown.
973 suborbiculata, Sond., Cape Gloucester.

DASYCLADEÆ.

CCX.—POLYPHYSA, Lamour.

974 Peniculus, Lamour., King George's Sound, Port Lincoln.
975 Cliftoni, Harv., Port Phillip, Fremantle.

CCXI.—ACETABULARIA, Lamour.

976 calyculus, Quoy & Gaim., Fremantle.
977 crenulata, Lamx., *var.* major, Sond., Port Denison.
var. minor, Sond., Richmond River.

CCXII.—Bornetella, Mun. Chalm.

978 nitida, Mun. Chalm, Port Denison, Edgecombe Bay (neomeris, Harv.).

CCXIII.—Chlorocladus, Sond.

979 australasicus, Sond., Cape York.

CCXIV.—Pleiophysa, Sond.

980 spicata, Sond., Edgecombe Bay, Whitsunday Bay (Polyphysa spicata, Kuetz.).

VALONIACEÆ.

CCXV.—Penicillus, Lamour.

981 Arbuscula, Mont., Rottnest-Island.

CCXVI.—Microdictyon, Decaisne.

982 Agardhianum, Dec., Port Jackson, Lefebre-Peninsula.

CCXVII.—Struvea, Sond.

983 plumosa, Sond., Fremantle, Rottnest-Island.
984 macrophylla, Harv., Champion-Bay.

CCXVIII.—Apjohnia, Harv.

985 lætevirens, Harv., Western Port, Port Phillip, Port Fairy, McDonnell Bay, Port Lincoln.

CCXIX.—Dictyosphæria, Decaisne.

986 sericea, Harv., Port Phillip, Tasmania, Loutitt Bay, Geographe Bay.
987 favulosa, Dec., Cooktown.

CCXX.—Anadyomene, Lamour.

988 Muelleri, Sond., Port Denison.

ULVACEÆ.

CCXXI.—Porphyra, Ag.

989 Woolhousiæ, Harv., Tasmania.
990 vulgaris, Ag., Port Phillip, Tasmania, Fremantle.
991 laciniata, Ag., Coasts of Australia and Tasmania.

CCXXII.—Ulva, L.

992 latissima, Ag., Australian Coasts, Tasmania.
993 rigida, Harv., South and Western Australia, Cape York.
994 australis, Aresch., Port Adelaide, St. Vincent's Gulf.

995 lætevirens, Aresch., South Australia, Port Phillip.
996 Lactuca, L., South Australia, Tasmania, Rockingham's Bay.
997 reticulata, Forsk., Cape York.

CCXXIII.—Enteromorpha, Link.

998 compressa, Grev., Australian Coasts.
999 intestinalis, Lk., Cape York.
1000 clathrata, Lk., Lefebre-Peninsula.

CCXXIV.—Bangia, Lyngb.

1001 pulchella, Harv., Warnambool, Georgetown,

CCXXV.—Tetraspora, Link.

1002 intricata, Berk. & Harv., St. Patrick's River.

BATRACHOSPERMEÆ.

CCXXVI.—Batrachospermum, Roth.

1003 atrum, Harv., Launceston.
1004 moniliforme, Roth., Southport.
1005 vagum, Ag., Launceston.

CCXXVII.—Lemanea, Bory.

1006 australasica, Sond., Parramatta River.

CONFERVACEÆ.

CCXXVIII.—Spongocladia, Aresch.

1007 vaucheriæformis, Aresch., Cape Upstart.

CCXXIX.—Cladophora, Kuetz.

1008 anastomosans, Harv., Fremantle, Cooktown, Cape York.
1009 Bainesii, Muell. & Harv., Port Phillip, Tasmania.
1010 Feredayi, Harv., Georgetown.
1011 pellucida, Harv., Rottnest Island.
1012 gracilis, Griff.. Georgetown.
1013 gracillima, Harv., Georgetown.
1014 Stuartii, Harv., Southport.
1015 valonioides, Sond., Fremantle, Champion Bay.
1016 nitidula, Sond., Fremantle.
1017 ferruginea, Harv., Port Arthur.
1018 prolifera, Roth., Australia.
1019 cristata, Zan., Cape York.
1020 gossypina, Kuetz., Adelaide.
1021 anisogona, Kuetz., Isle of Tond.
1022 ægiceras, Kuetz., Isle of Tond.
1023 Tietkensi, Sond., Denial Bay.
1024 Woollsii, Sond., Parramatta River.

CCXXX.—Chætomorpha, Kuetz.

1025 Darwinii, Kuetz., Port Phillip, Wilson's Promontory, Tasmania.
1026 coliformis, Mont., Southport, Isle of Tond.
1027 ærea, Kuetz., Warrnambool.
1028 valida, Hook. & Harv., South Coasts of Australia, Georgetown.

CCXXXI.—Œdogonium, Link.

1029 monile, Berk. & Harv., Tasmania.
1030 gracile, Kuetz., Tasmania.
1031 stagnale, Kuetz., Tasmania.
1032 capillare, Kuetz., Tasmania.

CCXXXII.—Conferva, Tries.

1033 floccosa, Kuetz., Adelaide.

CCXXXIII.—Rhizogonium, Kuetz.

1034 Muelleri, v. Martens, South Australia.

ZYGNEMACEÆ.

CCXXXIV.—Mongeotia, Ag.

1035 capucina, Ag., Tasmania.

CCXXXV.—Zygnema, Ag.

1036 stellinum, Ag., Tasmania.

CCXXXVI.—Spirogyra, Link.

1037 orbicularis, Kuetz., Tasmania.
1038 decimina, Kuetz., Adelaide.
1039 quinina, Lk., Ktz., *var.* inæqualis, Tasmania.

MASTICHOTRICHEÆ.

CCXXXVII.—Mastichothrix, Kuetz.

1040 obscura, Kuetz., Western Port.

CCXXXVIII.—Schizosiphon, Kuetz.

1041 arenarius, Kuetz., Tasmania.

OSCILLARIACEÆ.

CCXXXIX.—Hydrocoleum, Kuetz.

1042 lyngbyeaceum, Kuetz., Cape York.

CCXL.—Leibleinia, Endl.

1043 australis, Kuetz., Cape York.

CCXLI.—Lyngbya, Ag.

1044 anguina, Mont., Cape York, Isle of Tond.
1045 majuscula, Ag., *var.* pacifica, Harv., Cape York.
1046 ferruginea, Ag., Port Fairy, Tasmania.

CCXLII.—Rivularia, Roth.

1047 australis, Harv., Cape Riche, Western Australia.
1048 plicata, Carm., King George's Sound.
1049 nitida, Ag., Rivoli Bay, Port Phillip, Georgetown.

CCXLIII.—Heteractis, Kuetz.

1050 pruniformis, Kuetz., Adelaide.

CCXLIV.—Schizothrix, Kuetz.

1051 fuscescens, Kuetz., Southport.

CCXLV.—Calothrix, Ag.

1052 cæspitula, Harv., Cape Riche.
1053 limbata, Harv., Rottnest Island.

CCXLVI.—Oscillatoria, Vaucher.

1054 limosa, Ag., Lefebre-Peninsula.

NOSTOCCEÆ.

CCXLVII.—Protococcus, Ag.

1055 monas, Ag., Launceston.

CCXLVIII.—Trichodesmium, Ehrenb.

1056 erythræum, Ehrenb., North Australia and Tropical East Australia.

Hamburgi, Augusto, 1880.

Editum Novembre 1880.

SUPPLEMENTUM

AD VOLUMEN UNDECIMUM

FRAGMENTORUM PHYTOGRAPHIÆ AUSTRALIÆ,

INDICES PLANTARUM ACOTYLEDONARUM COMPLECTENS.

II.—CHARACEÆ AUSTRALIANÆ HACTENUS COGNITÆ,

A SCRIPTIS ALEXANDRI BRAUN,

ENUMERATÆ.

CHARACEÆ.

I.—Chara, Vaillant (Agardh.)

1 australis, R. Br., Swan River, South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales.
2 biformis, R. Br., Swan River.
3 contraria, Al. Braun., *var.* Behriana, South Australia.
var. australis, Cudnaka.
4 Drummondi, Al. Br., Swan River.
5 fragilis, Desv., forma laxa, macrophylla, Torrens River.
var. verrucosa, Al. Br., Darebin Creek.
6 gymnopitys, Al. Br., *var.* brachyphylla, Devil's Country, South Esk River.
7 macropogon, Al. Br., Swan River.
var. heterophylla, Yarra Yarra, Station Peak.
8 plebeja, R. Br., Western Australia.
9 Preissii, Al. Br., Dist. York.
var. major, Golgol.
var. microptilis, Mitta Mitta, Darebin Creek.
10 scoparia, Bauer, *var.* Muelleri, Al. Br., Lake Victoria.

II.—Nitella, Agardh.

11 æmula, Al. Br., Mount Barker.
12 cristata, Al. Br., South Esk River.
var. ambigua, Melbourne.
13 congesta, Al. Br., West and South Australia.
14 gloiostachys, Al. Br., Swan River.
15 gelatinosa, Al. Br., Canning River, Swan River, Campaspe River.
var. microcephala, Swan River, Tasmania.
var. polycephala, Yarra Yarra.
var. cryptostachya, Mersey River.
var. cladostachya, Torrens River.
var. podostachya, Mersey River.
var. opaca, Tasmania.
16 Gunnii, Al. Br., Tasmania.
17 heterophylla, Al. Br., Avon River.
18 Hookeri, Al. Br., Snowy Mountains, South Esk River.
19 Lhotzkyi, Al. Br., Torrens River, Darebin Creek, Menero.
20 leptostachys, Al. Br., Swan River.
21 myriotricha, Al. Br., McIvor, Moreton Bay.
22 microphylla, Al. Br., Swan River.
23 myriophylla, F. v. M., South Esk River.
24 polygyra, Al. Br., Western Australia.
25 Sonderi, Al. Br., Melbourne.
26 Stuartii, Al. Br., South Esk River.
27 subtilissima, Al. Br., Swan River.
28 Tasmanica, F. v. M., South Esk River.

SUPPLEMENTUM

AD VOLUMEN UNDECIMUM

FRAGMENTORUM PHYTOGRAPHIÆ AUSTRALIÆ,

INDICES PLANTARUM ACOTYLEDONEARUM COMPLECTENS.

III.—MUSCI FRONDOSI AUSTRALIÆ CONTINENTALIS, PRÆSERTIM E BARONIS DE MUELLER COLLECTIONIBUS,

DOCTORE EDUARDO HAMPE

ENUMERATI.

1880.

SPHAGNACEÆ.

Sphagnum, Dillenius.

1 S. cymbophyllum, F. v. Mueller.
2 S. cristatum, Hampe.
3 S. subcontortum, Hampe.

ANDREÆACEÆ.

Andreæa, Ehrhart.

4 A. australis, F. v. Mueller.

PHASCACEÆ.

Ephemerum, Hampe.

5 E. cristatum, C. Mueller.
6 E. fimbriatum, C. Mueller.

Acaulon, C. Mueller.

7 A. integrifolium, C. Mueller.
8 A. Brisbanicum, C. Mueller.

Phascum, Linné.

9 P. perpusillum, C. Mueller.
10 P. Drummondi, Wilson.

Tetrapterum, Hampe.

11 T. cylindricum, Hampe.

Pleuridium, Bridel.

12 P. Krauseanum, Hampe.

FUNARIACEÆ.

Physcomitrium, Bridel.

13 P. integrifolium, Hampe et C. Mueller.
14 P. subserratum, Hampe.
15 P. Brisbanicum, C. Mueller.
16 P. minutulum, C. Mueller.

Amphoritheca, Hampe.

17 A. Taylori, Hampe.
(Entostodon Taylori, C. M.)
18 A. clavæformis, H. et C. M.

Funaria, Schreber.

19 F. subacaulis, Hampe.
20 F. subnuda, Taylor.
21 F. glabra, Taylor.
22 F. calvescens, Schwægrichen.
23 F. sphærocarpa, C. Mueller.
24 F. papillata, Hampe.

SPLACHNACEÆ.

Dissodon, Greville et Arnott.

25 D. cuspidatus, C. Mueller.
(Splachnum octoblepharum, Hook,)
26 D. callophyllus, C. Mueller.

POTTIACEÆ.

Pottia, Ehrhart.

27 P. brevicaulis, C. Mueller.

Anacalypta, Roehling.

28 A. cæspitulosa, H. et C. M.
29 A. Brachyodus, Hampe.

Trichostomum, Hedwig.

30 T. Leptotheca, C. Mueller.
31 T. rubiginosum, C. Mueller.
32 T. reflexidens, Hampe.

Barbula, Hedwig.

33 B. crassinervis, Taylor.
34 B. Australasica, Hooker et Greville.
35 B. torquata, Taylor.
36 B. subtorquata, H. et C. M.
37 B. calycina, Schwægrichen.
38 B. subcalycina, C. Mueller.
39 B. fleximarginata, H. et C. M.
40 B. Latrobeana, C. Mueller.
41 B. subspiralis, Hampe.
42 B. crispata, Hampe.
43 B. pseudo-pilifera, H. et C. M.
44 B. robusta, H. et C. M.
45 B. breviseta, H. et C. M.
46 B. pandurifolia, H. et C. M.
47 B. Preissiana, C. Mueller.
48 B. Knightii, Mitten.

LEUCOBRYACEÆ.

Octoblepharum, Hedwig.

49 O. albidum, Hedwig.

Leucobryum, Hampe.

50 L. brachyphyllum, Hampe.
51 L. subchlorosum, Hampe.
52 L. candidum, Schwægrichen.
53 L. sanctum, Hampe.
54 L. Teysmannianum, Dozy et Molkenboer.
55 L. speirostichum, C. Mueller.

CALYMPEREÆ.

Calymperes, Swartz.

56 C. latifolium, Hampe.
57 C. Kennedianum, Hampe.

Syrrhopodon, Schwægrichen.

58 S. fimbriatum, C. Mueller.
59 S. clavatum, Schwægrichen.

Encalypta, Schreber.

60 E. Novæ Cambriæ, Hampe.

WEISIACEÆ.

Hymenostomum, R. Brown.

61 H. inflexum, H. et C. M.

Weisia, Hedwig.

62 W. riparia, Hampe.
63 W. flavipes, J. Hooker et Wilson.
64 W. bicolor, Hampe.
65 W. nudiflora, H. et C. M.

Trematodon, L. C. Richard.

66 T. longescens, C. Mueller.

Ceratodon, Bridel.

67 C. convolutus, Reinhardt.

LEPTOTRICHACEÆ.

Eccremidium, J. Hooker et Wilson.

68 E. arcuatum, J. H. et Wils.
69 E. pulchellum, J. H. et Wils.

Ditrichium, Timm.

(Leptotrichium, Hampe.)

70 D. Muelleri, Hampe.
71 D. brachycarpum, Hampe.

Sprucea, J. Hooker et Wilson.

72 S. perichætialis, J. H. et Wils.

Dicranella, Bruch et Schimper.

73 D. rufo-aurea, Hampe.
74 D. Ditrichiæ, C. Mueller.
75 D. tricruris, C. Mueller.

BLINDIACEÆ.

Blindia, Bruch et Schimper.

76 B. robusta, Hampe.

Holomitrium, Bridel.

77 H. vaginatum, Bridel.
78 H. Muelleri, Hampe.
79 H. Dietrichiæ, C. Mueller.

Eucamptodon, Montagne.

80 E. Muelleri, H. et C. M.

Dicnemon, Schwægrichen.

81 D. calycinum, Schwægrichen.
82 D. enerve, C. Mueller.

Dicnemonella, Hampe et C. Mueller.

83 D. pallida, H. et C. M.
(Leucodon pallidus, Hooker.)

Dicranum, Hedwig.

84 D. Leichhardtii, Hampe.
85 D. dicarpum, Hornschuch.
86 D. Brachypelma, C. Mueller.
87 D. trichophyllum, Hampe.
88 D. suberectum, Hampe.
89 D. angustinerve, Mitten.
90 D. polychætum, Hampe.
91 D. Walteri, Hampe.
92 D. Billardieri, Schwægrichen.
93 D. subpungens, Hampe.
(Sectio Campylopus, Bridel.)
94 D. torquatum, Mitten.
(D. antipodum, Hampe.)
95 D. pallidum, J. H. et Wilson.
96 D. nudum, Hampe.
97 D. pudicum, Hornschuch.
98 D. introflexum, Bridel.
99 D. clavatum, R. Brown.
100 D. bicolor, R. Brown.
101 D. insititium, J. H. et Wilson.

BARTRAMIACEÆ.

Glyphocarpa, Hooker.

(Philonotula, Schimper.)

102 G. erecta, Hampe.
103 G. rostrata, Hampe.
(Bartramia rostrata, Mitten.)

Conostomum, Swartz.

104 C. parvulum, Hampe.
105 C. gracile, Hampe.

Bartramia, Hedwig.

106 B. catenulata, Hampe.
107 B. Slatteri, Hampe.
108 B. pallida, Hampe.
109 B. pseudo-mollis, C. Mueller.
110 B. strictifolia, Taylor.
111 B. papillata, J. H. et Wilson.
(B. acerosa, Hampe.)
112 B. fertilis, Mitten.
113 B. appressa, Mitten.
114 B. affinis, Hooker.
115 B. commutata, Hampe.
116 B. pendula, Hooker.
117 B. Sieberi, Hornschuch.
118 B. comosa, Mitten.

Meesia, Hedwig.

119 M. Muelleri, H. et C. M.

GRIMMIACEÆ.

Guembelia, Hampe.

120 G. cyathocarpa, Hampe.
121 G. obtusata, H. & C. M.

Grimmia, Hedwig.

122 G. mutica, Hampe.
123 G. flexifolia, Hampe.
124 G. crispatula, H. et C. M.
125 G. leiocarpa, Taylor.
126 G. callosa, H. et C. M.
127 G. pygmæa, C. Mueller.
128 G. cygnicollis, Taylor.
129 G. emersa, C. Mueller.

Rhacomitrium, Bridel.

130 R. Sundaicum, C. Mueller.

GLYPHOMITRIACEÆ.

Brachysteleum, Reichenbach.

131 B. australe, H. et C. M.
132 B. Howeanum, Hampe.
133 B. Muelleri, Mitten.
134 B. Adamsoni, Mitten.

ORTHOTRICHACEÆ.

Zygodon, Hooker et Taylor.

135 Z. Hookeri, H. et C. M.
136 Z. Brownei, Schwægrichen.
137 Z. Drummondi, Taylor.
138 Z. Brachyodus, H. et C. M.
139 Z. minutus, H. et C. M.
140 Z. Preissianus, Hampe.

Orthotrichum, Hedwig.

141 O. croceum, Hampe.
142 O. laterale, Hampe.
143 O. Tasmanicum, J. H. et Wils.

Macromitrium, Bridel.

144 M. Eucalyptorum, H. et C. M.
145 M. Geheebii, C. Mueller.
146 M. microstomum, Schwægrichen.
147 M. spirale, Hampe.
148 M. Muelleri, Hampe.
149 M. prorepens, Schwægrichen.
150 M. diaphanum, C. Mueller.
151 M. sordido-virens, C. Mueller.
152 M. weissioides, C. Mueller.
153 M. amœnum, Hornschuch.
154 M. linearifolium, C. Mueller.
155 M. Archeri, Mitten.
156 M. Scottiæ, C. Mueller.
157 M. brevisetaceum, Hampe.
158 M. brachypodium, C. Mueller.

BRYACEÆ.

Orthodontium, Schwægrichen.

159 O. lanceolatum, Mitten.
160 O. sulcatum, J. H. et Wilson.

Mielichhoferia, Hornschuch.

161 M. australis, Hampe.

Brachymenium, Hooker.

162 B. Preissianum, Hampe.

Bryum, Dillenius.

163 B. campylothecium, Taylor.
164 B. leptothecium, Taylor.
165 B. Billardieri, Schwægrichen.
166 B. brachyaris, C. Mueller.
167 B. robustum, Hampe.
168 B. subtomentosum, Hampe.
169 B. albo-limbatum, Hampe.
170 B. leucocanthum, Hampe.
171 B. crispatum, Hampe.
172 B. olivaceum, Hampe.
173 B. breviramulosum, Hampe.
174 B. subfasciculatum, Hampe.
175 B. argenteum, Linné.
176 B. subrotundifolium, Hampe.
177 B. subæneum, H. et C. M.
178 B. erythrocarpioides, C. Mueller.
179 B. pachythecoides, C. Mueller.
180 B. pachypomatoides, Hampe.
181 B. subatropurpureum, C. Mueller.
182 B. Gambierense, C. Mueller.
183 B. cupulatum, C. Mueller.
184 B. pyrothecium, H. et C. M.
185 B. pseudo-pallescens, H. et C. M.
186 B. erythrocaule, Hampe.
187 B. nutans, Hedwig.
188 B. clavæforme, Hampe.
189 B. longifolium, H. et C. M.
190 B. sericeum, H. et C. M.

MNIACEÆ.

Leptotheca, Schwægrichen.

191 L. Gaudichaudi, Schwægr.

Leptostomum, R. Brown.

192 L. erectum, R. Brown.
193 L. inclinans, R. Brown.
194 L. flexipile, C. Mueller.

RHIZOGONIEÆ.

Hymenodon, J. Hooker et Wilson.

195 H. pilifer, J. H. et W.

Rhizogonium, Bridel.

196 R. distichum, Bridel.
197 R. Geheebii, C. Mueller.
198 R. bifarium, Schimper.
199 R. reticulatum, Hampe.
200 R. Mossmanianum, C. Mueller.
201 R. Parramattense, C. Mueller.
202 R. undulatum, Hampe.
203 R. taxiforme, Hampe.
204 R. Novæ Hollandiæ, Bridel.
205 R. aristatum, Hampe.
206 R. gracillimum, Hampe.

POLYTRICHACEÆ.

Dawsonia, R. Brown.

207 D. superba, Greville.
208 D. polytrichoides, R. Brown.
209 D. longiseta, Hampe.
210 D. appressa, Hampe.

Catharinea, Ehrhart.

211 C. Muelleri, H. et C. M.
212 C. Arnoldi, Hampe.
213 C. Australasica, Hampe.
214 C. pyriformis, Hampe.

Polytrichum, Dillenius.

215 P. pseudo-alpinum, C. Mueller.
216 P. Australasicum, H. et C. M.
217 P. commune, Linné.
218 P. densifolium, Hampe.
219 P. juniperinum, Willdenow.

ERPODIACEÆ.

Erpodium, Bridel.

220 E. Hodgkinsonianum, H. et C. M.

Goniomitrium, Hooker et Wilson.

221 G. enerve, Hook. et Wils.
222 G. acuminatum, Hook. et Wils.

Leptangium, Montagne.

223 L. repens, Montagne.

CRYPHÆACEÆ.

Hedwigia, Ehrhart.

224 H. microcyathea, C. Mueller.

Cryphæa, Bridel.

225 C. cochlearifolia, J. H. et Wils.

Dendropogon, Schimper.

226 D. Muelleri, Hampe.
227 D. squarrulosus, Hampe.

Harrisona, Adanson.

228 H. australis, Hampe.

Hedwigidium, Schimper.

229 H. emersum, H. et C. M.
230 H. Drummondi, Hampe. (Schistidium Drummondi, Taylor.)

ACROPHYLLACEÆ.

Spiridens, Nees.

231 S. Mueller, Hampe.

Bescherella, Duby.

232 B. brevifolia, Hampe.

Cladomnion, J. Hooker et Wilson.

233 C. setosum, J. H. et Wils.
234 C. bescherelloides, Hampe. (Cyrotopus bescherelloides, C.M.)

NECKERACEÆ.

Cryptogonium, C. Mueller.

235 C. Hampeanum, C. Mueller. (Phyllogonium elegans, *var.* acuminatum, J. H. et Wils.)

Neckera, Hedwig.

236 N. hymenodonta, C. Mueller.
237 N. Leichhardti, Hampe.

Pilotrichella, C. Mueller.

238 P. mollis, C. Mueller.
239 P. Billardieri, Hampe.
240 P. fulva, Hampe.
(Meteorium fulvum, Mitten.)
241 P. trichophoroides, Hampe.
242 P. dimorpha, C. Mueller.
243 P. cerina, Hampe.
(Neckera flavo-limbata, H. et C. M. Trachypus cerinus, Mitten.)
244 P. amblyacris, C. Mueller.
245 P. Eavesiana, Hampe.
246 P. Reginæ, Hampe.
247 P. Kermadocensis, C. Mueller.
(Neckera nigrescens, Hornsch.)
248 P. Scottiæ, C. Mueller.
249 P. filipendula, J. H. et Wils.

LEUCODONTEÆ.

Lasia, Beauvois.

250 L. australis, C. Mueller.

Ptychothecium, Hampe.

251 P. Muelleri, Hampe.
252 P. sciuroides, Hampe.
(Leskea sciuroides, Hook.)

Endotrichum, Dozy et Molkenboer.

253 E. Muelleri, Hampe.

Endotrichella, C. Mueller.

254 E. lepida, F. v. Mueller.
255 E. Campbelliana, Hampe.
256 E. Dietrichiæ, C. Mueller.

Euptychium, Schimper.

257 E. mucronatum, Hampe.
258 E. robustum, Hampe.

FABRONIACEÆ.

Fabronia, Raddi.

259 F. Hampeana, Sonder.
260 F. Tayloriana, Hampe.
261 F. Scottiæ, C. Mueller.

PSEUDO-NECKERACEÆ.

Entodon, C. Mueller.

262 E. Mackayensis, C. Mueller.
263 E. Toowoombæ, C. Mueller.
264 E. Hartmanni, C. Mueller.
265 E. Myosurella, C. Mueller.

Trachyloma, Bridel.

266 T. Muelleri, Hampe; pallide flavescens, nitidum, folia serrulata, nervo furcato; Apollo Bay.
267 T. diversinerve, Hampe; minus, dense pinnatum, viride, folia oblonga apice dentata, nervo unico infra medium folii evanideo vel nullo; ad flumen Yarra, F. v. M.

Lepirodon, Hampe.

268 L. Lagurus, Hampe.
(Leucodon Lagurus, Hooker.)

LESKEACEÆ.

Leskea, Hedwig.

269 L. homomalla, Hampe.
270 L. splendidula, Hampe.
271 L. amblyocarpa, Hampe.

Dendro-Leskea, Hampe.

272 D. sulcata, Hampe.
(Isothecium sulcatum, J. H. et W.)

HOOKERIACEÆ.

Hookeria, Smith.

273 H. hepaticifolia, H. et C. M.
274 H. Campbelliana, Hampe.
275 H. Zetterstedtii, C. Mueller.
276 H. tenella, J. Hook. et Wils.

Distichophyllum, Dozy et Molkenboer.

277 D. subrotundus, Hampe.
278 D. complanatum, Hampe.

HYPNACEÆ.

Hypnum, Dillenius.

Sect. Oreo-Hypnum.

279 H. Slateri, Hampe.
280 H. Hillianum, Hampe.

Sect. Platy-Hypnum.

281 H. lamprostachys, Hampe.
282 H. austro-pusillum, C. Mueller.
283 H. candidum, C. Mueller.
284 H. Norfolkianum, C. Mueller.

Sect. Serpenti-Hypnum.

285 H. convolutifolium, Hampe.
286 H. Muelleri, H. et C. M.
287 H. assimile, Hampe.

Sect. Sciuro-Hypnum.

288 H. austro-alpinum, Hampe.

Sect. Drepano-Hypnum.

289 H. Walterianum, Hampe.
290 H. Mossmanianum, C. Mueller.
291 H. leucochlorum, Hampe.
292 H. brevicolle, Hampe.
293 H. lineatum, J. Hook. et Wils.
294 H. umbilicatum, C. Mueller.
295 H. paradoxum, J. Hook. et Wils.
296 H. pseudo-uncinatum, Hampe.
297 H. fontinaliaceum, Hampe.
298 H. pseudo-fluitans, Hampe.

Sect. Illecebro-Hypnum.

299 H. cochlearifolium, Schwægr.
300 H. clandestinum, J. Hook. et Wils.
301 H. pseudo-pilaceum, Hampe.
302 H. divulsum, J. Hook. et Wils.
303 H. orbiculare, Hampe.
304 H. excavatum, Taylor.
305 H. vagum, Hornschuch.
306 H. chlorocladum, C. Mueller.
307 H. chlamydophyllum, J. Hook. et Wils.
308 H. Novæ-Cambriæ, Hampe.
309 H. pseudo-stramineum, Hampe.
310 H. crinitum, Wilson.

Sect. Rhyncho-Hypnum.

311 H. antipodum, Hampe.
312 H. dentiferum, Hampe.
313 H. distratum, Hampe.
314 H. austro-montanum, Hampe.
315 H. aristatum, J. Hook. et Wils.
316 H. pseudo-murale, Hampe.
317 H. pseudo-Teesdali, Hampe.
318 H. muriculatum, J. Hook. et Wils.
319 H. incurvum, Hampe.
320 H. glaucescens, Hornschuch.
321 H. Jolliffii, Mitten.
322 H. subpungens, H. et C. M.
323 H. Parramattense, H. et C. M.
324 H. erythropodium, Hampe.
325 H. patulum, Hampe.
326 H. aciculare, Bridel.
327 H. amœnum, Hedwig.
328 H. cyparoides, Bridel.
329 H. callioides, C. Mueller.
330 H. strumiferum, Hampe.
331 H. congruens, Hampe.
332 H. trachychætum, F. v. Mueller.
(H. tuloferum, Hampe.)
333 H. glauco-viride, Hampe.

Sect. Cyrto-Hypnum.

334 H. hispidum, J. Hook. et Wils.
335 H. Schlosseri, Sendtner.
336 H. læviusculum, Mitten.
337 H. hastatum, C. Mueller.
338 H. Stuartii, C. Mueller.
339 H. rubens, H. et C. M.
340 H. suberectum, Hampe.
341 H. Campbellianum, Hampe.
342 H. nano-delicatulum, Hampe.
343 H. plumuliforme, Hampe.
344 H. unguiculatum, J. Hook. et Wils.
345 H. sparsum, J. Hook. et Wils.

Sect. Dendro-Hypnum.

346 H. comosum, Labillardière.
347 H. prænitens, Hampe.
348 H. spininervium, Hooker.
349 H. Archeri, Mitten.
350 H. Arbuscula, Hooker.
351 H. pumilum, J. Hook et Wilson.
352 H. decurvatum, Hampe.
353 H. ramulosum, Mitten.
354 H. Leichhardti, Hampe.

GAMOPHYLLEÆ.

Conomitrium, Montagne.

355 C. Muelleri, Hampe.
356 C. ligulatum, Hampe.
(Fissidens ligulatus, J. H. et W.)
357 C. perpusillum, Hampe.

Fissidens, Bridel.

358 F. rigidulus, J. Hook. et Wils.
359 F. basilaris, H. et C. M.
360 F. semilimbatus, H. et C. M.
361 F. linearis, Bridel.
362 F. pungens, H. et C. M.
363 F. Dietrichiæ, C. Mueller.
364 F. macrodus, Hampe.
365 F. elamellosus, H. et C. M.
366 F. Taylori, C. Mueller.

HYPOPHYLLOCARPÆ.

Cyathophorum, Bridel.

367 C. bulbosum, C. Mueller.

Catharomnion, J. Hooker et Wilson.

368 C. ciliatum, J. Hook. et Wils.

Lopidium, J. Hooker et Wilson.

369 L. pinnatum, Hampe.
370 L. pallens, J. Hook. et Wils.

Hypopterygium, Bridel.

371 H. Muelleri, Hampe.
372 H. Norfolkianum, C. Mueller.
373 H. Scottiæ, C. Mueller.
374 H. Novæ Zealandiæ, C. Mueller.

Powellia, Mitten.

375 P. involutifolia, Mitten.
(Helicophyllum australe, Hampe.)

Rhacopilum, Beauvois.

376 R. cristatum, J. Hook. et Wils.
377 R. convolutaceum, C. Mueller.
378 R. arcuatum, Hampe.
(Hypnum arcuatum, Hedwig.)
379 R. crinitum, Hampe.
380 R. australe, J. Hook. et Wils.
(R. strumiferum, C. Mueller.)
381 R. æruginosum, C. Mueller.
382 R. purpurascens, Hampe.

Mortem inclyti et venerabilis bryologi, phytographorum post Miersium nestoris, admodum lugens, hæcce scripta sua ultima motu animi nunc prelo commisi.

F. DE M.

Fine Decembris 1880.

SUPPLEMENTUM

AD VOLUMEN UNDECIMUM

FRAGMENTORUM PHYTOGRAPHIÆ AUSTRALIÆ,

INDICES PLANTARUM ACOTYLEDONARUM COMPLECTENS.

IV.—MUSCI HEPATICI (Adans., Hedw.) SIVE LICHENASTRI (Dill., Wallr.) AUSTRALIANI,

DOCTORE CAROLO MAURITIO GOTTSCHE

ENUMERATI.

1880.

I.—JUNGERMANNIA, Rupp.

1 Jungermannia perigonialis, Hook. fil. et Tayl. Cryptogam. Antarct. tab. 66, fig. 7. Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 222, tab. 178, fig. 1; Synops. Hep. p. 618, No. 6. In the western mountains of Tasmania; rocks near Cumming's Head.

2 Jungermannia monodon, Tayl. Mitten in J. Hook. Flor. Nov. Zeel. 2, tab. 94, fig. 2, p. 128.

a, *var.* Spencei, Synops. Hep. p. 664, sq. (m. f.) in Tasmania; Dr. Spence, Gunn.

b, *var.* Fraseri, Synops. Hep. p. 664, *var.* β. and Observ. page 665 (m. f.). In Australia among Plagiochila circinalis; Fraser.

c, *var.* Muelleri, Gottsche in Linnæa, tom. 28, p. 549, n. 5, Among Mastigobr. Nov. Holland. in Sealer's Cove, F. v. M. Tasmania.

3 Jungermannia obtusifolia, Hook. Brit. Jung. tab. 26; Synops. Hep. p. 76. β. procerior, adscendens (Jg. domestica, Gottsche, Linnæa, t. 28, p. 548, n. 4). In the Australian Alps; Dandenong-Range, F. v. M. In Tasmania, rivulet near Cumming's Head, Western Mountains, Archer; Grass-tree Hill, Oldfield; Mitten in J. Hook. Flor. Tasmanica, 2, p. 233, No. 1, Scapania obtusifolia.

4 Jungermannia colorata, Lindenberg. Synops. Hep. p. 86. Grampians, Januar. 1857, Wilhelmi; in the Austral. Alps, F. v. M. (Jungermannia Sonderi, Gottsche in Linnæa, t. 28, p. 550, with younger perianth); among Plagioth. circinalis, with perianth, Fraser. In Tasmania (Jung. ophioides, Tayl. MS.); on Fagus at an elevation of 2,000 feet, St. Patrick's River, Gunn; on rocks: Goat-Hills, New Norfolk, Grass-tree Hill and Hospital-Bay, South Huon, Oldfield, Archer.

5 Jungermannia fragilis, Gottsche in Linnæa, tom. 28, p. 551, n. 7. (Sterilis.) Australian Alps, F. v. M.

6 Jungermannia marginata, Mitten in J. Hook. Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 222, n. 5, tab. 175, f. 3. (Sterilis.) Arthur's Lake, Gunn; Brown's River Gully, Oldfield.

7 Jungermannia Tasmanica, Hook. fil. et Tayl. in London Journ. of Bot. 1846, p. 274. (Synon. Jg. revolvens, Taylor l. c. p. 275.) Synops. Hep. pp. 675 et 678; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. p. 2, No. 3, tab. 178, fig. 3. Near Yorktown, Gunn; Brown's River Gully, Oldfield.

8 Jungermannia incompleta, Gottsche in Linnæa, tom. 28, p. 551, n. 9. flower without perianth. Austral. Alps, F. v. M.

9 Jungermannia dentata, Raddi. Mitten, Fl. Tasm. 2, p. 222, n. 6. On charred wood, near Swan River (Jungerm. squarrosula, Tayl. Synops. Hep. p. 682, n. 110 b, and Jungerm. exiliflora, Tayl. Synops. Hep. p. 662). Asbestos Hills, near Yorktown, Gunn; Grass-tree Hill, in damp places, J. D. Hooker; common on the hills, New Norfolk, &c., Oldfield, Archer.

10 Jungermannia pulchella, Hook. Musc. Exotic. tab. 94; Synops. Hep. p. 129; Mitten in J. Hook. Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 223, n. 7. In Tasmania, Oldfield.

11 Jungermannia setacea, Weber, Synops. Hep. p. 144. (Jung. longiscypha, Taylor, Synops. Hep. p. 686. Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 223.) Hook. Brit. Jungerm. tab. 8. On sandy grounds near Swan-River, Drummond; Albany, F. v. M.; among Podanthe (Gymnanthe) Drummondi, Mitten.

II.—Plagiochila, Du Mortier.

12 Plagiochila fasciculata, Lindenberg, Spec. Hepat. Plag. tab. 1. p. 7; Synops. Hep. 27, n. 8.

a, *var.* Fraseri, New South Wales, Fraser, Cunningham; Grampians, Wilhelmi; Apollo Bay, Mount Julietta, sources of River Yarra, F. v. M.

b, *var.* Muelleri, Gottsche in Linnæa, tom. 28, p. 547. On trunks in the valleys of Dandenong-Range, Sealer's Cove.

c, *var.* Labillardieri, Gottsche in Linnæa, 28, p. 547, F. v. M. In the Austral Alps and with fruit near the Tarwin (n. 18), F. v. M.; Tasmania, Labillardière; St. Patrick's River, Gunn; South Huon, Oldfield, Archer.

To this belongs, according to Mitten (Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 224, n. 7), Plagiochila aculeata, Tayl. in Synops. Hep. 627; this is in accordance with my original specimen from Dr. Taylor.

13 Plagiochila Lyallii, Mitten in J. Hook. Flor. New Zeal. 2, p. 132, tab. 96, fig. 4; Fl. Tasman. 2, p. 224, No. 6. St. Patrick's River and Acheron, Gunn.

14 Plagiochila Kingiana, Gottsche in Annal. des Sc. Natur. 4 Série. tom. viii. p. 323, No. 6. King's Island, collected by Mons. Guichenot (Hb. Mus. Paris, n. 22).

15 Plagiochila Stuartiana, Gottsche in Linnæa, tom. 28, p. 548, n. 3, Tasmania, Stuart.

16 Plagiochila pendula, Hampe MS. Gottsche Icon. Hep. ined. Mount Elliot, Fitzalan.

17 Plagiochila retrospectans, N. ab E. Lindenberg, Spec. Hep. Plag, p. 123, tab. 26. Synops. Hep. p. 52 et 650, No. 73. Synonym. Plagioch. opisthotona, Tayl. Synops. Hepat. p. 652. Mitten, Fl. Tasm. 2, p. 223, n. 5. New South Wales, Sieber; Richmond, near Hobarton, Hombron; St. Patrick's River, Gunn; Brown's River, springs on Mount Wellington, J. D. Hooker. Dense tufts on rocks with Plag. falcata: Goat Hills, Oldfield.

var. foliis omnibus integerrimis. With the first: St. Patrick's River, Gunn. Cumming's Head, Western Mountains, Archer.

18 Plagiochila pusilla, Mont. in Synops. Hep. 53, n. 76; Mitten, Fl. Tasm. 2, p. 223. Tasmania, Hombron, among Lepidozia ulothrix (Voyage au Pôle Sud. Cryptog. tab 16, fig. 3); Mount Wellington among Chiloscyphus sinuosus, Gulliver.

19 Plagiochila falcata, Hook. Musc. Exotic, t. 89. Synops. Hep. p. 649. Mitten Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 223, n. 1. Tasmania, Gunn, Archer. Dense tufts, on rocks: Goat Hills, and on rocks in streams, Kermandie Rivulet, South Huon, Oldfield.

20 Plagiochila biserialis, Lindenb. et Lehm. in Synops. Hepat. pp. 53 et 652, n. 77. Lindenb. Spec. Hep. Plagioch. p. 126, n. 76, tab. 26; Mitten in Fl. Tasman. 2, p. 223, n. 2. Macquarrie River, in Tasmania on old stumps of Fagus Cunninghami, at an elevation of 2,000 feet, Gunn.

21 Plagiochila deltoidea, Lindenb. Spec. Hep. Plagioch. p. 132, tab. 27; Synops. Hep. p. 55, n. 83; Mitten, Fl. Tasman. 2, p. 224, n. 8. Hab. Tasmania, Labillardière.

22 Plagiochila strombifolia, Tayl. in Synops. Hep. p. 655, n. 83; Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 224, n. 9, tab. 178, fig. 4. Tasmania, J. D. Hooker, Gunn, Oldfield.

23 Plagiochila Magellanica, Lindenb. Synops. Hep. p. 53; Lindenb. Spec. Hep. Plag. p. 164. Acheron River, Gunn. Mitten (in Fl. Tasman. 2, p. 223) supposes the Tasmanian plant to be an entire-leaved variety of his Plag. Magellanica, to which he refers Pl. Lindenbergiana, Lehm. Lindenbg. in Linnæa, 4, p. 367 et Lindenbg. in Lehm. Pug. pl. 3, pg. 53; Synops. Hep. p. 59, n. 96. Plag. sphalera, Hook. fil et Tayl. Crypt. Antarct. p. 121, tab. 156, f. 8; Synops. Hep. p. 653; Plag. unciformis, eorund. l. c. p. 119, t. 156, f. 5; Synops. Hep. p. 653.

24 Plagiochila circinalis, Lehm. et Lindenberg. Spec. Hep. Plagiochil. p. 124, tab. 27, fig. 1; Synops. Hep. p. 53. New South Wales, Fraser; Tasmania, Labillardière.

III.—Leioscyphus, Mitten.

25 Leioscyphus chiloscyphoideus, Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 225, n. 1. Plagiochila chiloscyphoidea, Synops. Hep. p. 647. St. Patrick's River, Gunn.

IV.—Lophocolea, Du Mortier.

26 Lophocolea trialata, Gottsche in Linnæa, tom. 28 (a. 1856), p. 552, n. 10. In the Australian Alps, F. v. M.

27 Lophocolea Tasmanica, Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 226, No. 4, tab. 178, fig. 5 (a. 1860). Tasmania, on rotten wood, Archer.

28 Lophocolea leucophylla, Tayl. Synops. Hep. pp. 155–6; Mitten, Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 227, No. 10. River Acheron, Gunn; Mount Wellington, Gulliver.

29 Lophocolea heterophylloides, Nees ab Es. Synops. Hep. p. 157, n. 11; Gottsche in Linnæa, tom. 28, p. 552; Mitten, Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 225. Parramatta, Woolls; in moist ground near the rivulet Fifth Creek, Junio 1852, cum antheridiis; in the Australian Alps, m. et f. 1855; in Gippsland, 1855; Delatite, in perfect fruit; on Bunyip Creek, F. v. M.; Mount Macedon (in perfect fruit), C. Walter; Swan River, 1843, Drummond; Sieber collected it barren (n. 47) and with perianths (No. 54). In Tasmania, on logs under water. and on the earth and decayed wood: St. Patrick's River, Yorktown Rivulet, Gunn.; Johnny's Creek, New Norfolk; springs on Mount Wellington, J. D. Hooker; dense tufts on stones: Back River Gully, near the Derwent, Port Esperance and Woodburn, near Richmond, Oldfield; rivulets at Cheshunt, Archer.

30 Lophocolea bidentata, Nees. Synops. Hep. p. 159, n. 15. Mitten, Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 226; *var.* Tasmanica, Gottsche in Linnæa, 28, p. 553, n. 13, f. Tasmania, Stuart; banks of the Derwent, springs on Mount Wellington, high bleak hill, Major's Falls, New Norfolk; in brackish swamps near the sea: North-west Bay, Oldfield; Cheshunt, Archer.

31 Lophocolea amplectens, Mitten, Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 227, n. 8, tab. 178, fig. 6. (Sterilis.) Tasmania, amongst rocks near the top of Mount Wellington, Oldfield.

32 Lophocolea decurva, Mitten in Fl. Tasman. 2, pag. 227, n. 8, tab. 178, fig. 6. (Sterilis.) Amongst Gottschea Lehmanniana et Symphyogyne flabellata, at St. Patrick's River, Gunn.

33 Lophocolea lenta, Tayl. Mitten in Fl. Nov. Zeal. tab. 197, fig. 2; Fl. Tasman. 2, p. 226, n. 5. Near Hobarton, J. D. Hooker.

34 Lophocolea Novæ Zeelandiæ, Mitten in Fl. Tasman. 2, p. 227, n. 9.
   a, forma typica, Lindenberg in Lehm. Pugillus, pl. vi. p. 33, n. 9; Synops. Hepat. p. 168, n. 36; Mitten, Flor. New Zeal. 2, p. 135, n. 2.
   b, forma varians, in which the leaves become obtusely bidentate and the stipules gradually assume the form found in Lophocolea bidentata. Mitten in Flor. New Zeal. l. c. To these must be referred: Lophocolea australis, Gottsche in Linnæa, t, 28, p. 553, n. 12. Australian Alps, with perfect fruit, and Chiloscyphus dargonia, Gottsche in Linnæa, t. 28, p. 554, n. 17. Dargo Creek with perianths, F. v. M.; Hobarton, J. D. Hooker.

35 Lophocolea Gunniana, N. ab E. Synops. Hep. p. 169; Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 225, n. 1. In tufts of grass on Hampshire Hills, also on logs under water, in St. Patrick's River, Gunn.

36 Lophocolea austrigena, Tayl. Cryptogam. Antarct. tab. 157, fig. 7 et tab. 158, fig. 5; Synops. Hep. p. 702. Mitten in Fl. Tasm. 2, p. 226, n. 3. In water on the top of Fatigue Hill, elevat. 4,000 feet. A smaller form submersed, St. Patrick's River, Gunn. Wet places, in gullies, near Brown's River, Oldfield.

37 Lophocolea muricata, N. ab E. Synops. Hep. p. 169 et 703; Mitten Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 227, n. 11. (Syn. Lophocolea hirtifolia, Tayl. Synops. Hep. 703, n. 39.) Tasmania, on Sticta chloroleuca, J. D. Hooker; on the old fronds of a fern: St. Patrick's River, Gunn.

V.—Cheiloscyphos, Corda.

38 Cheiloscyphos conjugatus, Mitten, Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 227, n. 1, tab. 179, fig. 2. (Sterilis.) Tasmania, in a rivulet near the Acheron River, Gunn.

39 Cheiloscyphos Billardieri, Nees Synops. Hepat. p. 175 et 704; Hook. Musc. Exotic. t. 61; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 228, No. 2. New South Wales, Sieber; Tasmania, Labillardière, Menzies.

40 Cheiloscyphos Gunnianus, Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 228, n. 3, tab. 178, fig. 8. Tasmania, Gunn.

41 Cheiloscyphos fissistipus, Tayl. Synops. Hep. p. 175; Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 228.

b, irregularis, Gottsche in Linnæa, tom. 28, p. 553, n. 14, cum perianthio. In the neighborhood of Melbourne, F. v. M.; in East-Gippsland, Walter; Tasmania, cum perianthiis, Labillardière; St. Patrick's River and Circular Head, Gunn; Back River Gully, Oldfield; Tents Creek, Archer.

42 Cheiloscyphos cymbaliferus, J. H. et Tayl. Cryptog. Antarct. tab. 64, fig. 5; Mitten in Fl. Tasman. 2, p. 228, n. 5; Synops. Hepatic. p. 711; Mount Wellington, Mossmann.

43 Cheiloscyphos sinuosus, Hook. Mus. Exotic. tab. 113; Mitten in Fl. Tasm. 2, p. 228, n. 6; Synops. Hepatic. p. 175 et 705. Valleys near Hobarton, J. D. Hooker; among other Hepaticæ, North-West Bay Gully, Oldfield; Mount Wellington, with fructification, Gulliver.

44 Cheiloscyphos coalitus, Hook. Musc. Exotic. t. 123; Synops. Hep. pp. 180 et 706; Mitten in Fl. Tasman. 2, p. 228, n. 7; Gottsche in Linnæa, t. 28, p. 554, n. 15. Gippsland, F. v. M.; Tasmania, J. D. Hooker, Gunn; among other Hepaticæ: Back River Gully, Mount Wellington, Oldfield; West-end Rivûlet, Archer.

45 Cheiloscyphos tridentatus, Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, tab. 179, fig. 1, p. 228, n. 9. Tasmania, d'Urville, Archer; Damp ground on Grass-tree Hill, Oldfield; St. Patrick's River, Gunn.

46 Cheiloscyphos argutus, N. ab E. Synops. Hepat. p. 183, n. 21. In subtropical Eastern Australia, F. v. M.

47 Cheiloscyphos Endlicherianus, Synops. Hepat. p. 184, n. 22; *var.* Muelleri, Gottsche in Linnæa, 28, p. 554, n. 16. Dandenong-Range, at the sources of the River Yarra, F. v. M. Mount Tomah, Blue Mountains, Rev. Dr. Woolls.

48 Cheiloscyphus laxus, Mitten in Flor. New Zeal. 2, p. 142, n. 16, tab. 99, fig. 1; Flor. Tasmanic. 2, p. 228, n. 8. Tasmania, growing amongst Symphyogyna flabellata and Lepidozia tenax, Gunn.

With Radula buccinifera and Metzgeria furcata: Back River Gully, North-West Bay Gully, Oldfield.

49 Cheiloscyphos horizontalis, Nees, Hooker Musc. Exotic. tab. 96; Synops. Hep. p. 177, n. 10. In wet grounds of Gippsland among other Hepaticæ, F. v. M.

50 Cheiloscyphos polyanthus, Cord. Synops. Hep. p. 188, n. 31. (Sterilis.) Among Marchantia polymorpha form. tabularis: Grampians, Wilhelmi.

51 Cheiloscyphos affinis, Gottsche in Linnæa, tom. 28, p. 555, n. 18. (Sterilis.) Austral. Alps, F. v. M. (fruit unknown).

52 Cheiloscyphos Muelleri, Gottsche in Linnæa, tom. 28, p. 555, n. 19. Austral. Alps, F. v. M. (fruit unknown).

53 Cheiloscyphos echinellus, Mitten in Flor. New Zeal. 2, p. 141, n. 13; Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 229, No. 10; Synops. Hep. p. 703. (Lophocolea.) Apollo Bay among Anthoceros denticulatus, F. v. M., also in Tasmania.

VI.—Psiloclada, Mitten.

54 Psiloclada clandestina, Mitten in Flor. New Zeel. 2. p. 143, tab. 99, fig. 4; Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 229, n. 1. Tasmania, Gunn.

VII.—Gymnanthe, Taylor.

Gottsche in Hamburger Naturwissenschaftl. Vereinsschriften VII. pp. 62–63. (1880.)

55 Gymnanthe saccata, Tayl. Hook. Musc. Exotic. tab. 16; Synops. Hep. pp. 193 et 712; Mitten, Flor. Nov. Zeel. 2, p. 143, n. 1. Oven's Creek, Archer.

56 Gymnanthe tenella, Tayl. Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 229, n. 2. tab. 179, fig. 3; Gottsche in Linnæa, tom. 28, p. 556, n. 20; Synops. Hep. p. 192 et p. 712, n. 2; Schrift. d Hamb. Naturw. Gesellsch. Bd. vii. pp. 62–63. Near Melbourne, m. et f., in fruit, F. v. M. In Tasmania, Labillardière; St. Patrick's River, Gunn; springs on Mount Wellington, Oldfield, Mossmann; Brown's River, Oldfield; Cheshunt, Archer.

57 Gymnanthe Urvilleana, Tayl. (Plagioch. Urvilleana, Mont. in Voy. au Pôle Sud. tab. 16, f. 2; Synops. Hep. pp. 63, 193, 660, 712.) Jungermannia abbreviata, Taylor; Hooker, Crypt. Antarct. p. 238; Synops. Hepat. p. 646, No. 64. b.; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2. p. 229, n. 3. Tasmania, Gunn, J. D. Hooker, Archer; Mount Wellington, Gulliver.

58 Gymnanthe surculosa, Gottsche, Lindenb. et Nees Synops. Hepatic. p. 63, n. 1. (sub Scaponia.) New South Wales, Sieber and Fraser.

b, biciliata. G. MS. et Icon. Hep. ined. Mount William, Sullivan.

59 Gymnanthe diplophylla, Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 230, n. 5, tab. 179, fig. 5; Hook. Cryptog. Antarct. tab. 64, f. 4; Synops. Hep. p. 624. River Macquarrie (H. Tayl.); Tasmania, bogs on Brown's River, and wet ground on Kermandie Rivulet, Oldfield; Elliot Rivulet, Archer.

60 Gymnanthe cinerascens, Mitten. Jungermannia cinerascens, Lindenberg in Lehm. Pug. pl. 4, pg. 46; Synops. Hepat. p. 78; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 229, n. 4, tab. 179. f. 4. New South Wales, Fraser; Tasmania, on St. Patrick's River, Gunn.
61 Gymnanthe concinna, Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 230, n. 6, tab. 179, fig. 6. Tasmania, creeping over Jungerm. Tasmanica, Gunn.

VIII.—Podanthe, Taylor.

Gottsche in den Abhandlungen des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins zu Hamburg. vii Band (1880), p. 54.

62 Podanthe Drummondii, Tayl. et Mitten. Gymnanthe Drummondii, Mitten in Flor. New Zealand, 2, p. 144, tab. 99, fig. 8; Lethecolea Drummondii, Mitten in Proceed. Linn. Soc. Bot. vol. xvi. p. 190; Synops. Hepat. (Podanthe squamata) p. 789 et p. 676 (Jung. pansa). Albany and Swan-River, Drummond. Tasmania, bogs on Brown's River, Oldfield.

IX.—Lepidozia, Du Mortier.

63 Lepidozia microphylla, Hook. Musc. Exotic. tab. 80; Lindenb. et Gottsche, Spec. Hepat. Lepidoz. p. 16, tab. 2; Synops. Hep. p. 202; Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 230, n. 1. Acheron River, Gunn.
64 Lepidozia procera, Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 231, No. 2, tab. 180, fig. 1. Tasmania, Gunn; Mount Wellington, among Plagiochila retrospectans and Lepidozia ulothrix, Oldfield.
65 Lepidozia quadrifida, Lindenberg, Spec. Hepat. Lepidoz. p. 23, No. 9. tab. 4; Synops. Hepat. p. 203; Mitten, Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 231, n. 3. New South Wales, Sieber (Hb. Kunze); Tasmania, St. Patrick's River, Gunn.
66 Lepidozia capilligera, Lindenberg. Spec. Hepat. Lepidoz. p. 25, tab. 4; Synops. Hep. p. 206; Mitten, Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 231, n. 4. Tasmania, Labillardière; The Falls, Archer; Castle Forbes Bay Rivulet, Oldfield; Mount Wellington, Mossmann.
67 Lepidozia prænitens, Lindenberg, Lepidoz. p. 33, tab. 6; Synops. Hep. p. 206; Mitten, Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 231, n. 5. Brown's River, Oldfield.
68 Lepidozia Gottscheana, Lindenberg, Lepidoz. p. 35, tab. 6; Synops. Hep. p. 206; Mitten in Fl. Tasman. 2, p. 231, No. 6. Tasmania, Labillardière; St. Patrick's River, Gunn; On dead wood: Grass-tree Hill, Oldfield.
69 Lepidozia centipes, Tayl. Lindenberg Lepidoz. p. 29, tab. 5; Synops. Hep. p. 204; Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 231, n. 7. Tasmania, Spence (in Hb. Greville); on damp ground along Kermandie Rivulet, South Huon, Oldfield.
70 Lepidozia glaucophylla, Tayl. Lindenberg Lepidoz. p. 39; Synops. Hep. p. 207; Mitten, Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 231, n. 8. Tasmania, Gunn; Back River Gully, New Norfolk, Castle Forbes Rivulet, South Huon, Oldfield; rivulet at Cheshunt and amongst Sphagna, Western Mountains, Archer; Mount Wellington, Th. et B. Gulliver.

71 Lepidozia lævifolia, Tayl. Lindenb. Lepidoz. p. 47, tab. 7; Synops. Hep. p. 208; Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 231, n. 9; Gottsche in Linnæa, tom. 28, p. 556, n. 21. Australian Alps, among Jungermannia colorata, F. v. M.

72 Lepidozia cupressina, Lindenb. Lepidoz. p. 42, tab. 7; Synops. Hep. p. 207, n. 22. Australia, Colac, in fruit; Tasmania, Hombron in Exped. d'Urville.

73 Lepidozia pendulina, Lindenb. Lepidoz. p. 49, tab. 7; Hook. Musc. Exotic. tab. 60; Synops. Hepat. p. 208; Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 232, n. 11. North-west Bay Gully and Castle Forbes Bay Rivulet, Oldfield, Archer.

74 Lepidozia ulothrix, Lindenb. Lepid. p. 57, t. 10; Synops. Hepat. p. 210, n. 31; Mitten, Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 232, n. 12; Gottsche, Linnæa, t. 28, p. 556, n. 22. New South Wales, Sieber, Fraser; in fruit at the springs of the River Yarra, F. v. M; Tasmania, Labillardière; North-west Bay Gully and about springs on Mount Wellington, Oldfield; Ovens Creek, Arthur.

75 Lepidozia capillaris (Sw.). Lindenb. Lepidoz. p. 69, tab. 11; Synops. Hep. p. 212, n. 36; Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 232, n. 13. Bare ground, in bogs at Brown's River, Oldfield.

76 Lepidozia tenax, Greville. Lindenb. Lepidoz. p. 63, tab. 12; Synops. Hep. p. 212, n. 34; Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 232, n. 14; New South Wales, Fraser, in Hb. Greville; Tasmania, with Symphyogyna flabellata and Chiloscyphus laxus on St. Patrick's River, Gunn; Brown's River, Castle Forbes-Bay Rivulet, South Huon, Oldfield.

77 Lepidozia Lindenbergii, Gottsche, Lepidoz. p. 66, tab. 12; Synops. Hep. p. 213, n. 37; Mitten in Fl. Tasman. 2, p. 232, n. 15; Acheron River, Gunn.

X.—Mastigobryum, Nees.

78 Mastigobryum divaricatum, Gottsche, Lindenb. et Nees Spec. Hepat. p. 19, n. 14, tab. v. fig. 1; Synops. Hepat. p. 219, n. 16; *var.* Muelleri, Gottsche in Linnæa, t. 28, p. 556, n. 23. Sources of the Yarra, F. v. M.; among Dicranum dicarpum from Parramatta, Woolls; Tasmania, on Mount Wellington.

79 Mastigobryum Novæ Hollandiæ, Gottsche, Lindenb. et Nees, Spec. Hep. p. 30, n. 20, tab. vii. figs. 1–16, 21–23; Synops. Hepat. p. 221, n. 21; Gottsche in Linnæa, tom. 28, p. 556, n. 24; Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 232, n. 3. New South Wales, Sieber and Fraser, *var.* a: in the Grampians, Wilhelmi; *var.* b: Tasmania; *var.* c: St. Patrick's River and near Yorktown, Gunn; dense tufts on rotten wood at Goat Hills, New Norfolk and springs on Mount Wellington and on Brown's River Gully, Oldfield; Cheshunt, Archer.

80 Mastigobryum involutum, Mont. Voyage au Pôle Sud. p. 240; Crypt. tab. 18, fig. 2; Lindenb. et Gottsche, Spec. Hep. Mastigobr. p. 28, n. 19, tab. 6, fig. 1 (a); tab. 20, fig. 1 (b); Synops. Hepat. p. 220, n. 20; Mitten in Fl. Tasman. 2, p. 232, n. 2. Kangaroo Bottom, J. D. Hooker; Goat Hills, Oldfield.

81 Mastigobryum Colensoanum, Mitten, Flor. New Zeal. 2, p. 147, tab. 100, f. 3; Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 232, n. 1. Tasmania, Oldfield.

82 Mastigobryum monilinerve, Nees, Lindenb. et Gottsche, Spec. Hep. Mastigobr. p. 55, n, 26, tab. 9; Synops. Hep. p. 223, n. 27; Mitten, Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 232, n. 4. On the bark of trees, in Gippsland, in fruit, F. v. M.; New South Wales, Cunningham; in Tasmania, Labillardière; the Snug, Huon, Oldfield.

XI.—Isotachis, Mitten.

Gottsche Hepaticæ Novo-Granatenses, in Ann. des Sc. Natur. 1864 (5 série), tom. i. p. 26, iii. Isotachis.

83 Isotachis subtrifida, Mitten in Fl. Tasman. 2, p. 232, n. 1, tab. 179, fig. 7; Synops. Hepat. p. 681, n. 99. (Sterilis.) Tasmania, Lawrence.

84 Isotachis intortifolia, Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 233, n. 3; J. Hooker, Cryptog. Antarct. tab. 64, fig. 1; Synops. Hepat. p. 681, n. 99, d. (Sterilis.) On rocks at rivulets near Cumming's Head, Western Mountains, Archer.

85 Isotachis Gunniana, Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 232, n. 2, tab. 179, f. 8. Arthur's Lakes, with perianths, Gunn, Archer.

86 Isotachis inflexa, Gottsche. (Sterilis.) Blue Mountains, 1871, W. Woolls. The stems, from 5–10 centim. in length, differ in the yellow-brown color of their leaves, which are closer imbricated, at first sight from Isotachis intortifolia.

XII.—Scapania, Du Mortier.

87 Scapania densifolia, Nees, Synops. Hep. p. 72, n. 19; Hook. Musc. Exot. t. 36; Scapania vertebralis, Tayl. Synops. Hep. pp. 72 et 663, n. 20, with perianth; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 233, n. 2. (Now "Diplophyllum," Mitten.) Tasmania, Gunn (with fruit, Hb. Tayl.).

XIII.—Gottschea, Nees et Montagne (1844).

(Schistochila, Du Mortier, 1835.)

88 Gottschea Lehmanniana, Lindenb. Synops. Hep. p. 20 et 623, n. 13; Gottsche in Linnæa, t. 28, p. 547, n. 1; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 234, n. 3. Sealer's Cove, F. v. M.; Mount Wellington, Gulliver et Beccari; dense forest near Franklin River; near the Acheron-River and in a rivulet near the same, with the following species, Gunn.; Back River Gully and elsewhere, common, Oldfield; Cheshunt, Archer.

89 Gottschea ciliata, Mitten in Flor. New Zeal. p. 151, tab. 101, fig. 4; Fl. Tasm. 2, 234, No. 2. Tasmania, with the following species, Gunn.

90 Gottschea pinnatifolia, Nees; Hook. Musc. Exotic. t. 114; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 233, n. 1; Synops. Hepatic. pp. 20 et 623. On a rivulet near the Acheron-River, Gunn.

XIV.—Polyotus, Gottsche.

91 Polyotus claviger, Gottsche; Hook. Musc. Exotic. tab. 70; *var.* Taylori, Mitten in Flor. New Zeal. 2, p. 152. (Polyotus Taylori, G. in Synops. Hepat. p. 246.) Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 234, n. 1. St. Patrick's River, Gunn.

92 Polyotus brachycladus (Tayl.), G. Synops. Hepat. p. 247, n. 4; Mitten in Flor. Tasm. tab. 180, f. 2, p. 234, n. 2. New South Wales, Fraser; Tasmania, Rob. Neill, 1824, and Dr. Spence (Hb. Grevill.).

93 Polyotus magellanicus (Lamarck), G. Synops. Hep. p. 248, n. 6; Hooker Musc. Exotic. tab. 115; Gottsche in Linnæa, tom. 28, p. 557, n. 27; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 234, n. 3. New South Wales, Cunningham; Sealer's Cove, F. v. M.; Mount Wellington, in Tasmania, Gulliver; Kermandie-River, South Huon, Oldfield; Cheshunt, Archer.

XV.—Sendtnera, Nees (1845).

(Schisma, Du Mortier, 1822.)

94 Sendtnera juniperina (Sw.). Synops. Hepat. p. 230; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 234, n. 1; Hooker. Brit. Jung. tab. 4. Tasmania, Gunn. In bogs on the summit of Mount Wellington, Oldfield.

95 Sendtnera scolopendra, Nees; Hook. Musc. Exotic. t. 40; Synops. Hep. pp. 241 et 723; Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 234, n. 2. Summit of Mount Wellington, Oldfield.

96 Sendtnera flagellifera, Nees; Hook. Musc. Exotic. tab. 59; Synops. Hep. p. 242; Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 234, n. 3. Tasmania, Gunn.

XVI.—Trichocolea, Nees.

(Tricholea, Du Mortier.)

97 Trichocolea tomentella, Synops. Hep. p. 237, n. 1; Hook. British Jungerm. tab. 36; Gottsche in Linnæa, tom. 28, p. 556, n. 25; *var.* javanica, Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 237, 1. Grampians, Wilhelmi; sources of River Yarra, on rocks, Black Spur, Sealer's Cove and on many other places in Victoria, F. v. M.; forest near Macquarrie Harbour, Gunn; Port Arthur, Oldfield.

XVII.—Radula, Du Mortier.

A, with four involucral leaves.

98 Radula Novæ Hollandiæ, Hampe, Synops. Hepat. p. 254, n. 2; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 235, n. 3; Gottsche in Linnæa, t. 28, p. 558, n. 28. In New South Wales on ferns, Sieber, 1823 (Hb. Nees); in Tasmania, Stuart.

B, with two involucral leaves.

99 Radula physoloba, Mont. in Voy. au Pôle Sud. Bot. Cryptog. tab. 17, f. 4; Synops. Hepat. p. 254, n. 3; Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 235, n. 4. Near Cumming's Head, Western Mountains, Archer.

100 Radula aneurysmalis, Tayl.; Synops. Hep. p. 262, n. 24; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 235, n. 2. Tasmania, on Metzgeria furcata, Sir J. D. Hooker.

101 Radula Gottscheana, F. v. M. (R. javanica, Synops. Hepat. partim). Near Rockingham-Bay (m. et f.), Dallachy; and at Keppel-Bay (m. et f.), Thozet. Radula javanica, Gottsche, Synops. Hepatic. p. 257, n. 10, presents two different plants,

one of which "lobulo magno plano rotundo-ovato" was afterwards named by Montagne Radula campanigera, Synops. Hepat p. 729; it rests on the form "lobulo magno quadrato superne supra caulem protracto," which inhabits all the quoted localities; but Mitten separated in his Hepaticæ of the East Indies (Proceed. of Linn. Soc. Bot. vol. v. (1860), p. 107) some plants from Ceylon, and the Radula from Owyhee, obtained 1793 by Menzies, and some form from Java, sent to him by Dr. Van der Sande-Lacoste and Mr. Dozy and named them (No. 132) "Radula colliculosa" ("lobulis paulo latioribus, basin versus colliculo prominente instructis"). From these I should like to separate the form from the Caroline-Islands, gathered by Mr. Strong, and connect them with the plant from Rockingham and Keppel-Bay. (The specific name, chosen by Dr. Gottsche, was objectionable; thus I have dedicated the species to that illustrious investigator of this order of plants, F. v. M.).

102 Radula buccinifera, Tayl. Synops. Hepat. p. 261, n. 22; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 234, n. 1; Gottsche in Linnæa, tom. 28. p. 558, n. 29. Sources of the Yarra, Black Spur, Sealer's Cove, Mount Julietta (in fruit) and Australian Alps, F. v. M.; near Cape Otway, Walter; Mount Tomah, Blue Mountains, Mrs. Calvert; Keppel-Bay (the perianths not yet formed, perhaps a new species; ramification divaricate), Thozet; Tasmania, Stuart; Mount Wellington, Verreaux (with f. flowers); St. Patrick's River, Gunn; on rocks: along Back River Creek and Brown's River, Oldfield; rivulet at Cheshunt, Archer.

XVIII.—Madotheca, Du Mortier.

103 Madotheca Godofrediana, Gottsche, Icon. Hepat. inedit. In the neighborhood of Brisbane, Mrs. Dietrich, with perianths.

104 Madotheca Stangeri, Lindenb. et Gottsche, Synops. Hepatic. p. 280, n. 32. Blich's River, with perianths; New South Wales, Dr. Leichhardt.

XIX.—Phragmicoma, Du Mortier.

105 Phragmicoma Thozetiana, Gottsche et Mueller; Gottsche Ic. Hep. inedit. Folia ovato-lanceolata apiculata integerrima, lobulo parvo inflexo; amphigastria ovato-rotunda integerrima; fructus in dichotomia, perianthia 10-sulcata oblongo-cylindrica; folia involucralia caulinis similia, sed angustiora, lobulo parvo oblongo inflexo; amphigastrium involucrale ovatum bilobum, lobis acutis. Near Keppel's Bay (m. et f.), Thozet.

106 Phragmicoma phaca, Gottsche, Icon. Hep. inedit. Near to Phragmicoma versicolor. With perianths. In Australia tropica on Mount Bellenden Ker, 5,000 feet elevat.; Walt. Hill.

107 Phragmicoma Eavesiana, Gottsche et Mueller. Gottsche, Icon. Hepat. inedit. with female flowers. Near to Phragmicoma Keppelina, perianthium ignotum; amphigastrium involucrale et subinvolucrale dentata, cetera amphigastria integerrima. In Eastern subtropical Australia; Eaves.

XX.—Lejeunia, Maria Libert.

A. Integristipulæ.

108 Lejeunia fimbriata, Gottsche, Icon. Hep. inedit. Perianthium angulis fimbriato-dentatum æque ac folia involucralia et amphigastria involucrale et subinvolucrale, folia et amphigastria omnia caulina integerrima. Habitus Lejeuniæ applanatæ (Ex insula Madagascar); *var.* b, amphigastrio subinvolucrali integerrimo. Rockingham's Bay on the roots of Dendrobium hispidulum, with perianths.

109 Lejeunia adusta, Gottsche, Icon. Hep. inedit. (Sterilis.) Mount Bellenden Ker, 5,000 feet high; W. Hill.

B. Amphigastriis bifidis.

110 Lejeunia tumida, Mitten in Flor. New Zeal. 2, p. 157, tab. 103, f. 3; Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 235, n. 1. Tasmania, Gunn.

111 Lejeunia Apollinea, Gottsche. Hæc magnitudine Lejeuniæ orbæ (Synops. Hepat. p. 352), et foliorum forma Lejeuniæ inflexæ (Synops. Hep. p. 350) similis, ab utraque perianthii conformatione, sectione transversa formam ovatem (nec 4–5 angulatam) monstrante differt. Apollo-Bay, among Frullania falciloba, F. v. M.

112 Lejeunia rufescens, Lindenberg, Synops. Hep. p. 366; Mitten, Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 225, n. 2. Tasmania.

113 Lejeunia Gunniana, Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 235. n. 3, tab. 180, fig. 3. Creeping over Hypnum extenuatum, on St. Patrick's River, Gunn; on rocks of the Cataract, Launceston, Archer.

114 Lejeunia Tasmanica, Gottsche in Linnæa, tom. 28, p. 558, n. 30. (Sterilis.) Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 236, n. 4. Creeping among Radula buccinifera; Stuart.

115 Lejeunia serpyllifolia. Libert; Mitten in Fl. Tasman. 2, p. 236, n. 5; Hooker. Brit. Jungerm, tab. 42; Synops. Hepat. p. 374. n. 160. Cheshunt, on trees, Archer.

116 Lejeunia occulta, Gottsche. Icon. Hepat. inedit. Near Rockingham-Bay, among small ferns and other Hepaticæ; Dallachy.

C. Amphigastriis duplicatis.

117 Lejeunia lyratifolia, Tayl. Synops. Hepat. p. 756, n. 77, c; Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 236, n. 6, tab. 180, fig. 4. Tasmania, creeping over a specimen of Parmelia diatrypa, Sir J. D. Hooker.

118 Lejeunia tortifolia, Nees et Mont Synops. Hepat. p. 406, n. 233. (Sterilis.) Australia, among other Hepaticæ.

D, Sine Amphigastriis.

119 Lejeunia mamillata, Angstroem, Ofo. af k. Vet. Akad. Forhandl. 1872, No. 4, p. 14 (Stockholm). Near Wollongong, Octob. 1852, Prof. N. T. Andersson.

XXI.—Frullania, Raddi.

120 Frullania Hampeana, Nees; Synops. Hepat. p. 426, n. 33; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 236. n. 1; Gottsche, Icon. Hep. ined. Perianthium triquetrum, facie dorsali rotundata, ventrali sinuosa, in altam carinam adscendente; foliorum involucralium lobus dorsalis obovatus et brevi-apiculatus, margine subrepandus et versus lobulum in angulum dentiformem terminatus; lobulus ventralis pluripartitus, laciniis dentes majores curvatos gerentibus;

amphigastrium involucrale dentibus incurvis multo spinosius quam caulina. Near Brisbane, Mrs. Dietrich, with perianths; in Tasmania, Sir J. D. Hooker.

121 Frullania proboscidophora, Tayl. Synops. Hep. p. 770, n. 3, b; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. p. 236, n. 2, tab. 180, f. 5. On the bark of trees, Circular Head, Sir J. D. Hooker and Gunn; Cheshunt, Archer.

122 Frullania monocera, Tayl. Synops. Hep. p. 418, n. 13; Mitten in Fl. Tasman. 2, p. 237, n. 3. Tasmania, amongst other Hepaticæ, Sir J. D. Hooker.

123 Frullania clavata, Tayl. Synops. Hep. p. 428, n. 37; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 237, n. 4. Tasmania, on Nephroma cellulosa.

124 Frullania reptans, Mitten in Flor. New Zeal. 2, p. 161, tab. 104, f. 4; Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 237, n. 5. Tasmania, on very wet and decaying wood; Goat-hills, New Norfolk, Oldfield.

125 Frullania falciloba, Tayl. Synops. Hepat. p. 423; Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 237, n. 6; Gottsche in Linnæa, tom. 28, p. 559, n. 31. Dandenong-Range, Austral Alps, Apollo-Bay, Sealer's Cove (m. et f.), F. v. M.; Penquite, and moist rocky banks, Risdown, Sir J. D. Hooker; dense mats on the side of rocks, Johnny Creek, rocks by the seaside, South Port, Stuart; Kermandie-Rivulet and Mount Wellington, Oldfield; Jackey's Plain Creek, Archer.

126 Frullania MacCreana, F. v. M.; Gottsche in Linnæa, tom. 28, p. 559, n. 32. Wilson's Promontory and in MacCrae's Island, F. v. M.

127 Frullania deplanata, Mitten in Flor. New Zeal. 2, p. 161, tab. 104, f. 3; Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 237, n. 7. At the roots of trees, Brown's River Gully and Johnny's Creek, Oldfield; Cheshunt, Archer.

128 Frullania Gaudichaudii, Mont. Annal des Sc. Natur. 1836, p. 13, tab. 2, fig. 2; Synops. Hep. p. 435. Tasmania, Admiral d'Urville.

129 Frullania congesta, Hook. et Tayl.; J. Hook. Cryptogam. Antarct. p. 52; Synops. Hepat. p. 451, n. 88; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 237, n. 9. Tasmania, on the bark of Fagus Cunninghami; St. Patrick's River, Gunn; Ovens Creek, Archer.

130 Frullania megalocarpa, Tayl. Synops. Hepat. p. 779, n. 68. c.; Mitten in Fl. Tasm. 2, p. 238, n. 10. Tasmania, on mosses (Hb. Greville).

XXII.—Fossombronia, Raddi.

131 Fossombronia angulosa, Raddi. Synops. Hep. p. 468, n. 2; Gottsche in Linnæa, t. 28, p. 559, n. 33 (Fossmbr. pusilla). Near the Yarra, F. v. M. The outer-coat of the spores from this locality has dimples, the intermedial walls of which imitate a framework of larger sexangular spots; the plant belongs therefore to Fossmbr. angulosa.

132 Fossombronia pusilla. Synops. Hepat. p. 467, n. 1; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 238, n. 1. Hab. Tasmania, damp ground on hillsides, Woodburn near Richmond; wet crevices of rocks: on gullies along Brown's River, Oldfield and Archer.

133 Fossombronia intestinalis, Tayl. Synops. Hepat. p. 469 et 785; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 235, n. 2. Cheshunt, Archer.

XXIII.—Zoopsis, J. Hooker et Taylor.

134 Zoopsis argentea, J. Hook. Cryptogam. Antarct. p. 55, t. 66, f. 6; Synops. Hep. p. 473; forma a Hookeri. Fruiting in New Zealand (Knight in Hb. Schimperi). Hook. Cryptog. tab. 66, f. 6; Lindberg Journal of Linn. Soc. Botan. vol. xiii. pp. 188–192 "On Zoopsis." Leitgeb "Über Zoopsis" in den Mittheilungen des Naturwiss. Vereins für Steiermark, Graz 1876, c. tabula. Zoopsis setulosa, Leitgeb, l. c. fig. 9. Forma a, Hookeri, among other Hepaticæ on Mount Macedon, Novemb. 1852, F. v. M.; New South Wales creeping among Chiloscyphus; Tasmania on Mount Wellington, Gulliver; the Bedchamber, New Norfolk, Oldfield; frequently intermixed with Mosses and Hepaticæ, Archer and J. D. Hooker. Forma, b, setulosa (Z. setulosa, Leitgeb, l. c. fig. 9) found till now only in New Zealand; the botanists of the Austrian frigate *Novara* collected it near Auckland. Professor Lindberg of Helsingfors as well as Prof. Leitgeb in Graz say in their memoirs, that the systematic place of this curious plant should be among the Jungermanniæ bicuspides.

XXIV.—Blyttia, Endlicher (1840).
(Dilæna, Du Mortier, 1822.)

135 Blyttia spinosa, Gottsche in Linnæa t. 28, p. 560, n. 35, m. et f. Gippsland (m. et f.) and Australian Alps, F. v. M.

136 Blyttia pisicolor, Tayl. J. Hooker, Cryptogam. Antarctic p. 138, tab. 160, f. 7.; Synops. Hepat. p. 478, n. 8; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 238. Yorktown's Rivulet and St. Patrick's River, Gunn.

XXV.—Podomitrium, Mitten in Fl. New Zeal. 2, p. 164.

137 Podomitrium phyllanthus, Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 238; Blyttia cladorrhizans, Tayl. Synops. Hep. p. 476; Blyttia Phyllanthus, Synops. Hepat. p. 478; Hypoblyttia cladorrhizans, Gottsche in Linnæa, tom. 28, p. 560, n. 36; Hooker, Musc. Exotic. tab. 95; Leitgeb Untersuchungen über d. Lebermoose, Heft. iii. p. 102. Mount Macedon, F. v. M.; Tasmania, Gunn; mount towards Lake Pedder, Robert Schuster (m. and with perfect fruit, perianths rosy-red); St. Patrick's River, Gunn; Kermandie and Castle Forbes Rivulet, South Huon, Oldfield; West-end Rivulet, Archer.

XXVI.—Umbraculum, Gottsche in Mohl et Slecht. Bot.
Zeitung 1861, p. 3; Leitgeb Untersuchungen über die Lebermoose, Heft. iii. pag. 90 (1877).

138 Umbraculum flabellatum, Gottsche, J. Hooker Musc. Exotic. t. 13; Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 238; Synops. Hepat. p. 481, n. 4 (Symphyogyna flabellata). Blue Mountains, on Mount Tomah, Mrs. Calvert; near Port Phillip and Sealer's Cove and Apollo Bay, F. v. M.; St. Patrick's River, Gunn; Back River Gully, Oldfield, Archer.

XXVII.—Symphyogyna, Nees et Montagne. (1836).

(Hymenophyton, Du Mortier, 1835.)

139 Symphyogyna podophylla, Nees et Montagne, Synops. Hepat. p. 481, n. 3; Gottsche in Linnæa, t. 28, p. 560, n. 37. Mountains towards Lake Pedder, Robert Schuster, 1875, with f. flower.
b, Spinosior, f. Towomba, C. Hartmann, 1874, n. 24; Sealer's Cove, F. v. M.

140 Symphyogyna rhizobola, Nees. Hook. Musc. Exot. t. 87; Synops. Hep. p. 483, n. 9; Gottsche in Linnæa, t. 28, p. 560, n. 39; Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 239, n. 2; Symphyogyna obovata, Tayl. Synops. Hep. p. 480, n. 2. Mount Lofty-Range, F. v. M.; Tasmania, on the ground, in very wet places, in dense shade, Sir J. D. Hooker.

141 Symphyogyna Lehmanniana, Nees. Synops. Hepat. p. 483, n. 10; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 239, n. 3. Tasmania, Archer.

142 Symphyogyna rhodina, Tayl. Synops. Hepat. p. 487; Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 239, n. 4. Tasmania, Dr. Lyall.

XXVIII.—Blasia, Micheli.

143 Blasia pusilla, L. Sp. Pl. 1138. Synops. Hepat. p. 491. n. 1; Gottsche in Linnæa, t. 28, p. 560, n. 40. Sealer's Cove, F. v. M.

XXIX.—Aneura, Du Mortier.

144 Aneura pinguis, Du Mort. Comment. Bot. 115; Synops. Hepat. p. 493, n. 1; Gottsche in Linnæa, 28, p. 560, n. 41 (*var.* a Lobulata major); Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 239 (Sarcomitrum pingue). Sealer's Cove, F. v. M.; Springs on Mount Wellington and on muddy banks, Oldfield.

145 Aneura pinnatifida, Nees, Synops. Hepat. p. 495, n. 3; Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 240, n. 6 (Sarcomitrium pinnatifidum). Blue Mountains, on Mount Tomah with f. flower, Mrs. Calvert; St. Patrick's River and in a rivulet at an altitude of 5,000 feet, Western mountains, Gunn; Ovens Creek, Archer.

146 Aneura multifida, Dum. Synops, Hep. p. 496, n. 5; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 240, n. 5 (Sarcomitr. multifidum). Gottsche in Linnæa, 28, p. 560, n. 42. Sealer's Cove (forma media quasi inter An. multifid. et pinnatifid.), F. v. M.

147 Aneura alterniloba, Tayl. Synops. Hep. p. 496, n. 4; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 239, n. 1 (Sarcomitr. alternilobum). St. Patrick's River, Gunn; Clayey banks of the Kermandie Rivulet, North-west Bay Gully and elsewhere on very wet banks, Oldfield.

148 Aneura cochleata, Mitten, Fl. Tasman. 2, p. 240, n. 3 (Sarcomitr. cochleatum). Riccia cochleata, J. Hook. Cryptogam. Antarctic, p. 56, t. 66, f. 5; Synops. Hepat. p. 612. Tasmania, the Falls, Cheshunt, Archer.

149 Aneura crassa, Schwægrichen; Synops. Hep. p. 500, n. 11; Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 240, n. 4 (Sarcomitr. crassum). Acheron-River and Arthur's Lakes, Gunn; Cheshunt, Archer.

150 Aneura palmata, Nees; Synops. Hep. p. 498; Mitten in Flor. Tasm. 2, p. 240 (Sarcom. palmatum). Cheshunt, Archer.

151 Aneura alcicornis, Tayl. J. Hook. Cryptogam. Antarctic. p. 139, n. 88, tab. 160, f. 8; Synops. Hepat. p. 499, n. 7. Mitten in Flor. of Tasman. 2, p. 240, n. 9 (Sarcomitr. alcicorne). On rocks, in slowly running streams: Mount Wellington and elsewhere, Oldfield, Archer.

XXX.—Metzgeria, Raddi.

152 Metzgeria furcata, Nees, Synops. Hep. p. 502; Gottsche in Linnæa, t. 28, p. 561, n. 42; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 239. Keppel-Bay, Thozet; Mount Tomah, Blue Mountains, Mrs. Calvert; Dandenong-Range, Tarwin, Snowy River, Apollo-Bay, Sealer's Cove, F. v. M.; *var.* major, St. Patrick's River, Gunn; *var.* minor, running over the surface of rocks, Launceston, Gunn; *var.* prolifer, Back River Gully, Oldfield; Cheshunt, Archer.

153 Metzgeria eriocaula, Gottsche, Lindenberg et Nees, Synopsis Hepatic. p. 505, n. 4; Hook. Musc. Exot. t. 72; Mitten in Fl. Tasm. 2, pp. 240–8. Back River Gully, Oldfield.

XXXI.—Marchantia, Marchant, Micheli.

154 Marchantia polymorpha, L. Sp. Pl. 1137, *var.* tabularis N.; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 240, n. 1; Gottsche in Linnæa, 28, p. 561, n. 43. Frequent in South-east Australia, ascending to the Alps, F. v. M.; very common in wet shady places of Tasmania where there have been fires, Gunn, Sir J. D. Hooker.

155 Marchantia pileata, Mitten in J. Hook. Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 240, n. 2. Tasmania, on the ground, J. D. Hooker.

156 Marchantia foliacea, Mitten in J. Hook. Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 240, n. 3. In Tasmania, Archer.

XXXII.—Reboulia, Raddi (1818).

(Asterella; Beauvois, 1804.)

157 Reboulia hemisphærica, Raddi. Synops. Hep. p. 548, n. 1; Mitten in Flor. Tasman. 2 p. 241, n. 1. With fruit, Gippsland, F. v. M.; in Tasmania, Sir J. D. Hooker.

XXXIII.—Fimbraria, Nees.

158 Fimbraria Drummondi, Tayl. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Botany, 1846, p. 112; J. Hook. Flor. New Zeal. p. 169; Synops. Hep. p. 566 et 791; Mitten in J. Hook. Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 241; Gottsche in Linnæa, 28, p. 561, n. 46. Barossa-Range and Australian Alps, F. v. M.; in Tasmania, Gunn; Cheshunt, Archer; Brown's River, Oldfield.

159 Fimbraria tenella, Gottsche, Lindenberg et Nees, Synops. Hep. p. 562, n. 11; Gottsche in Linnæa, tom. 28, p. 501, n. 44, *var.* porphyrocephala. Mount Macedon, F. v. M.

160 Fimbraria elegans, Sprengel; Synops. Hepat. p. 564, n. 13; Gottsche in Linnæa, tom. 28, p. 561, n. 45. Australia felix.
161 Fimbraria australis, Tayl. Mitten in J. Hook. Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 241, n. 2; Synops. Hep. p. 561, n. 8. Tasmania, Brown's River, Oldfield.
162 Fimbraria tenera, Mitten in J. Hook. Fl. New Zeal. 2, p. 170; Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 241, n. 3. Tasmania, Archer.

XXXIV.—Targionia, Micheli.

163 Targionia Michelii, Corda, Synops. Hep. p. 574; Gottsche in Linnæa, t. 28, p. 561, n. 47; Mitten in J. Hook. Flor. Tasman. 2, p. 241. (T. hypophylla, L. Sp. Pl. 1136.) Barossa-Range, F. v. M.; Tasmania, Brown's River, Oldfield; Cheshunt, Archer.

XXXV.—Anthoceros, Micheli.

164 Anthoceros lævis, Linné Sp. Pl. 1139; Synops. Hep. p. 586; Gottsche in Linnæa, 28, p. 561, n. 48; Mitten in J. Hook. Flor. Tasman 2, p. 241. Mount Lofty Range, Buffalo Range, Mount Disappointment and in the Australian Alps up to 6,000 feet, also in many places of the Lowlands, F. v. M.; Tasmania, near Campbelltown, Gunn; in very wet places under dripping water, Back River Gully, Oldfield; West-end Rivulet, Archer.
165 Anthoceros punctatus, L. Sp. Pl. 1139; Synops. Hep. p. 583, n. 2. On King's Creek, near Gainsford, with fruit, E. Bowman.
166 Anthoceros denticulatus, Lindenberg; Lehm. Pug. Pl. Nov. x. p. 25. Mount Tomah, Blue Mountains, Rev. Dr. Woolls; Apollo Bay, F. v. M.; Tasmania, Mount Wellington, Gulliver.
167 Anthoceros gracilis, Reichardt. Voyage of the Austrian frigate *Novara*, Plants, i. p. 148, Tap. 24, 1, fig. 1–9. "Elateres fusiformes, monospiri; sporæ granulatæ, fuscescentes." In the neighborhood of Sydney; Prof. Andersson.

XXXVI.—Riccia, Micheli.

168 Ricia natans, L. Syst. Nat. edit. x. (1759). Synops. Hep. p. 606, n. 24. South-east Australia, not rare, F. v. M.; Clarence River, Dr. Beckler; Brisbane River, F. v. M.
169 Riccia Bowmanni, Gottsche (inedita). Near Gainsford, Bowmann.

Altona, Augusto, 1880.

Synonyma generum pauca addidi.

F. de M.

SUPPLEMENTUM

AD VOLUMEN UNDECIMUM

FRAGMENTORUM PHYTOGRAPHIÆ AUSTRALIÆ,

INDICES PLANTARUM ACOTYLEDONARUM COMPLECTENS.

V.—LICHENES AUSTRALIANI E BARONIS DE MUELLER COLLECTIONIBUS,

DOCTORE AUGUSTO DE KREMPELHUBER

ENUMERATI.

1880.

Collema, Weber.

1 C. læve, Taylor, N.S.W.
2 C. leucocarpum, Taylor, T., V.

Leptogium, S. Gray.

3 L. phyllocarpum, Nylander, N.S.W., Q.L.
4 L. marginellum, Montagne, N.S.W.
5 L. tremelloides, Fries, T., N.S.W., Q.L.
6 L. bullatum, Nylander, N.S.W.

Sphærophorus, Persoon.

7 S. tenerus, Laurer, T., V., N.S.W.
8 S. compressus, Acharius, T., N.S.W.
9 S. corolloides, Persoon, T., V., N.S.W.

Thysanothecium, Montagne et Berkeley.

10 T. hyalinum, Nylander, Q.L.

CLADONIA, Browne, Weber.

11 C. aggregata, Eschweiler, W.A., S.A., T., V., N.S.W., Q.L.
12 C. retipora, Flœrke, W.A., S.A., T., V., N.S.W., Q.L.
13 C. narkodes, Krempelhuber.
14 C. pertricosa, Krempelhuber.
15 C. pergracilis, Krempelhuber.
16 C. cervicornis, Acharius, T., V., N.S.W., Q.L.
17 C. squamosa, Hoffmann, T., V., N.S.W., Q.L.
18 C. trachyna, Acharius, V.
19 C. fructiculosa, Krempelhuber, Q.L.
20 C. lepidula, Krempelhuber, V.
21 C. fimbriata, Schærer, T.
22 C. antilopæa, Duby, Q.L.
23 C. furcata, Hoffmann, T., V., N.S.W., Q.L.
24 C. Flœrkeana, Fries, T.
25 C. deformis, Hoffmann, T.
26 C. cornucopioides, Fries, T.
27 C. macilenta, Hoffmann, T., N.S.W., Q.L.

HETERODEA, Nylander.

28 H. Muelleri, Nylander, S.A., N.S.W., Q.L.

STEREOCAULON, Schreber.

29 S. proximum, Nylander, V.
30 S. ramulosum, Acharius, T., V., N.S.W., Q.L.

USNEA, Dillenius.

31 U. barbata, Acharius, S.A., T., V., N.S.W., Q.L.
32 U. trichodea, Acharius, V., N.S.W., Q.L.
33 U. intercalaris, Krempelhuber, N.S.W., Q.L.
34 U. angulata, Acharius, T.
35 U. longissima, Acharius, T., V.

RAMALINA, Acharius.

36 R. angulosa, Laurer, N.S.W.
37 R. glaucescens, Krempelhuber, V.
38 R. inflata, J. Hooker et Taylor, T., V., N.S.W.
39 R. Yemensis, Acharius, N.S.W., Q.L.
40 R. scopulorum, Acharius, Q.L.
41 R. Javanica, Nylander, Lord Howe's Island.
42 R. pusilla, Le Prev., T., S.A., V.
43 R. complanata, Swartz, Lord Howe's Island.

PELTIGERA, Willdenow.

44 P. polydactyla, Hoffmann, T., V., N.S.W., Q.L.

STICTA, Schreber.

45 S. glaucescens, Krempelhuber.
46 S. intricata, Delile, Q.L.

47 S. quercizans, Acharius, N.S.W., Q.L.
48 S. multifida, Laurer.
49 S. aurulenta, Krempelhuber, N.S.W.
50 S. dissimulata, Nylander.
51 S. crocata, Acharius, T., N.S.W., Q.L.
52 S. filicina, Acharius, T.
53 S. carpoloma, Delile, N.S.W.
54 S. subcoriacea, Nylander.
55 S. fragilissima, Nylander, V.
56 S. dissimilis, Nylander.
57 S. cervicornis, Flotow.
58 S. latifrons, Richard, T., Lord Howe's Island.
59 S. variabilis, Acharius, N.S.W., Q.L.
60 S. Freycinetii, Delise, V., T., N.S.W.
61 S. Colonsoi, Babington, T.
62 S. aurata, Acharius, T., N.S.W., Q.L.
63 S. retigera, Acharius, N.S.W., Q.L.
64 S. filix, Hoffmann.
65 S. fossulata, Dufour, V., T.
66 S. Urvillei, Delile, N.S.W., Q.L.

Ricasolia, Notaris.

67 R. crenulata, Nylander.

Parmelia, Acharius.

68 P. subprolixa, Nylander, S.A., V., N.S.W.
69 P. convoluta, Krempelhuber, Central Australia.
70 P. concors, Krempelhuber, King's Island.
71 P. physodes, Acharius, T., V., N.S.W.
72 P. isabellina, Krempelhuber, V., N.S.W.
73 P. conspersa, Acharius, T., V., N.S.W.
74 P. subconspersa, Nylander, V.
75 P. limbata, Laurer, V., N.S.W.
76 P. cincinnata, Acharius, V., N.S.W.
77 P. perlata, Acharius, T., V.
78 P. caperata, Acharius, T., V.
79 P. perforata, Acharius, V., N.S.W.
80 P. latissima, Fée, N.S.W., Q.L.
81 P. mundata, Nylander, T., N.S.W., Q.L.

Physcia, Schreber.

82 P. chrysopthalma, Candolle, S.A., T., V.
83 P. crispa, Nylander, N.S.W., Q.L.
84 P. parietina, Notaris, T., S.A., V., N.S.W.
85 P. podocarpa, Nylander.
86 P. speciosa, Fries, T., V., N.S.W., Q.L.
87 P. flavicans, Candolle, N.S.W., Q.L.
88 P. setosa, Nylander.
89 P. leucomela, Nylander.
90 P. major, Nylander, V.

PANNARIA, Delise.

91 P. cervina, Krempelhuber, Q.L.
92 P. pholidota, Nylander, N.S.W., Q.L.
93 P. pannosa, Delise, N.S.W., Q.L.
94 P. rubiginosa, Delise, V., N.S.W.
95 P. fulvescens, Montagne, N.S.W., Q.L.

COCCOCARPIA, Persoon.

96 C. smaragdina, Persoon, N.S.W., Q.L.

LECANORA, Acharius.

97 L. cinnabrina, Acharius.

CALLOPISMA, Notaris.

98 C. sanguinolentum, Krempelhuber, Q.L.

THELOTREMA, Acharius.

99 T. Wightii, Nylander, Q.L.
100 T. microporellum, Nylander, N.S.W., Q.L.
101 T. olivaceum, Montagne, N.S.W., Q.L.

PERTUSARIA, Candolle.

102 P. pilulifera, Persoon, Q.L.

LECIDEA, Acharius.

103 L. exilis, Krempelhuber, Q.L.
104 L. plana, Krempelhuber, S.A.
105 L. stellulata, Turner, N.S.W.
106 L. aspidula, Krempelhuber, Q.L.
107 L. russula, Acharius, Q.L.
108 L. Hodgkinsoniæ, Krempelhuber, N.S.W.

GRAPHIS, Adanson.

109 G. polyclades, Krempelhuber, N.S.W.

SARCOGRAPHA, Fée.

110 S. Medusula, Fée, Q.L.

PYRENULA, Acharius.

111 P. pertusariacea, Krempelhuber, N.S.W.

CHIODECTON, Acharius.

112 C. sublævigatum, Krempelhuber.

Præclarus investigator breviarium horum lichenum (pro novis speciebus diagnosticum) dedit in "den Verhandlungen der Kaiserlich-Kœniglichen zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien," anno 1880. Gradum distributionis specierum e nostris schedulis a peritissimo lichenologo fuse tractatum simpliciter indicavi, ut sequitur:

T. ad Tasmaniam.
S.A. ad Coloniam South-Australia.
V. ad Coloniam Victoriæ.
N.S.W. ad Novam Austro-Cambriam.
Q.L. ad Terram reginalem.

De aliis lichenibus Australianis prius divulgatis vide: Fries in Lehm. Plant. Preiss. ii. 140–145; Hampe in Schlechtend. Linnæa xxv. 709–712; Babingt. et Mitt. in J. Hook. Fl. Tasm. ii. 343–354; Crombie in the Journ. of the Linn. Soc. xvii. 390–401.

F. DE M.

SUPPLEMENTUM

AD VOLUMEN UNDECIMUM

FRAGMENTORUM PHYTOGRAPHIÆ AUSTRALIÆ,

INDICES PLANTARUM ACOTYLEDONEARUM AMPLECTENS.

VI.—FUNGI AUSTRALIANI, IMPRIMIS E COLLECTIONIBUS A REVERENDO J. M. BERKELEY PERVISIS,

DOCTORE M. C. COOKE,

ENUMERATI,

ADDITIS CIRCITER CENTUM SPECIEBUS E COLLECTIONE BAILEYANA A C. E. BROOME EXAMINATIS, ET INSERTIS CIRCITER TRIGINTA ALIIS A FRIESIO E COLLECTIONE PREISSII DIVULGATIS,

1880.

HYMENOMYCETES.

Agaricus, Tournefort.

(Amanita.)

1 A. vaginatus, Bulliard, N.S.W., Q.L.
2 A. ananæceps, Berkeley, T.
3 A. Preissii, Fries, W.A.

(Lepiota.)

4 A. procerus, Scopoli, T., V., N.S.W., Q.L.
5 A. excoriatus, Schæffer, W.A., V., N.S.W., Q.L.
6 A. leontoderes, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
7 A. cheimonoceps, Berk. et Curtis, Q.L.
8 A. rhizobolus, Berkeley, W.A.
9 A. Beckleri, Berkeley, N.S.W.
10 A. bubalinus, Berkeley, W.A.
11 A. mesomorphus, Bulliard, V.
12 A. granulosus, Batsch, Q.L.
13 A. asperatus, Berkeley, N.S.W., Q.L.

14 A. lepidophorus, Berk. et Broome, N.S.W.
15 A. rhyporophorus, Berk. et Broome, N.S.W.
16 A. clypeolarius, Bulliard, Q.L.
17 A. cristatus, Fries, T.
18 A. australius, Fries, W.A.

(Armillaria.)

19 A. melleus, Vahl, N.S.W.
20 A. subannulatus, Batsch, V.

(Tricholoma.)

21 A. nudus, Bulliard, W.A., T.
22 A. maculentus, Berkeley, W.A.
23 A. grossus, Berkeley, T.

(Clitocybe.)

24 A. gilvus, Persoon, W.A.
25 A. laccatus, Scopoli, V.T.
26 A. inversus, Scopoli, V., T.
27 A. schizophyllus, Berkeley, T.
28 A. curtipes, Fries, T.

(Collybia.)

29 A. radicatus, Relhan, W.A., S.A., T.
30 A. eradicatus, Kalchbrenner, N.S.W.
31 A. morulus, Berkeley, T.
32 A. laccatinus, Berkeley.
33 A. lepidopus, Fries, W.A.

(Mycena.)

34 A. trachycephalus, F. v. M. et Kalchbr.
35 A. tuberigena, Berkeley, V.
36 A. crinalis, Berkeley, W.A.
37 A. debilis, Bulliard, N.S.W.
38 A. corticola, Schumacher, N.S.W.
39 A. speireus, Fries, N.S.W.
40 A. capillaris, Schumacher, V., T.
41 A. juncicola, Fries, V.
42 A. cohærens, Albertini et Schweinitz, T.
43 A. galericulatus, Scopoli, T.
44 A. atrocyaneus, Batsch, T.
45 A. interruptus, Batsch, T.
46 A. silenus, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.

(Omphalia.)

47 A. scyphiformis, Fries, Q.L.
48 A. oniscus, Fries, Q.L.
49 A. pyxidatus, Bulliard, S.A.
50 A. umbelliferus, Linné, W.A., T.
51 A. setipes, Fries, V., N.S.W.

52 A. fibula, Bulliard, W.A., S.A.
53 A. hydrogrammus, Fries, N.S.W.
54 A. pumilio, Kalchbrenner, N.S.W.
55 A. epichysium, Persoon, T.
56 A. carneo-rufulus, Berkeley, T.
57 A. flavo-croceus, Berkeley, T.
58 A. integrellus, Persoon, T.
59 A. gomphomorphus, Berkeley, Q.L.
60 A. Muellerianus, Berkeley, V.

(Pleurotus.)

61 A. sordulentus, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
62 A. lampas, Berkeley, W.A.
63 A. candescens, F. v. M., V.
64 A. illuminans, F. v. M., V., N.S.W., Q.L.
65 A. Gardneri, Berkeley, Q.L.
66 A. corticatus, Fries, Q.L.
67 A. atro-cœruleus, Fries, W.A.
68 A. applicatus, Batsch, W.A., T., Q.L.
69 A. scabriusculus, Berkeley, V.
70 A. Eucalyptorum, Fries, W.A.
71 A. limpidus, Fries, N.S.W.
72 A. caryophyllus, Berkeley, N.S.W.
73 A. Guilfoylei, Berkeley, N.S.W., Q.L.
74 A. perpusillus, Fries, W.A.
75 A. chioneus, Persoon, W.A.
76 A. lenticula, Kalchbrenner, Q.L.
77 A. læticolor, Kalchbrenner, N.S.W.
78 A. luteo-aurantius, Kalchbr., N.S.W.
79 A. imberbis, Kalchbr., V., N.S.W.
80 A. abbreviatus, Kalchbr., N.S.W.
81 A. tephrophanus, Berkeley, T.
82 A. phosphoreus, Berkeley, T.
83 A. palmatus, Bulliard, T.
84 A. diversipes, Berkeley, T.
85 A. Tasmanicus, Berkeley, T.
86 A. bursiformis, Berkeley, T.
87 A. arenicola, Berkeley
88 A. hepatotrichus, Berkeley, T.
89 A. affixus, Berkeley, T.
90 A. noctilucus, Berkeley, T.

(Volvaria.)

91 A. xanthocephalus, Berkeley, W. A.
92 A. Taylori, Berkeley, T.

(Pluteus.)

93 A. cervinus, Schæffer, T.

(Entoloma.)

94 A. panniculus, Berkeley, T.

(Nolanea.)

95 A. pascuus, Persoon, T.

(Pholiota.)

96 A. præcox, Persoon, W.A.
97 A. allantopus, Berkeley, W.A.
98 A. pudicus, Fries, V.
99 A. pumilus, Fries, N.S.W.
100 A. mutabilis, Schæffer, T.
101 A. eriogenus, Fries, W.A.

(Hebelonia.)

102 A. nudipes, Fries, Q.L.

(Inocybe.)

103 A. lanuginosus, Bulliard, W.A.
104 A. gomphodes, Kalchbrenner, N.S.W.

(Flammula.)

105 A. peregrinus, Fries, W.A.
106 A. sapineus, Fries, N.S.W., Q.L.
107 A. penetrans, Fries, S.A., V., N.S.W.
108 A. picreus, Fries, Q.L.
109 A. flavidus, Schæffer, N.S.W.
110 A. Baileyi, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.

(Naucoria.)

111 A. frusticola, Berkeley, S.A.
112 A. Drummondi, Berkeley, W.A.
113 A. Bowmani, Berkeley, Q.L.
114 A. angineus, Fries, Q.L.
115 A. nasutus, Kalchbrenner, N.S.W.

(Galera.)

116 A. tener, Schæffer, V., T.
117 A. hypnorum, Batsch, S.A.
118 A. conocephalus, Bulliard, N.S.W.

(Tubaria.)

119 A. furfuraceus, Persoon, T., V.
120 A. inquilinus, Fries, N.S.W.

(Crepidotus.)

121 A. globigerus, Berkeley, V.
122 A. lepton, Berkeley, W.A.
123 A. mollis, Schæffer, W.A., V.

124 A. hepatochrous, Berkeley, T.
125 A. interceptus, Berkeley, T.
126 A. auricula, Berkeley, T.
127 A. insiduosus, Berkeley, T.
128 A. cassiæcolor, Berkeley, T.
129 A. leptomorphus, Berkeley, T.
130 A. turbidulus, Berkeley, T.

(Psalliota.)

131 A. versipes, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
132 A. campestris, Linné, S.A., V., T., N.S.W., Q.L.
133 A. arvensis, Schæffer, T.

(Stropharia.)

134 A. semiglobatus, Batsch, W.A., S.A., V., T., N.S.W.

(Hypholoma.)

135 A. dispersus, Fries, W.A., S.A., T.
136 A. fascicularis, Hudson, S.A., T.

(Psathyra.)

137 A. Sonderianus, Berkeley, S.A.

(Psilocybe.)

138 A. spadiceus, Schæffer, T.
139 A. ericæus, Persoon, W.A.
140 A. atro-rufus, Schæffer, W.A.

(Panæolus.)

141 A. papilionaceus, Bulliard, V.
142 A. phalænarum, Bulliard. S.A.
143 A. campanulatus, Linné.

(Psatyrella.)

144 A. trepidus, Fries, S.A,
145 A. hiascens, Fries, Q.L.
146 A. disseminatus, Persoon, W.A., T., Q.L.

Coprinus, Persoon.

147 C. stereorarius, Fries, T., V., N.S.W., Q.L.
148 C. ephemerus, Bulliard, Q.L.
149 C. plicatilis, Fries (Curtis), N.S.W.
150 C. murinus, Kalchbrenner. N.S.W.
151 C. tomentosus, Fries (Bulliard), Q.L.

Bolbitius, Fries.

152 B. fragilis, Fries (Linné), W.A.
153 B. titubans, Fries (Bulliard), V.

CORTINARIA, Persoon.

154 C. erythræa, Berkeley, W.A.
155 C. Archeri, Berkeley, T.

PAXILLUS, Fries.

156 P. eucalyptorum, Berkeley, W.A.
157 P. Muelleri, Berkeley, V., N.S.W.
158 P. crassus, Fries, Q.L.

HYGROPHORUS, Fries.

159 H. flammans, Berkeley, V.
160 H. ceraceus, Fries, V.
161 H. miniatus, Fries, Q.L.
162 H. nigricans, Berkeley.
163 H. porphyrinus, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
164 H. scarlatinus, Kalchbrenner, Q.L.

LACTARIUS, Candolle.

165 L. subtomentosus, Berkeley, N.S.W.
166 L. stenophyllus, Berkeley, T.

RUSSULA, Persoon.

167 R. rubra, Fries, V., N.S.W., Q.L.
168 R. fragilis, Fries, S.A., Q.L.
169 R. emetica, Fries, T., V., N.S.W.

CANTHARELLUS, J. St. Hilaire.

170 C. cibarius, Fries, N.S.W.
171 C. aurantiacus, Fries, Q.L.
172 C. concinnus, Berkeley, N.S.W.
173 C. viscosus, Berkeley, W.A.
174 C. strigipes, Berkeley, T.
175 C. pusio, Berkeley, T.

MARASMIUS, Fries.

176 M. rotula, Fries, Q.L.
177 M. confertus, Berk. et Broome, N.S.W., Q.L.
178 M. rhyticeps, Kalchbrenner, Q.L.
179 M. rufo-pallidus, Kalchbrenner, Q.L.
180 M. calobates, Kalchhrenner, Q.L.
181 M. primulinus, Berkeley, N.S.W.
182 M. opacus, Berk. et Cooke, N.S.W.
183 M. hæmatocephalus, Montagne, V.
184 M. ferrugineus, Berkeley, V.
185 M. aciculiformis, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
186 M. minutissimus, F. v. M. et Kalchbr., N.S.W.
187 M. pilopus, Kalchbrenner, N.S.W.
188 M. crinis equi, F. v. M., N.S.W.
189 M. hepaticus, Berkeley, T.

190 M. affixus, Berkeley, T.
191 M. subsupinus, Berkeley, T.
192 M. eucalypti, Berkeley, T.
193 M. meloniformis, Berkeley, T.
194 M. Muelleri, Berkeley.
195 M. emergens, Berkeley, T.

Lentinus, Fries.

196 L. cochleatus, Fries, W.A.
197 L. pergamenus, Fries, Q.L.
198 L. fulvus, Berkeley, V., N.S.W., Q.L.
199 L. fasciatus, Berkeley, W.A., T., N.S.W., Q.L.
200 L. dealbatus, Fries, W.A.
201 L. cyathus, Berkeley et Broome, Q.L.
202 L. Lecomtei, Fries, N.S.W., Q.L.
203 L. subdulcis, Berkeley, Q.L.
204 L. subnudus, Berkeley, S.A.
205 L. exilis, Klotzsch, S.A., Q.L.
206 L. vulpinus, Fries, N.S.W., Q.L.
207 L. Duvalii, Fries, Q.L.
208 L. fusco-purpureus, Kalchbrenner, N.S.W.
209 L. læviceps, Kalchbrenner.
210 L. hyracinus, Kalchbrenner.
211 L. hepatorichus, Berkeley, T.
212 L. pulvinulus, Berkeley, T.
213 L. holopogineus, Berkeley, Q.L.
214 L. lateritius, Berkeley.

Panus, Fries.

215 P. cinnabrinus, Fries, W.A.
216 P. coriaceus, Berkeley, V.
217 P. incandescens, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
218 P. saccharinus, Berkeley, T.
219 P. viscidulus, Berk. et Broome, N.S.W., Q.L.
220 P. rivulosus, Berkeley.

Xerotus, Fries.

221 X. Archeri, Berkeley, T., V.
222 X. Rawakensis, Fries, Q.L.
223 X. papuasius, Kalchbrenner, N.S.W.
224 X. proximus, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
225 X. papyraceus, Berkeley, T.
226 X. fulvus, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.

Schizophyllum, Fries.

227 S. commune, Fries., W.A., S.A., V., T., N.S.W., Q.L.

Lenzites, Fries.

228 L. Beckleri, Berkeley, N.S.W., Q.L.
229 L. Berkeleyi, Léveillé, Q.L.
230 L. deplanata, Fries, Q.L.

231 L. faventinus, Cald., Q.L.
232 L. striata, Fries, Q.L.
233 L. abietina, Fries, S.A.
234 L. betulina, Fries, Q.L.
235 L. Palisoti, Fries, N.S.W., Q.L.
236 L. torrida, Kalchbrenner.
237 L. Guilfoylei, Berkeley, N.S.W., Q.L.

Strobilomyces, Berkeley.

238 S. nigricans, Berkeley, Q.L.

Boletus, Dillenius.

239 B. pachypus, Fries, Q.L.
240 B. marginatus, Drummond, W.A.
241 B. infractus, Fries, W.A.
242 B. subtomentosus, Fries, N.S.W.
243 B. cæsareus, Fries, W.A.
244 B. alliaceus, Berkeley, W.A.
245 B. subsimilis, Preiss, W.A.
246 B. ananæceps, Berkeley, V., Q.L.
247 B. arenarius, Fries, W.A.
248 B. napipes, F. v. M., V.
249 B. alliciens, Berkeley, W.A.
250 B. fruticola, Berkeley, T.
251 B. megalosporus, Berkeley, T.

Polyporus, Micheli.

(Mesopus.)

252 P. myclodes, Kalchbrenner, Q.L.
253 P. brumalis, Fries, Q.L.
254 P. arcularius, Fries, Q.L.
255 P. tricholoma, Montagne, Q.L.
256 P. perennis, Fries (Linné), Q.L.
257 P. oblectans, Berkeley, T., V., Q.L.
258 P. Armitii, F. v. M. et Kalchbrenner, Q.L.
259 P. luteo-nitidus, Berkeley, Q.L.
260 P. cladonia, Berkeley, W.A.
261 P. bulbipes, Fries, W.A.
262 P. xanthopus, Fries, V., N.S.W., Q.L.
263 P. luteus, Nees, N.S.W., Q.L.
264 P. quadrans, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
265 P. dictyopus, Rostkovius, Q.L.
266 P. rudis, Berkeley, T.
267 P. perdurans, Kalchbrenner, T.

(Pleuropus.)

268 P. melanopus, Fries (Swartz), V., Q.L.
269 P. picipes, Fries, Q.L.
270 P. superpositus, Berkeley, N.S.W.
271 P. varius, Fries, W.A.

272 P. rhipidum, Berkeley, V., N.S.W., Q.L.
273 P. lucidus, Fries (Leysser), T., Q.L.
274 P. gibbosus, Persoon, Q.L.
275 P. sanguineus, Meyer, W.A., S.A., V., T., N.S.W., Q.L.
276 P. platotis, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
277 P. dilatatus, Berkeley, N.S.W., Q.L.
278 P. rugosus, Nees, N.S.W.
279 P. fusco-lineatus, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
280 P. peroxydatus, Berkeley, N.S.W.
281 P. flabelliformis, Klotzsch, N.S.W., Q.L.
282 P. glabratus, Kalchbrenner, V.
283 P. affinis, Nees, N.S.W., Q.L.
284 P. cognatus, Kalchbrenner, N.S.W., Q.L.
285 P. elegans, Fries, T.
286 P. intonsus, Berkeley, T.

(Merisma.)

287 P. frondosus, Fries, T.
288 P. sulphureus, Fries, T.
289 P. radiato-rugosus, Berkeley, T.

(Anoderma.)

290 P. citreus, Berkeley.
291 P. fruticum, Berk. et Cooke, Q.L.
292 P. gilvus, Fries (Schweinitz).
293 P. Beckleri, Berkeley, N.S.W.
294 P. demissus, Berkeley, W.A.
295 P. corrivalis, Berkeley, S.A.
296 P. fædatus, Berkeley, Q.L.
297 P. citro-aurantius, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
298 P. tephronotus, Berkeley, T., N.S.W.
299 P. ochroleucus, Berkeley, W.A., T., N.S.W.
300 P. semidigitaliformis, Berkeley, N.S.W.
301 P. ascoboloides, Berkeley.
302 P. rubidus, Berkeley, Q.L.
303 P. cinnabarinus, Fries, S.A., V., T.
304 P. leonotis, Kalchbrenner.
305 P. funalis, Fries, Q.L.
306 P. campylus, Berkeley, T.
307 P. angustus, Berkeley, T.
308 P. rhinocephalus, Berkeley, T.
309 P. Gunnii, Berkeley, T.
310 P. pelliculosus, Berkeley, T.

(Placoderma.)

311 P. Chilensis, Fries, Q.L.
312 P. tornatus, Persoon, T., V., N.S.W.
313 P. incrassatus, Berkeley, Q.L.
314 P. applanatus, Fries (Wallroth), V.
315 P. rimosus, Berkeley, W.A., T., N.S.W.
316 P. igniarius, Fries, W.A., S.A., V., T., N.S.W., Q.L.
317 P. fulvus, Fries, W.A., N.S.W.

318 P. gryphiformis, Berkeley, W.A.
319 P. isidioides, Berkeley, W.A.
320 P. eucalypticola, F. v. M.
(P. Eucalypti. Kalchbrenner non P. Eucalyptorum, Fries.)
321 P. conchatus, Fries, V.
322 P. placodes, Kalchbrenner, Q.L.
323 P. salicinus, Fries, Q.L.
324 P. carneus, Nees, S.A., V.
325 P. senex, Nees et Montagne, V., N.S.W., Q.L.
326 P. portentosus, Berkeley, W.A., S.A., V., T., N.S.W.
327 P. compressus, Berkeley, W.A., Q.L.
328 P. rubidus, Berkeley, N.S.W., Q.L.
329 P. cinereo-fuscus, Currey, Q.L.
330 P. endopalus, Berkeley, N.S.W., Q.L.
331 P. Gourliæi, Berkeley, T.
332 P. Laurencii, Berkeley, T.
333 P. Tasmanicus, Berkeley, T.

(Inoderma.)

334 P. scruposus, Fries, T., V., N.S.W.
335 P. Feei, Fries, W.A., T., V., N.S.W.
336 P. libum, Berkeley, N.S.W., Q.L.
337 P. luteo-olivascens, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
338 P. radiatus, Fries, V., Q.L.
339 P. xerampelinus, Kalchbrenner, Q.L.
340 P. cichoraceus, Berkeley, V., Q.L.
341 P. chrysoleucus, Kalchbrenner, Q.L.
342 P. hirsutus, Fries, V., N.S.W., Q.L.
343 P. murinus, Kalchbrenner, Q.L.
344 P. versicolor, Fries, T., N.S.W., Q.L.
345 P. hololeucus, Kalchbrenner, V.
346 P. dispar, Kalchbrenner, V.
347 P. murinus, Kalchbrenner, Q.L.
348 P. venustus, Berkeley, W.A., Q.L.
349 P. brunneo-albus, Berkeley, T.
350 P. vernicifluus, Berkeley, T.
351 P. Friesii, Klotzsch, T.
352 P. biretum, Kalchbrenner, N.S.W.

(Resupinaria.)

353 P. Broomei, Rabenhorst, Q.L.
354 P. obliquus, Fries, N.S.W.
355 P. ferrugineus, Fries, W.A.
356 P. tardus, Berkeley, W.A.
357 P. corticola, Fries, S.A.
358 P. parilis, Fries, W.A.
359 P. vulgaris, Fries, V.
360 P. vaporarius, Fries, W.A., T., V., Q.L.
361 P. calceus, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
362 P. apricus, Berkeley, T.
363 P. merulinus, Berkeley, T.
364 P. Archeri, Berkeley, T.

365 P. orbicularis, Berkeley, T.
366 P. latus, Berkeley. T.
367 P. hyalinus, Berkeley, T.
368 P. scorteus, Fries, N.S.W.

Addendi.

369 P. Chilensis, Fries, Q.L.
370 P. elongatus, Berkeley, Q.L.
371 P. Eucalyptorum, Fries, W.A.
372 P. flabelliformis, Klotzsch, Q.L.
373 P. flavus, Junghuhn, N.S.W.
374 P. Floridanus, Berkeley, Q.L.
375 P. Gallo-pavonis, Berk. et Broome, Q.L. (Anod.).
376 P. lignosus, Klotzsch, V.
377 P. lilacino-gilvus, Persoon, Q.L.
378 P. limbatus, Fries, V.
379 P. occidentalis, Klotzsch, Q.L.
380 P. orbiformis, Fries, V.
381 P. Paradeniæ, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
382 P. Persoonii, Fries, N.S.W., Q.L.
383 P. strumosus, Fries, V.
384 P. tricholoma, Montagne, Q.L.
385 P. zonalis, Berkeley, Q.L.

TRAMETES, Fries.

386 T. pini, Fries, W.A.
387 T. fibrosa, Fries, S.A.
388 T. pyrrhocreas, Berkeley, Q.L.
389 T. versatilis, Berkeley, Q.L.
390 T. Muelleri, Berkeley, N.A.
391 T. acupunctata, Berkeley, Q.L.
392 T. phellina, Berkeley, N.S.W.
393 T. devexa, Berkeley, N.S.W., Q.L.
394 T. ungulata, Berkeley, S.A.
395 T. epitephra, Berkeley, S.A.
396 T. lactinea, Berkeley, S.A., N.S.W.
397 T. colliculosa, Berkeley, N.S.W.
398 T. occidentalis, Fries, S.A., N.S.W.
399 T. rigida, Berk. et Montagne, N.S.W., Q.L.
400 T. scrobiculata, Berkeley, V.
401 T. mollis, Fries, N.S.W.
402 T. pictus, Berkeley, Q.L.
403 T. lævis, Berkeley.
404 T. umbrinus, Currey, Q.L.
405 T. dædalioides, Berkeley, T.

DÆDALEA, Persoon.

406 D. glabrescens, Berkeley, N.S.W.
407 D. sanguinea, Klotzsch, N.S.W., Q.L.
408 D. tenuis, Berkeley, S.A., Q.L.
409 D. Hobsoni, Berkeley, S.A.

410 D. aulacophyllus, Berkeley, S.A.
411 D. Bowmanni, Berkeley, Q.L.
412 D. Sprucei, Berkeley, Q.L.
413 D. unicolor, Fries, Q.L.
414 D. Schomburgkii, Berkeley, S.A.
415 D. intermedia, Berkeley.
416 D. subcongener, Berkeley.
417 D. aspera, Klotzsch, Q.L.

Hexagona, Pollini (1816).

418 H. polygramma, Montagne, S.A., Q.L.
419 H. Gunnii, Berkeley, W.A., T., V.
420 H. decipiens, Berkeley, W.A., S.A., V.
421 H. subtenuis, Berkeley, N.A., Q.L., S.A.
422 H. similis, Berkeley, N.A.
423 H. Muelleri, Berkeley, N.S.W., Q.L.
424 H. umbrinella, Fries, Q.L.
425 H. tenuis, Fries, Q.L.
426 H. rigida, Berkeley, N.S.W.
427 H. crinigera, Fries, Q.L.

Favolus, Beauvois (Fries).

428 F. discolor, Fries, W.A.
429 F. squamiger, Berkeley, N.S.W.
430 F. cæspitosus, Berkeley, N.S.W.
431 F. hispidulus, Berk. et Curtis, S.A.
432 F. pusillus, Fries, T.

Laschia, Fries.

433 L. cinerascens, Kalchbrenner, V.
434 L. Thwaitesii, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
435 L. tremellosa, Fries, V., N.S.W.
436 L. pustulata, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
437 L. micropus, Berkeley, V.

Merulius, Haller.

438 M. corium, Fries, W.A., T.
439 M. pallens, Berkeley, V., T.
440 M. lacrimans, Schumacher, W.A.

Porotheleum, Fries.

441 P. subtile, Fries, T.

Hydnum, Linné.

442 H. merulioides, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
443 H. delicatulum, Klotzsch, N.S.W.
444 H. xanthum, Berk. et Currey, N.S.W.
445 H. nigrum, Fries., N.S.W.
446 H. Muelleri, Berkeley, N.S.W., Q.L.

447 H. ochraceum, Persoon, Q.L.
448 H. investiens, Berkeley, W.A.
449 H. dispersum, Berkeley, W.A.
450 H. isidioides, Berkeley, W.A.
451 H. udum, Fries, T., N.S.W., Q.L.
452 H. lævigatum, Fries, T.
453 H. repandum, Linné, T.
454 H. gilvum, Berkeley, Q.L.
455 H. cervinum, Berkeley, T.
456 H. filicicola, Berkeley, T.

Irpex, Fries.

457 I. flavus, Klotzsch, S.A., Q.L.
458 I. zonatus, Berkeley, Q.L.
459 I. hexagonoides, Kalchbrenner, N.S.W.
460 I. Archeri, Berkeley, T.

Sistotrema, Persoon.

461 S. irpicinum, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.

Phlebia, Fries.

462 P. reflexa, Berkeley, V.
463 P. hispidula, Berkeley. S.A.
464 P. radiata, Berkeley, Q.L.

Kneiffia, Fries.

465 K. Muelleri, Berkeley, S.A.

Grandinia, Fries.

466 G. granulosa, Fries, T.
467 G. australis, Berkeley, T.

Odontia, Persoon.

468 O. secernibilis, Berkeley, T.

Craterellus, Persoon.

469 C. pusio, Berkeley, T.

Cladoderris, Persoon.

470 C. dendritica, Fries, V., N.S.W.
471 C. australis, Kalchbrenner, N.S.W.

Lachnocladium, Léveillé.

472 L. furcellatum, Léveillé, Q.L.

THELEPHORA, Ehrhart.

473 T. decolorans, Berkeley.
474 T. congesta, Berkeley, V., N.S.W., Q.L.
475 T. luteo-cincta, Berkeley, V.
476 T. exsculpta, Berkeley, V.
477 T. caryophyllea, Fries, W.A.
478 T. pedicellata, Schweinitz, Q.L.
479 T. Archeri, Berkeley, T., V.
480 T. riccioidea, Berkeley, T.
481 T. Sowerbei, Berkeley, T., V.
482 T. viridis, Berkeley, T.
483 T. lamellata, Berkeley et Currey, Q.L.
484 T. concrescens, Fries, W.A.
485 T. myriomera, Fries, W.A.

STEREUM, Persoon.

486 S. umbrinum, Fries, W.A.
487 S. vittiforme, Fries, W.A.
488 S. elegans, Fries, V., N.S.W., Q.L.
489 S. rubiginosum, Fries, W.A.
490 S. lobatum, Kunze, V., N.S.W., Q.L.
491 S. spadiceum, Fries, V., T., N.S.W., Q.L.
492 S. illudens, Berkeley, N.A., W.A., S.A., T., V., N.S.W.
493 S. hirsutum, Fries, W.A., S.A., T., V., N.S.W., Q.L.
494 S. Schomburgkii, Berkeley, N.A., Q.L.
495 S. purpureum, Fries, W.A., S.A., V., T.
496 S. Ostrea, Nees, Q.L.
497 S. nitidulum, Berkeley, Q.L.
498 S. versicolor, Fries, V.
499 S. semilugens, Kalchbrenner, Q.L.
500 S. versiforme, Berk. et Curtis, V.
501 S. vellereum, Fries, V.
502 S. decipiens, Berkeley, V.
503 S. acerinum, Fries, T.
504 S. radio-fissum, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
505 S. luteo-badium, Fries, N.S.W.
506 S. striatum, Fries, N.S.W.
507 S. prolificans, Berkeley, N.S.W., Q.L.

HYMENOCHÆTA.

(Hymenochæte, Léveillé, 1846, non Beauvois et Lestibudois, 1819.)

508 H. rubiginosa, Léveillé, W.A., T.
509 H. strigosa, Berk. et Broome.
510 H. vinosa, Berkely.
511 H. cacao, Berkeley, Q.L.
512 H. tenuissima, Berkeley, Q.L.
513 H. Mougeotii, Cooke, T.
514 H. Archeri, Berkeley, T.

Reniophora, Berkeley.

515 R. sparsa, Berkeley, Q.L.
516 R. papyrina, Montagne, V.
517 R. tephra, Berk. et Curt., S.A.

Auricularia, Bulliard.

518 A. albicans, Berkeley, Q.L.
519 A. minuta, Berkeley, W.A.
520 A. lobata, Sommerfelt, Q.L.
521 A. mesenterica, Persoon, Q.L.

Corticium, Persoon.

522 C. vinosum, Berkeley, W.A.
523 C. cœruleum, Fries, N.S.W., Q.L.
524 C. Auberianum, Montague, V.
525 C. arachnoideum, Berk. et Broome, S.A., T.
526 C. luteo-cinctum, Berkeley, V.
527 C. læve, Fries, T., Q.L.
528 C. nudum, Fries, Q.L.
529 C. radicale, Berkeley, W.A.
530 C. incarnatum, Fries, W.A., Q.L.
531 C. comedens, Fries, W.A.
532 C. miniatum, Cooke, N.S.W., Q.L.
533 C. murimum, Berk. et Broome, V.
534 C. ochroleucum, Fries, T.
535 C. roseum, Fries, T.
536 C. sulfureum, Fries, T.
537 C. cretaceum, Fries, T.
538 C. Archeri, Berkeley, T.
539 C. olivaceum, Fries, Q.L.

Hypochnus, Fries.

540 H. rubro-cinctus, Ehrenberg, Q.L.

Dictyonema, Persoon, 1847, non Agardh, 1824.

(Dichonemia, Blume et Nees.)

541 D. acruginosum, Blume et Nees, Q.L.

Cyphella, Fries.

542 C. muscigena, Fries, V., T.
543 C. Curreyi, Berk. et Broome, V.
544 C. capula, Fries, T.

Solenia, Hoffmann.

545 S. ochracea, Hoffmann, T.

CLAVARIA, Vaillant.

546 C. botrytis, Persoon, W.A., T., V., N.S.W.
547 C. flava, Schæffer, V., N.S.W.
548 C. abietina, Persoon, V.
549 C. crispula, Fries, W.A.
550 C. lorithamnus, Berkeley, V.
551 C. rugosa, Bulliard, Q.L.
552 C. inæqualis, O. Mueller, T., V., N.S.W.
553 C. argillacea, Persoon, V., N.S.W., Q.L.
554 C. paludicola, Libert, S.A.
555 C. setulosa, Berkeley, W.A.
556 C. juncea, Fries, V., T.
557 C. pyxidata, Persoon, N.S.W.
558 C. formosa, Persoon, V., N.S.W., Q.L.
559 C. aurea, Schæffer, N.S.W.
560 C. stricta, Persoon, Q.L.
561 C. cristata, Holmskiold, T.
562 C. plebeja, Fries, W.A.
563 C. lutea, Vittadini, T.
564 C. Archeri, Berkeley, T.
565 C. rhizomorpha, Berkeley, T.

CALOCERA, Fries.

566 C. guepinoides, Berkeley, W.A., S.A., T.
567 C. glossoides, Fries, V.

TREMELLA, Dillenius.

568 T. lutescens, Persoon, S.A., V., T., N.S.W.
569 T. mesenterica, Retzius, W.A., V.
570 T. foliacea, Persoon, W.A., T.
571 T. frondosa, Fries, T.
572 T. albida, Hudson, T.
573 T. olens, Berkeley, T.
574 T. viscosa, Berkeley, T.

EXIDIA, Fries.

575 E. glandulosa, Fries, W.A., T.

HIRNEOLA, Fries.

576 H. polytricha, Fries, S.A., N.S.W., Q.L.
577 H. hispidula, Berkeley, V.
578 H. Auricula Judæ, Fries, V., T., N.S.W.
579 H. vitellina, Montagne, T.
580 H. rufa, Berkeley, Q.L.

GUEPINIA, Fries (1825).

(Gyrocephalus, Persoon, 1825.)

581 G. spathularia, Fries., N.S.W., Q.L.
582 G. peziziformis, Berkeley, W.A., V., T.

DACRYOMYCES, Nees.

583 D. rubro-fuscus, Berkeley, W.A.
584 D. deliquescens, Duby, T.
585 D. miltinus, Berkeley, T.
586 D. sclerotioides, Berkeley, T.
587 D. seriatus, Berkeley, T.

SEBACINA, Tulasne.

588 S. incrustans, Tulasne, T.

GASTEROMYCETES.

DICTYOPHORA, Desvaux.

589 D. merulina, Berkeley, Q.L.
590 D. multicolor, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
591 D. Tahitensis (Schlechtendal), N.S.W.

PHALLUS, Dillenius.

592 P. calyptratus, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
593 P. cultus, Berkeley, W.A.
594 P. aurantiacus, Montagne, Q.L.
595 P. vitellinus, F. v. M., V.
596 P. Novæ Hollandiæ, Corda.

CYNOPHALLUS, Fries.

597 C. hirudinosus, Léveillé, W.A.
598 C. papuasius, Kalchbrenner, Q.L.

CLATHRUS, Micheli.

599 C. crispus, Turpin, Q.L.
600 C. pusillus, Berkeley, Q.L.

ASEROE, Labillardière.
(Aptius Aseiroe.)

601 A. rubra, Labillardière, S.A., V., N.S.W.
602 A. actinobola, Corda.
603 A. pentactina, Endlicher, N.S.W.

ANTHURUS, Kalchbrenner.

604 A. Muellerianus, Kalchbrenner, V.

LYSURUS, Fries.

605 L. aseroiformis, Corda, T.

ILEODICTYON, Tulasne.

606 I. gracile, Berkeley, W.A., V., T., N.S.W.

SECOTIUM, Kunze.

607 S. melanosporum, Berkeley, W.A.
608 S. coarctatum, Berkeley, W.A.

XYLOPODIUM, Montagne.

609 X. australe, Berkeley, S.A., V., N.S.W.

PODAXON, Fries.

610 P. pistillare, Fries, V., Q.L.
611 P. carcinomoides, Q.L.

PHELLORINIA, Berkeley.

612 P. strobilina, Kalchbrenner, Q.L.

TULASNODEA, Fries.

613 T. leprosa, Kalchbrenner, Q.L.

TULOSTOMA, Persoon.

614 T. fimbriatum, Fries, W.A.

MITREMYCES, Nees.

615 M. fuscus, Berkeley, V., T.,
616 M. luridus, Berkeley, W.A.

MESOPHELLIA, Berkeley.

617 M. arenaria, Berkeley, T.

BATTARREA, Persoon.

618 B. Muelleri, Kalchbrenner, S.A.

GEASTER, Micheli.

619 G. fimbriatus, Fries, S.A., T., V.
620 G. Drummondi, Berkeley, W.A., V.
621 G. minimus, Schweinitz, W.A., S.A., V., N.S.W., Q.L.
622 G. saccatus, Fries, T., N.S.W., Q.L.
623 G. striatus, Candolle, W.A., Q.L.
624 G. striatulus, Kalchbrenner, S.A.
625 G. rufescens, Persoon, W.A.
626 G. dubius, Berkeley, N.S.W.
627 G. vittatus, Kalchbrenner.
628 G. tenuipes, Berkeley, T.
629 G. Archeri, Berkeley, T.
630 G. australis, Berkeley, T.
631 G. lageniformis, Vittadini, Q.L.

Bovista, Dillenius.

632 B. Muelleri, Berkeley, Q.L.
633 B. lilacina, Mont. et Berk., W.A., T., V., N.S.W., Q.L.

Lycoperdon, Tournefort.

634 L. australe, Berkeley, S.A., V., T.
635 L. glabrescens, Berkeley, V., T.
636 L. pyriforme, Schæffer, V., T.
637 L. gemmatum, Batsch, W.A., T., N.S.W., Q.L.
638 L. pusillum, Batsch, W.A., Q.L.
639 L. mundula, Kalchbrenner, V.
640 L. reticulatum, Berkeley, V.
641 L. Gunnii, Berkeley, T.

Meycenastrum, Desveaux.

642 M. phæotrichum, Berkeley, W.A., Q.L.
643 M. corium, Berkeley, Q.L.

Polysaccum, Candolle.

644 P. marmaratum, Berkeley, W.A., S.A., N.S.W.
645 P. pisocarpum, Fries, W.A., Q.L.
646 P. crassipes, Fries, W.A.
647 P. turgidum, Fries, W.A.
648 P. olivaceum, Fries, Q.L.
649 P. australe, Léveillé, Q.L.

Scleroderma, Persoon.

650 S. pandanaceum, F. v. M., Q.L.
651 S. strobilinum, Kalchbrenner, V., Q.L.
652 S. geaster, Fries, W.A., S.A., V., T., N.S.W., Q.L.
653 S. bovista, Fries, V., N.S.W., Q.L.
654 S. vulgare, Fries, W.A., S.A., V., N.S.W., Q.L.

Hymenogaster, Vittadini.

655 H. Moseleyi, Berk. et Broome, N.S.W.

Hydnangium.

656 H. Australiense, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.

Octaviana, Vittadini.

657 O. Archeri, Berkeley, T.

Paurocotylis, Berkeley.

658 P. echinosperma, Cooke, V.

CYATHUS, Haller.

659 C. Lesueurii, Tulasne, N.S.W.
660 C. intermedius, Tulasne, Q.L.
661 C. fimetarius, Candolle, Q.L.
662 C. vernicosus, Candolle, W.A., Q.L.
663 C. Colensoi, Berkeley, S.A., T.
664 C. campanulatus, Corda, Q.L.

CRUCIBULUM, Tulasne.

665 C. vulgare, Tulasne, V., Q.L.

SPHÆROBOLUS, Tode.

666 S. stellatus, Tode, T.

PHYSARUM, Persoon.

667 P. cinereum, Batsch, W.A.
668 P. nutans, Persoon.
669 P. Berkeleyi, R. W.A.

BADHAMIA, Berkeley.

670 B. hyalina, Berkeley, T.

CRATERIUM, Trentepohl.

671 C. vulgare, Ditmar, W.A.
672 C. minutum, Leers, T.

LEOCARPUS, Link.

673 L. fragilis, Dickson, T.

TILMADOCHE, Fries.

674 T. nutans, Persoon, W.A., T., Q.L.

FULIGO, Haller (1768).

675 F. varians, Sommerfelt, T.

DIDYMIUM, Schrader.

676 D. farinaceum, Fries, Q.L.
677 D. squamulosum, Fries, T.

STEMONITIS, Gleditsch.

678 S. fusca, Roth, W.A., T., Q.L.

COMATRICHA, Preuss.

679 C. Friesiana, De Bary, T.

Clathroptychium, Wallroth.

680 C. rugulosum, Wallroth, W.A.

Tubulina, Persoon.

681 T. cylindrica, Candolle, T.

Arcyria, Hill (1751).

682 A. punicea, Persoon, Q.L.
683 A. incarnata, Persoon, W.A.
684 A. pomiformis, Roth.
685 A. nutans, Fries, W.A., Q.L.
686 A. punicea, Persoon, Q.L.
687 A. cinerea, Fries., Q.L.

Lycogala, Micheli.

688 L. epidendron, Fries, W.A.

Trichia, Haller.

689 T. chrysosperma, Candolle, T.
690 T. varia, Persoon, T.
691 T. contorta, Fries, T.
692 T. verrucosa, Berkeley, T.
693 T. metallica, Berkeley, T.

Hemiarcyria, Fries.

694 H. rubiformis, Berkeley.

Prototrichia, Berkeley.

695 P. flagellifera, Berk. et Broome, T.

Lamproderma, Berkeley.

696 L. echinulata, Berkeley, T.

CONIOMYCETES.

Sphæronema, Fries.

697 S. rufum, Fries, T.

Phoma, Fries.

698 P. rosarum, Durieu et Montagne, Q.L.

Excipula, Fries.

699 E. strigosa, Fries, W.A.

Æcidium, Persoon.

700 A. Cymbonoti, Thuemen, V.
701 A. ranunculacearum, Candolle, V.
702 A. Goodeniacearum, Berkeley, S.A., V.
703 A. Lobeliæ, Thuemen, V.
704 A. microstomum, Berkeley.
705 A. compositarum, Martius, V.
706 A. apocynatum, Schweinitz, Q.L.
707 A. soleniforme, Berkeley, T.
708 A. cystoseiroides, Berkeley, T.

Rœstelia, Rebentisch.

709 R. polita, Berkeley, V.

Cronartium, Fries.

710 C. asclepiadeum, Fries, Q.L.

Thecaphora, Fingerhut.

711 T. globulifera, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.

Trichobasis, Léveillé.

712 T. rubigo-vera, Léveillé, Q.L.

Uromyces, Link.

713 U. puccinioides, Berk. et F. v. M., S.A.

Uredo, Persoon.

714 U. Lobeliæ, Thuemen, V.
715 U. Maydis, Candolle, Q.L.
716 U. restionum, Nees, W.A.
717 U. angiosperma, Thuemen, W.A.
718 U. Betæ, Persoon, V.

Puccinia, Micheli.

719 P. Chondrillæ, Corda, S.A., V., N.S.W.
720 P. malvacearum, Montagne, V.
721 P. dichondræ, Berkeley, V.
722 P. aucta, Berk. et F. v. M., S.A., V.
723 P. graminis, Persoon, S.A., V., N.S.W., Q.L.
724 P. straminis, Fuckel, S.A., V.. N.S.W.

Melampsora, Castagne.

725 M. Lini, Tulasne, S.A., V., N.S.W.
726 M. phyllodiorum, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.

Cystopus, Léveillé.

727 C. candidus, Léveillé, V.

Sorosporium, Rudolphi.

728 S. Eriachnis, Thuemen, Q.L.
729 S. Muelleri, Thuemen, V.

Ustilago, Persoon.

730 U. carbo, Tulasne, Q.L.
731 U. bromivora, Tulasne, S.A., V., N.S.W.
732 U. utriculosa, Montagne, V.
733 U. segetum, Ditmar, Q.L.
734 U. Emodensis, Berkeley, Q.L.
735 U. Muelleriana. Thuemen, V.
736 U. bullata, Berkeley, S.A., V., N.S.W.
737 U. axicola, Berkeley, Q.L.
738 U. marmorata, Berkeley, S.A., V.
739 U. piluliformis, Tulasne, V.
740 U. solida, Berkeley, T.

Tilletia, Tulasne.

741 T. Caries, Tulasne, S.A., V., T., N.S.W., Q.L.

Ozonium, Link.

742 O. aureum, Duby, N.S.W.

HYPHOMYCETES.

Isaria, Persoon.

743 I. graminiperda, Berk. et F. v. M., S.A., V.
744 I. fuciformis, Berkeley, S.A., V.
745 I. radians, Berkeley, T.

Stilbum, Tode.

746 S. erythrocephalum, Ditmar, W.A.
747 S. cinnabarinum, Montagne, Q.L.
748 S. aurantiacum, Berkeley, Q.L.

Bactridium, Kunze.

749 B. flavum, Kunze, Q.L.
750 B. magnum, Cooke, V.

Torula, Persoon.

751 T. herbarum, Link, Q.L.

Fusarium, Link.

752 F. lateritium, Nees, W.A.
753 F. rubicolor, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.

Aspergillus, Micheli.

754 A. glaucus, Link, W.A., S.A., T., V., N.S.W., Q.L.
755 A. Muelleri, Berkeley, W.A.

Illosporium, Martius.

756 I. flavellum, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.

Verticillium, Nees.

757 V. eximium, Berkeley, N.S.W.
758 V. riveum, Berkeley, T.

Polyactis, Link.

759 P. vulgaris, Link, T.

Rhinotrichum, Corda.

760 R. pulchrum, Berkeley, V., N.S.W.
761 R. microsporum, Berkeley, T.

Cladosporium, Link.

762 C. herbarum, Link, W.A., S.A., V., T., N.S.W., Q.L.
763 C. papyricola, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.

Helminthosporium, Persoon.

764 H. Revenelii, Curtis, Q.L.

Mystrosporium, Corda.

765 M. pulchrum, Berkeley, W.A.

Sepedonium, Link.

766 S. chysospermum, Link., W.A., S.A., V., N.S.W.

Trichoderma, Persoon.

767 T. viride, Persoon, W.A., S.A., V., T., N.S.W.

Pilacre, Fries.

768 P. divisa, Berkeley, T.

Oidium, Link.

769 O. Tuckeri, Berkeley, V., N.S.W.
770 O. erysiphoides, Fries, Q.L.

Bispora, Corda.

771 B. monilioides, Corda, Q.L.

CIRCINELLA, Fries.

772 C. umbellata, Tieghens et Monmer, Q.L.

SPOROTRICHUM, Link.

773 S. densum, Link, Q.L.

MUCOR, Micheli.

774 M. cervino-albus, Berkeley, T.

PHYCOMYCES, Kunze.

775 P. nitens, Kunze, V., N.S.W.

ANTENNULARIA, Reichenbach.
(Antennaria, Link, 1809, non Gærtner, 1791.)

776 A. scoriadea, Berkeley, W.A.

ENDOGONE, Link.

777 E. australis, Berkeley, T.

ASCOMYCETES.

MORCHELLA, Dillenius.

778 M. conica, Persoon, V., T.
779 M. semilibera, Candolle, V., N.S.W.

HELVELLA, Linné.

780 H. monachella, Fries, T.

LEOTIA, Hill.

781 L. lubrica, Persoon, V., T.

MITRULA, Fries.

782 M. vinosa, Berkeley, T.

GEOGLOSSUM, Persoon.

783 G. Muelleri, Berkeley.
784 G. Walteri, Berkeley, V.
785 G. hirsutum, Persoon, V.
786 G. glabrum, Persoon, V., T.
787 G. Peckianum, Cooke.

CENANGIUM, Fries.

788 C. lichenoideum, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.

Peziza, Dillenius.

789 P. cinereo-nigra, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
790 P. aurantia, Œder, V., T.
791 P. cochleata, Linné, S.A., V., T.
792 P. Drummondi, Berkeley, W.A.
793 P. hirneoloides, Berkeley, V.
794 P. repanda, Wahlenberg, V., N.S.W.
795 P. aluticolor, Berkeley, N.S.W.
796 P. Thozetii, Berkeley, Q.L.
797 P. coprogera, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
798 P. scatigena, Berkeley, Q.L.
799 P. vinoso-brunnea, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
800 P. recurva, Berkeley, T.
801 P. Muelleri, Berkeley, T.
802 P. rutilans, Fries, W.A., S.A.
803 P. fusispora, Berkeley, T.
804 P. carbonigena, Berkeley, T.
805 P. Archeri, Berkeley, T.
806 P. melaloma, Albertinis et Schweinitz, W.A.
807 P. bulbosa, Hedwig, V.
808 P. coccinea, Jacquin, T.
809 P. scutellata, Linné, W.A., V., T., N.S.W., Q.L.
810 P. margaritacea, Berkeley.
811 P. Dalmeniensis, Cooke, V.
812 P. stercorea, Persoon, T.
813 P. virginea, Batsch, T.
814 P. lachnoderma, Batsch, T.
815 P. hyalina, Persoon, T.
816 P. firma, Persoon, T.
817 P. Eucalypti, Berkeley, T,
818 P. ceratina, Berkeley, T.
819 P. cinerea, Batsch, T.
820 P. Adamsonii, Berkeley, V.
821 P. confusa, Fries, Q.L.

Helotium, Tode, Persoon.

822 H. Berggreni, Cooke et Phillips, V.
823 H. claro-flavum, Greville, V.
824 H. citrinum, Batsch, T.
825 H. nigripes, Schumacher, T.
826 H. pateriforme, Berkeley, T.
827 H. terrestre, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.

Chlorosplenium, Fries.

828 C. æruginosum, Tulasne. V.
829 C. omnivirens, Berkeley, T.

Phillipsea.

(Phillipsia, Berkeley non Presl.)

830 P. subpurpurea, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.

MYLITTA, Fries.

831 M. australis, Berkeley, V., T., N.S.W.
(Notihydnum australe, F. v. M.)

CYTTARIA, Berkeley.

832 C. Gunnii, Berkeley, T.

ASCOBOLUS, Persoon, Gmelin.

833 A. furfuracens, Persoon, W.A.
834 A. Archeri, Berkeley, T.

BULGARIA, Fries.

835 B. sarcoides, Fries, V., T.

OMBROPHILA, Fries.

836 O. violacea, Fries, V.

CENANGIUM, Fries.

837 C. lichenoideum, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.

PATELLARIA, Fries.

838 P. Tasmanica, Berkeley, T.

HYSTERIUM, Tode.

839 H. elongatum, Wahlenberg, W.A.
840 H. tardum, Berkeley, T.

GLONIUM, Muehlenberg.

841 G. stellatum, Muehlenberg, T.

STICTIS, Persoon.

842 S. radiata, Persoon, T.

CORDYCEPS, Fries.

843 C. Gunnii, Berkeley, V., T.
844 C. entomorrhiza, Fries, V.
845 C. Menesteridis, Berk. et F. v. M., V.

RHYTISMA, Fries.

846 R. hypoxanthum, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.

ASTERINA, Léveillé.

847 A. Baileyi, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
848 A. pelliculosa, Berkeley, Q.L.

Hypocrea, Fries.

849 H. cerebriformis, Berkeley, S.A.
850 H. semiorbis, Berkeley, T.
851 H. citrina, Fries, T.
852 H. tomentosa, Fries, T.
853 H. membranacea, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.

Nectria, Fries.

854 N. quisquilaris, Cooke, V.
855 N. rosella, Albertini et Schweinitz, W.A.
856 N. sanguinea, Fries, W.A.
857 N. coccinea, Fries, T., N.S.W., Q.L.
858 N. agaricicola, Berkeley, T.
859 N. tephrothele, Berkeley, T.
860 N. fusarioides, Berkeley, T.
861 N. Tasmanica, Berkeley, T.

Xylaria, Hill (Schrank).

862 X. tabacina, Kickx, N.S.W.
863 X. polymorpha, Greville, Q.L.
864 X. hypoxylon, Greville.
865 X. rhytidophlœa, Montagne, V., Q.L.
866 X. pileiformis, Berkeley, Q.L.
867 X. ectogramma, Berkeley, V.
868 X. phosphorea, Berkeley, V.
869 X. corniformis, Montagne, T.
870 X. aphrodisiaca, Welwitsch et Currey, Q.L.

Poronia, Gleditsch.

871 P. punctata, Link, W.A., T.
872 P. œdipus, Montagne, Q.L.

Hypoxylon, Bulliard.

873 H. rutilum, Tulasne, Q.L.
874 H. concentricum, Greville, V., T., N.S.W., Q.L.
875 H. multiforme, Westendorp, W.A., T.
876 H. capnodes, Berkeley, W.A.
877 H. sclerophæum, Berk. et Curtis, S.A.
878 H. Angolense, Welwitsch et Currey, Q.L.
879 H. cetrarioides, Welwitsch et Currey, Q.L.
880 H. cretaceum, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
881 H. coccineum, Bulliard, T.
882 H. argillaceum, Fries, T.
883 H. annulatum, Montagne, T.
884 H. Archeri, Berkeley, T.
885 H. nummularium, Bulliard, T.

Massaria, Notaris.

886 M. australis, Cooke, V.

MELOGRAMMA, Fries.

887 M. rubicosa, Berkeley, W.A., Q.L.

GIBBERA, Fries.

888 G. Laubinetii, Montagne, T.

DOTHIDEA, Fries.

889 D. perisporioides, Berk. et Curtis, V., N.S.W.

DIATRYPA, Fries.

890 D. elevata, Berkeley, W.A., T.

VALSA, Adanson.

891 V. echidna, Cooke, N.S.W., Q.L.

EUTYPA, Fries.

892 E. lata, Fries, T.

LASIOSPHÆRIA, Cooke.

893 L. ovina, Cooke, V.
894 L. pulvinulus, Berkeley, W.A.

BYSSOSPHÆRIA, Cooke.

895 B. byssiseda (Tode), Cooke.

SPHÆRIA, Haller.

896 S. polyascia, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.

SPHÆRELLA, Notaris.

897 S. destructiva, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.

PSILOSPHÆRIA, Berkeley.

898 P. inspersa, Berkeley, W.A.

CERATOSTOMA, Fries.

899 C. caprinum, Fries, T.

MELIOLA, Fries.

900 M. amphitricha, Fries, V.
901 M. Tetraceræ, F. v. M. et Thuemen, Q.L.

Addenda.

902 Agaricus subclypearius, Berk. et Curr. (Lepiota), V.
903 Agaricus esculentus, Wulfen (Collybia), V.
904 Agaricus gracillimus, Weinman (Omphalia), V.
905 Agaricus congestus, Kalchbrenner (Pholiota), V.
906 Agaricus effusus, Kalchbrenner (Pholiota), V.
907 Agaricus Candolleanus, Fries (Hypholoma), V.
908 Russula Clusii, Fries, V.
909 Polyporus Emerici, Berkeley (Pleuropus), Q.L.
910 Polyporus ornithorrhychii, Kalchbrenner (Pleuropus).
911 Polyporus Hodgkinsoniæ, Kalchbrenner (Pleuropus), N.S.W.
912 Polyporus Muelleri, Kalchbrenner (Pleuropus).
913 Polyporus hypothejus, Kalchbrenner (Inoderma).
914 Polyporus cupreo-roseus, Berk. (Inoderma).
915 Polyporus bireflexus, Berk. et Broome (Inoderma), Q.L.
916 Polyporus Hasskarlii, Léveillé (Inoderma), Q.L.
917 Polyporus Victoriæ, Berkeley (Resupinaria), V.
918 Polyporus hyposclerus, Berkeley (Resupinaria), Q.L.
919 Hymenochæte spadicea, Berkeley, N.S.W., Q.L.
920 Calocera cornea, Fries, V.
921 Dictyophora speciosa, Klotzsch.
922 Geaster rufescens, Fries, N.S.W.
923 Bovista brunnea, Berkeley, N.S.W.
924 Peziza lumbricalis, Currey, V.

HUSSEIA, Berkeley.
(Prope Tulostoma.)

925 Husseia insignis, Berkeley.

Index manuscriptus a præclaro Cooke mihi nuper transmissus dat 770 species fungorum totius Australiæ (iis Novæ Zelandiæ exclusis); hisce jam addare potui 150, partim a cl. Bailey in ditissimis terræ reginalis regionibus collectas et examini celebrum Berkeley et Broome subjectas, (vide Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods et F. M. Bailey in Proceed. of the Linn. Soc. of New South Wales 1880, p. 50–92), partim e collectionibus me ipso nuperius accumulatis a Reverendo C. Kalchbrenner, Barone Thuemen et Doctore M. C. Cooke definitas. Fungos etiam ad meum plantarum thesaurum contribuerunt Rev. Guil. Woolls, amicus præcociter defunctus Thozet, cl. P. O'Shanesy, C. Stuart, E. Dæmel, Dr. Beckler, E. Bowman, C. Hartmann, O. Tepper, M. Hodgkinson et plures alii plantarum Australiæ collectores. Fungorum species a J. Drummond in Australia occidentali obtentas jam anno 1845 determinare incipit ill. Berkeley (vide Hooker Lond. Journ. of Bot. iv. 42–72 et 298–299 ubi species 120 limitatæ). Inclytus Elias Fries ex eadem regione fere eodem tempore (in Lehmann Plant. Preiss, ii. 130–140) species 42 definivit. Amplius ad Mycographiæ Australiæ fundamentum posuit Berkeley, dum anno 1860 (in J. D. Hooker Flora Tasmanica) 275 species Tasmanicas, majore numero a cl. Guil. Archer, minore a cl. R. Gunn collatas, divulgavit. Vir reverendus iterum ex Australia præsertim orientali (vide Journ. of the Linn. Soc. xiii. 155–177, anno 1873) adnotavit species 235, quarum 215 primum e meo manu veniebant. Aliæ hujus ordinis extensissimi plantæ amicis mycologicis abhinc nuperrime adveniebant.

ADDITAMENTA PRO SUPPLEMENTO VOLUMINIS UNDECIMI.

ALGÆ.

E manuscriptis præcipue Sonderi.

Sargassum Muelleri, Sonder, N.S.W.
    spinifex, Agardh, Q.L.
Cystophora campylocoma, Kuetzing, S.A., V.
Cystophyllum trinode, J. Agardh, Q.L., N.S.W.
Chnoospora implexa, J. Agardh, Q.L.
    fastigiata, J. Agardh, N.S.W.
Dictyota Harveyana, Sonder, T.
Liebmannia ramulosa, J. Agardh, T.
Thamnoclonium echinatum, J. Agardh, T.
Plocamium flexuosum, Harvey, T.
Gymnogongrus assimilis, Sonder, Q.L.
Spyridia Galeæ, Sonder, W.A.
Rhodymenia angustifolia, Sonder, N.S.W.
    corallina, J. Agardh, T.
Desmia pulvinata, J. Agardh, Q.L.
Peyssonelia Tepperi, Sonder, S.A.
Gracilaria compressa, Agardh, Q.L.
Nitophyllum multinerve, J. Hook. et Harv., T.
Cheilosporum spectabile, Harvey, Q.L.
Corallopsis Cereus, J. Agardh, Q.L.
Delessertia spathulata, Sonder, W.A.
    crassinervis, Montagne, T.
Nemalion Tasmanicum, Sonder, T.
Dasyphlæa gigartinoides, Sonder, T.
Wrangelia Galeæ, Sonder, W.A.
Corynecladia umbellata, J. Agardh, T.
Laurencia spicifera, Sonder, W.A.
    pannosa, Zanardini, Q.L.
    divaricata, J. Agardh, Q.L.
Rhodomela Muelleri, Sonder, W.A.
Leveillea gracilis, Decaisne, Q.L.
Polysiphonia purpureo-cœrulea, Sonder, Q.L.
Halimeda tridens, Lamouroux, Q.L.
    discoidea, Decaisne, Q.L.
Vaucheria clavata, Agardh, S.A.
Schizogonium pallidum, Kuetzing, S.A.
Draparnaldia acuta, Kuetzing, V., N.S.W.
Stigeoclonium tenue, Kuetzing, T.
    amœnum, Kuetzing, T.

Cladophora callicoma, Kuetzing, S.A., V.
fracta, Kuetzing, S.A., V.
glomerata, Kuetzing, V., N.S.W.
Thoreana, Kuetzing, S.A.
Kilneri, Sonder, Q.L.
bulbosa, Sonder, V.
Buchingeri, Kuetzing, T.
crystallina, Kuetzing, S.A.
insignis, Kuetzing, V.
vaga, Kuetzing, S.A., V.
brachyclada, Kuetzing, T.
Chætomorpha Indica, Kuetzing, T.
implexa, Kuetzing, S.A.
torulosa, Kuetzing, Q.L.
Œdogonium alpinum, Kuetzing, V., N.S.W.
Candollei, Kuetzing, T., V.
vesicatum, Link, V.
Gunnii, Wittrock, T.
pyriforme, Wittrock, T.
monile, Berkeley et Harvey, T.
Bulbochæte rhadinospora, Wittrock, T.
Conferva Ansonii, Kuetzing, V., N.S.W.
Zygnema Dillwynii, Kuetzing, S.A.
cruciatum, Harvey, T.
Zygogonium ericetorum, Kuetzing, T., V.
affine, Kuetzing, T.
alpinum, Kuetzing, V.
Leibleinia æruginea, Kuetzing, V.
Lyngbya crispa, Kuetzing, V.
versicolor, Kuetzing, V.
Tolypothrix flaccida, Kuetzing, T.
Calothrix scopulorum, Agardh, V.
confervicola, Agardh, W.A., S.A., V.
infestans, Harvey, T.
conioides, Harvey, W.A.
Leptothrix rigidula, Kuetzing, V.
Scytonema flexuosum, Meneghini, Q.L.
Nostoc sphæricum, Vaucher, N.S.W.
commune, Vaucher, V., N.S.W.
Sphærozyga flexuosa, Agardh, V.
Chlamydomonas pluvialis, Al. Braun, V.

Hæ sunt lineæ eheu! ultimæ, quas prædoctus et mihi amicissimus Sonder pro scientia algarum scripsit.

DIATOMEÆ.

Epithemia gibba, Kuetzing, V., N.S.W.
turgida, Kuetzing, V., N.S.W.
Zebra, Kuetzing, V., N.S.W.
Sorex, Kuetzing, S.A.
Fragilaria grandis, Kuetzing, V.
Cyclotella operculata, Kuetzing, V.
Melosira Dozyana, Kuetzing, V.

Melosira nummuloides, Kuetzing, V.
 æqualis, Agardh, V., N.S.W.
Campylodiscus Dæmelianus, Grunow, V.
Surirella microcora, Ehrenberg, V.
 hastata, A. Schmidt, V.
Synedra affinis, Kuetzing, V.
 splendens, Kuetzing, T., V., N.S.W.
 amphirhyncha, Kuetzing, V., N.S.W.
 subtilis, Kuetzing, V.
 Famelica, Kuetzing, V., N.S.W.
 tenuis, Kuetzing, V., N.S.W.
 oxyrhyncha, Kuetzing, V., N.S.W.
Encyonema Yarrense, Grunow, V.
Cocconema Australasicum, A. Schmidt.
Amphora Proteus, Gregory, V.
Cocconeis depressa, Kuetzing, T.
 Pediculus, Kuetzing, V.
Achnanthes intermedia, Kuetzing, V.
 multiarticulata, Kuetzing, V.
Cymbosira Agardhii, Kuetzing, V.
Navicula gracilis, Ehrenberg, V.
 Yarrensis, A. Schmidt, V.
 arcta, A. Schmidt, V., S.A.
 clancula, A. Schmidt.
Tabellaria grandis, Kuetzing, V.
Grammatophora marina, Kuetzing, V.

Diatomaceas coloniæ Victoriæ ad numeros 50 jam anno 1860 enumerabat medicus J. Coates (in transact. Roy. Soc. Vict. V, 158–164); tali modo præter genera supra indicata notabantur Himantidium, Sigmatella (Nitzschia), Hyalodiscus, Cymbella, Gomphonema, Pinnularia, Stauroneis, Coscinodiscus, Actinocladus.

Plures addidi ex opere A. Schmidtii, Atlas der Diatomeen-Kunde, 1875–1881.

Desmidiaceas coloniæ Victoriæ definiebat (in transact. Roy. Soc. Vict. 1864) ad numeros 19 Henr. Watts, quo modo adducebantur genera Closterium, Docidium, Micrasterias, Cosmarium, Phycastrum (Staurastrum) Scenedesmus. Notas quoque de Desmidiaceis coloniæ Victoriæ obtulit S. Gibbons (in Transact. Roy. Soc. Vict. x 186, 187 and 196, anno 1874), quibus notitiis genus Arthrodesmus additum.

De auctis locorum notationibus quoad Algarum species serius agam.

Pertinent quoque ad literaturam algarum coloniæ Victoriæ enumerationes e notis Sonderi et Harveyi jam annis 1854 et 1855 datæ in F.M. second general report p. 18–20, et third general report p. 10–12, ubi species 311 dabam.

MUSCI.

De generibus muscorum Australiæ atque Tasmaniæ infra indicatis in indicem Hampei non receptis partim autem synonymis et intra limites aut angustiores aut ampliores varie comprehensis vide Jæger et Sauerbeck in den Verhandlungen der Naturwissenchaftlichen Gesellschaft von St.Gallen 1870-1879, ubi nempe notabantur. Acrocladium, Amblystegium, Aulacomnium, Brachythecium, Braithwaitea, Breutelia, Bruchia, Buxbaumia, Calymperes, Camptochæte, Campylopus, Codonoblepharum, Daltonia, Dichodontium, Didymodon, Entosthodon, Eriopus, Eurhynchium,

Gymnostomum, Homalia, Methorium, Microthamnium, Mniadelphus, Mniodendron, Mniopsis, Mnium, Papillaria, Philonotis, Plagiothecium, Pleurophascum, Pogonatum, Polytrichadelphus, Psilopilum, Pterygophyllum, Ptychomitrium, Raphidostegium, Rhynchostegium, Schlotheimia, Seligeria, Sphærangium, Splachnum, Sporledera, Tetraplodon, Thamnium, Thuidium, Thyridium, Ulota.

Ambobus laudatis scriptoribus musci 236 Australiani enumerabantur, quibus sicut eis indicis Hampei (pp. 45–52) jam species perplures additæ ab illustri Carolo Mueller, partim e collectione Baileyana, partim et præcipue e serie exemplarium me ipso intra Australiam continentalem obtentorum, perpaucis aliorum collectorum additis.

Literatura muscorum coloniæ Victoriæ includit enumerationes auctoribus Eduardo Hampe et Carolo Mueller in F. v. M. general report 1854, pp. 17–18, et annual report 1858, p. 12–13, quibus documentis species jam 143 definitæ, omnes me ipso collectæ.

Muscis 382 Australiæ continentalis igitur nunc addo species aut beato Hampe omissas aut recentissime collectas, atque adjungo omnes Tasmaniæ peculiares jam anno 1860 (in J. Hook. fl. Tasm. II. 160–221) fuse tractatas, hodie mutatis quidem nominibus partim notatas. Hac ratione musci totius Australiæ nunc species 743 complectuntur.

Plurimos e terra regionali huc notatos nuperrime detexit cl. Bailey.

Andreæa nitida, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
pseudo-subulata, C. Mueller, T.
montana, Mitten, T.
acuminata, Mitten, T.
subulata, Harvey, T.
asperula, Mitten, V., N.S.W.

Sphagnum cymbifolium, Dillenius, T.
compactum, Bridel, T.
australe, Mitten, T.
contortum, K. F. Schultz, T.
molliculum, Mitten, T.
confertum, Mitten, T.
pachycladum, C. Mueller, N.S.W.

Gymnostomum calcareum, Nees et Hornschuch, T.

Weissia viridula, Bridel, T.
microcarpa, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.

Dichodontium Tasmanicum, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
ferrugineum, Mitten, T.

Dicranella trichodontoidea, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
Baileyana, C. Mueller, Q.L.

Dicranum punctulatum, Hampe, V., N.S.W.
robustum, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
confine, Hampe et C. Mueller, V.
Menziesii, Taylor, V.
argutum, Hampe, N.S.W.
diaphanoneurum, Hampe, W.A.
sordido-viride, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
Kroneanum, C. Mueller, T., V., N.S.W.
flavifolium, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
chlorocaulon, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
Geheebii, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
pungens, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
setosum, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.

Campylopus nudus, Hampe, V.
Holomitrium, C. Mueller, V.
flexuosus, Hedwig, V.
leptocephalus, C. Mueller, W.A., V.
densifolius, Angstroem, N.S.W.
Australiensis, Duby.
erythropoma, Duby.
Dietrichæ, C. Mueller, Q.
geniculatus, Angstroem, N.S.W.
subtorquatus, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
capillatus, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
Holomitrium Novæ Valesiæ, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
Hodgkinsoniæ, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
Blindia acuta, Bruch et Schimper, T.
Dicnemon rugosum, Schwægrichen.
Seligeria pallens, C. Mueller, W.A.
Sphærangium apiculatum, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
Didymodon papillatus, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
Pleuridium tenellum, Mitten, T.
gracilentum, Mitten, W.A.
nervosum, Sullivant.
exiguum, Jæger, W.A., V.
Sporledera minuta, Mitten, T.
Lophiodon strictus, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
Leucobryum Baileyanum, C. Mueller, Q.
conocladulum, C. Mueller, Q.
Conomitrium porosum, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
Desmatodon nervosus, Bruch et Schimper, T.
Trematodon flexipes, Mitten, T.
Ditrichium affine, C. Mueller,
Oldfieldii, Mitten, T.
cylindrocarpum, C. Mueller, T.
australe, Mitten, T.
Pleurophascum grandiglobum, Lindberg, T.
Trichostomum laxifolium, J. Hooker et Wilson, W.A.
elongatum, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
cirrhatum, Hampe, W.A.
calcicola, Hampe, W.A.
Streptopogon mnioides, Mitten, T.
Barbula Tasmanica, Hampe, T.
brachyphylla, Hampe, T.
Muelleri, Bruch et Schimper, T.
cuspidata, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
rubella, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
brevipila, Hampe et C. Mueller, V.
pungens, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
aristatula, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
papillosa, Wilson, T.
Ceratodon, crassinervis Lorentz, T.
purpurens, Bridel, T.
Syrrhopodon Novæ Valesiæ, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
Platycerii, Mitten, N.S.W.
Calymperes repens, Harvey, Q.L.
Thyridium subfasciculatum, Hampe, Q.L.

Encalypta Tasmanica, Hampe et C. Mueller, T.
australis, Mitten, T.
Grimmia apocarpa, Hedwig, T.
pulvinata, Hooker et Taylor, T.
Rhacomitrium pseudo-patens, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
rupestre, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
heterostichum, Bridel, T.
symphyodon, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
crispulum, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
lanuginosum, Hedwig, T.
Brachysteleum acutifolium, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
Mittenii, Jæger, T.
serratum, C. Mueller, T.
Zygodon anomalus, Dozy et Molkenbœr, T.
intermedius, Bruch et Schimper, T.
Reinwardti, Al. Braun, T.
Codonoblepharum Menziesii, Schwægrichen, T.
Schwægrichenii, C. Mueller.
Schlotheimia Brownii, Schwægrichen, N.S.W.
Macromitrium microphyllum, Bridel, T.
aurescens, Hampe, T.
asperulum, Mitten, T.
pusillum, Mitten, T.
longirostre, Schwægrichen, T.
longipes, Schwægrichen, T.
hemitrichodes, Schwægrichen.
involutifolium, Schwægrichen, W.A., N.S.W.
adstrictum, Angstroem, N.S.W.
Novæ Valesiæ, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
Dæmelii, C. Mueller, N.S.W., Q.L.
cylindromitrium, C. Mueller, Q.L.
Ulota lutea, Mitten, T.
crispa, Hedwig, T.
Orthotrichum Lawrencii, Mitten, T.
Splachnum Gunnii, Wilson, T.
Physcomitrium apophysatum, Taylor, W.A., T.
conicum, Mitten, T.
laxum, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
torquescens, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
Entosthodon radians, C. Mueller, T.
productus, Mitten, T.
gracilis, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
Funaria Tasmanica, Hampe et C. Mueller.
crispula, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
hygrometrica, Hedwig, W.A., S.A., T., V., N.S.W., Q.L.
Meesia macrantha, Mitten, V.
Glyphocarpa pusilla, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
Bartramia fragilis, Mitten, T.
Halleriana, Hedwig, T.
Mossmaniana, C. Mueller, T.
stricta, Bridel, W.A.
gracilicaulis, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
subacerosa, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
Conostomum australe, Swartz, T.

Philonotis tenuis, Hooker et Wilson, T.
atro-lutea, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
uncinatula, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
timmioides, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
Breutelia crassa, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
divaricata, Mitten, T.
luteola, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
Mielichhoferia Eckloni, Hornschuch, T.
Orthodontium australe, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
Brachymenium semperlaxum, C. Mueller, N.S.W., Q.
Mniopsis Plumula, Mitten, T., V.
Bryum macropelma, C. Mueller, W.A.
blandum, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
lævigatum, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
inæquale, Taylor, W.A.
multicaule, Taylor, W.A.
rubiginosum, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
rufescens, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
suberythrocarpum, C. Mueller.
obconicum, Hornschuch, T.
creberrimum, Taylor, W.A., V.
cæspiticium, Linné, T.
australe, Hampe, W.A.
torquescens, Bruch et Schimper, T.
intermedium, Bridel, T.
Tasmanicum, Hampe, T.
capillare, Hedwig, T.
bimum, Schreber, T.
crassum, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
curvicollum, Mitten, T.
truncorum, Bridel, T.
roseodens, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
subleptothecium, C. Mueller, N.S.W., Q.L.
viridulum, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
subdichotomum, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
Mnium Novæ-Valesiæ, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
Aulacomnium palustre, Schwægrichen, T.
Rhizogonium subbasilare, Schimper, T.
pellucidum, Mitten, T.
spiniforme, Bruch, T., V., N.S.W., Q.L.
mnioides, Schimper, T.
Leptostomum macrocarpum, R. Brown, T.
Psilopilum australe, Bridel, T.
crispulum, Bridel, T.
Catharinea angustata, Bridel, T.
Polytrichadelphus innovans, C. Mueller, T.
Pogonatum alpinum, Roehling, T., V., N.S.W.
Gulliveri, Hampe, T., V.
Polytrichum Sullivani, Hampe, V.
brachypellina, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
Buxbaumia Tasmanica, Mitten, T.
Fissidens pacificus, Angstrœm.
delicatulus, Angstrœm.
tenellus, J. Hooker et Wilson, T., V.

Fissidens strictus, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
applanatus, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
subapplanatus, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
tortuosus, Hampe et Geheeb, T.
leptopelma, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
pallidus, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
integerrimus, Mitten, T.
oblongifolius, J. Hooker et Wilson, T., V.
incurvus, Schwægrichen, T.
vittatus, J. Hooker et Wilson, W.A., T.
punctatus, Hampe, N.S.W.
brevifolius, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
Rhacopilum tomentosum, Bridel, T.
Hypopterygium Tamarisci, Bridel.
Smithianum, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
nematosum, C. Mueller, N.S.W., Q.L.
Hedwigia Juratzkæ, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
ciliata, Hedwig, T.
Cryphæa tenella, Hornschuch.
parvula, Mitten, T.
Tasmanica, Mitten, T.
brevidens, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
Novæ Valesiæ, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
Dendropogon crenulatus, Schimper, V.
Lasia subproducta, C. Mueller, Q.L.
Endotrichum Brisbanicum, C. Mueller, Q.L.
Endotrichella Perroti, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
Meteorium dicladioides, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
Papillaria crocea, C. Mueller, T.
squamata, C. Mueller.
flexicaulis, C. Mueller, T.
cuspidifera, C. Mueller, T.
Neckera aurescens, Hampe, V., N.S.W.
Tasmanica, Schimper, T.
pennata, Hedwig, T.
Homalia falcifolia, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
pulchella, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
Trachyloma planifolium, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
Campochæte deflexa, H. Reichardt, T.
angustata, H. Reichardt, T.
Thamnium flagellare, Angstrœm, N.S.W.
perpusillum, C. Mueller, Q.L.
Daltonia pusilla, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
Mniadelphus pulchellus, C. Mueller, T.
sinuosus, C. Mueller, T
amblyophyllus, C. Mueller, T.
crispulus, C. Mueller, T.
Beccarii, C. Mueller, T.
Eriopus apiculatus, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
Pterygophyllum microcarpum, Bridel, T.
apiculatum, Bridel, T.
denticulatum, Mitten, T.
nigellum, Bridel, T.
Hookeri, Jæger, T.

Pterygophyllum Levieri, Geheeb, T.
Fabronia australis, Hooker, W.A.
    Baileyana, C. Mueller, Q.L.
    obtuso-acuminata, C. Mueller, Q.L.
Leskea imbricata, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
Thuidium amblystoides, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
Entodon Novæ Valesiæ, Hampe, N.S.W.
    hypnadelphus, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
Brachythecium lepturum, Schimper, W.A.
    rutabulum, Bruch et Schimper, T.
    Novæ Valesiæ, Geheeb, N.S.W.
    Kayseri, Geheeb, N.S.W.
Eurhynchium austrinum, Schimper, T.
    cygnisetum, Schimper.
    lævisetum, Geheeb, N.S.W.
Rhychostegium tenuifolium, Schimper, T.
    subclavatum, Schimper, V.
    obtusissimum, Geheeb, N.S.W.
    latifolium, Geheeb, N.S.W.
Raphidostegium crassiusculum, Schimper, T.
    tenuirostre, Schimper, T.
    leptorrhynchum, Schimper, T.
    cerviculatum, Schimper, T.
    calliferum, Hampe et Geheeb, N.S.W.
Microthamnium gracile, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
Acrocladium politum, Mitten, T.
Plagiothecium Howeanum, Schimper, N.S.W.
    denticulatum, Schimper, T.
    Donianum, Mitten, T.
Amblystegium serpens, Schimper, T.
Hypnum decussatum, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
    patale, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
    fluitans, Linné, T.
    chrysogaster, C. Mueller, T.
    limatum, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
    oblongifolium, Hampe.
    extenuatum, Bridel, T.
    perpumilum, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
    myurium, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
    luridulum, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
    aciculum, C. Mueller, Q.L.
    pseudo-demissum, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
    Hodgkinsoniæ, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
    homomallum, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
    pseudo-homomallum, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
    pseudo-extenuatum, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
    asperipes, Mitten, T.
    campestre, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
    Wilhelmii, C. Mueller, V.
    subextenuatum, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
    vesiculifolium, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
    obtusifolium, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
    pseudo-prælongum, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
    chlamydophyllum, Hooker et Wilson, T.

Hypnum cupressiforme, Linné, T.
Mniodendron comatum, Lindberg, N.S.W.
Sieberi, Lindberg, T.

In elaboratione hujus indicis bryographici præsertim usus sum A. Jægeri et F. Sauerbeckii adumbratione floræ muscorum (in den Verhandlungen und Jahresberichten der Sanct Gallischen naturforschenden Gesellschaft) 1870–1878.

Post impressionem typographicam hujus supplementi muscorum jam effectam accepi a peritissimo benignoque Mittenio completam enumerationem mea rogatione conscriptam omnium specierum huic Bryologo ex Australia hucusque cognitarum. Ab hoc indice mox alibi promulgando eas extraxi species, quas nostrum censum ad diem hodiernum complent, et hic nominibus usus sum genericis Mittenio admissis.

Rhabdoweissia cyathocarpa, Montagne, T.
Blindia arcuata, Mitten, T.
Mesotus acutus, Mitten, T.
Eudicranum austrinum, Mitten, T.
Ceratodon stenocarpus, Bruch et Schimper, T.
Tridontium Tasmanicum, J. Hook. et Wils., T.
Dicnemonella Fraseri, Mitten, N.S.W.
Campylopus appressifolius, Mitten, N.S.W
insiduosus, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
Eugrimmia trichophylla, Greville, T.
funalis, Bruch et Schimper, T.
Guembelia procumbens, Mitten, V.
Dryptodon chlorocarpus, Mitten, T.
Acaulon turgidum, Mitten, T.
Pottia nuda, Mitten, Q.L.
Desmatodon adustus, Mitten, V.
recurvatus, Hooker, T.
ruber, Mitten, V.
Encalypta cristata, Hampe, N.S.W.
Macromitrium intermedium, Mitten, Q.L.
Bayleyi, Mitten, Q.L.
subulatum, Mitten, V.
viridissimum, Mitten, Q.L.
Physcomitrium noduliferum, Mitten, Q.L.
flaccidum, Mitten, N.S.W.
Enthostodon varius, Mitten, V.
Breutelia elongata, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
Bryum nudiflorum, Hampe et C. Mueller, V.
crassinerve, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
rufescens, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
Barbula Commerconii, Mitten, N.S.W., Q.L.
Paramattana, Mitten, N.S.W.
Leptochlæna microdonta, Mitten, V., T.
Hypopterygium discolor, Hooker, Q.L.
planatum, C. Mueller, Q.L.
glaucum, Sullivant, T.
viridulum, Mitten, Q.L.
Hookeria lepida, Mitten, Q.L.
Philodora ovalifolia, C. Mueller, N.S.W.
Cryphæa crenulata, Mitten, T., V.
Euptychium cuspidatum, Mitten, Q.L.

Pterobryum australinum, Mitten, Q.L.
humile, Mitten, Q.L.
acutum, Mitten, Q.L.
Meteorium flexicaule, Taylor, T.
compressum, Mitten, Q.L.
Porotrichum fruticosum, Mitten, T.
Thamnium pansum, J. Hooker et Wilson, N.S.W., Q.L.
Entodon Tasmanicus, Mitten, T.
pallidus, Mitten, Q.L.
Stereodon australe, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
Fissidens Victorialis, Mitten, N.A.
dealbatus, J. Hooker et Wilson, T.
adiantoides, Hedwig, T.
Hypnodendron arcuatum, Mitten, Q.L.

LICHENES.

E scriptis Friesii, Hampei, Babingtonii, Mittenii, Crombei, J. Muelleri, Krempelhuberi et Stirtonii.

Lichina pygmæa, Agardh, S.A., V., N.S.W.
Pyrenopsis Tasmanica, Nylander, T.
Synechoblastus microcarpus, J. Mueller, N.S.W., Q.L.
Collema thysanæum, Acharius, T.
flaccidum, Acharius, T.
Leptogium corrugatulum, Nylander, N.S.W., Q.L.
Physma byssinum, Massalongo, N.S.W., Q.L.
Obryzum scabrosum, Stirton, Q.L.
Sirosiphon pulvinatum, Stirton, Q.L.
Myriangium Montagnei, Berkeley, W.A.
Duriæi, Berk. et Montagne, W.A.
Sphærophorus australis, Laurer, T.
Bæomyces heteromorphus, Nylander, T.
roseus, Persoon, T.
splachnirima, Mitten, T.
Cladonia pityrea, Flœrke, V.
ochrochlora, Flœrke, V., N.S.W.
corymbescens, Nylander, N.S.W.
corallifera, Nylander, V.
muscigena, Eschweiler, N.S.W.
xanthoclada, J. Mueller, W.A.
Ferdinandi, J. Mueller, W.A.
degenerans, Flœrke, V., T., N.S.W.
ceratophylla, Eschweiler, N.S.W.
rangiferina, Hoffmann, T.
capitellata, Babington, T.
pyxidata, Hoffmann, S.A., T., V., N.S.W.
verticillata, Flœrke, T., V., N.S.W.
digitata, Hoffmann, T.
Trichocladia Baileyi, Stirton, Q.L.
Stereocaulon exalbidum, Nylander, V., N.S.W.
corallinum, Fries, T.
denudatum, Flœrke, T.

Stereocaulon gracilescens, Nylander, T.
Eumitria Baileyi, Stirton, Q.L.
Usnea ceratina, Acharius, N.S.W.
    melaxantha, Acharius, T. (Neuropogon)
    elegans, Stirton, Q.L.
Thamnolia vermicularis, Acharius, V., N.S.W.
Evernia furfuracea, Mann, T.
Ramalina calicaris, Fries, V., N.S.W., Q.L.
    gracilenta, Fries, V., N.S.W.
    perpusilla, Stirton, Q.L.
    exiguella, Stirton, Q.L.
Cetraria aculeata, Fries, W.A.
Platysma Muelleri, Nylander, N.S.W.
Nephroma australe, A. Richard, T.
    cellulosum, Acharius, T.
Peltigera horizontalis, Hoffmann, T.
    canina, Hoffmann, T.
Sticta orygmæa, Acharius, V., T.
    cinereo-glauca, J. Hooker et Taylor, V., T.
    foveolata, Delise, T.
    fossulata, Dufour, V., T.
    granulata, Babington, T.
    fuliginosa, Acharius, T.
    cetrarioides, Babington, T.
    physcosporoides, F. v. M. et J. M., Q.L.
    damæcornis, Acharius, V.
Stictina brevipes, J. Mueller, Q.L.
    rutilans, Stirton, Q.L.
Parmosticta rubrina, Stirton, Q.L.
Ricasolia sublævis, Nylander, N.S.W.
Parmelia imitatrix, Taylor, V., N.S.W.
    polycarpa, Taylor, W.A.
    Brisbanensis, Stirton, Q.L.
    stellaris, Acharius, W.A.
    molliuscula, Acharius, S.A.
    hypoxantha, J. Mueller, S.A.
    angustata, Persoon, N.S.W.
    versicolor, J. Mueller, S.A.
    amplexula, Stirton, Q.L.
    saxatilis, Acharius, T.
    diatrypa, Acharius, V., T.
    tiliacea, Acharius, T.
    placorodiodes, Nylander, T.
    olivacea, Acharius, T.
    moniliformis, Babington, T.
    laceratula, Nylander, Q.L.
Physcia picta, Nylander, N.S.W.
    sublurida, Stirton, Q.L.
Pannaria sphincterina, Montagne, T.
    imbricata, Nylander, T.
    triptophylla, Nylander, T.
    nigro-cincta, Nylander, T.
Pyxine obscurior, Stirton, Q.L.
Psoroma dispermum, Stirton, V.

Patellaria Laurinearum, F. v. M., Q.L.
pallescens, Fries, T.
subfusca, Fries.
Placodium Ferdinandi, J. Mueller, W.A.
elegans, Candolle, W.A.
splachnirimum, Taylor, T.
rugulosum, Nylander, T.
fulgens, Candolle, T.
gelidum, Candolle, T.
Gyalecta cupularis, Schærer, T.
Psora elegans, J. Mueller, S.A.
Coccocarpia rubiginosa, Hampe, V.
leucorrhiza, Hampe, V.
Lecanora punicea, Acharius, W.A.
parella, Acharius, V.
pulverata, Stirton, Q.L.
coarctata, Acharius, V.
cæsio-rubella, Acharius, W.A.
mundula, Stirton, V.
atra, Acharius, W.A.
Thelotrema lepadinum, Acharius, T.
Ascidium depressum, Montagne, Q.L.
Urceolaria scruposa, Acharius, S.A.
sordida, Fries, T.
Lecidea foliata, Stirton, Q.L.
aberrata, Stirton, Q.L.
Stuartii, Hampei, T.
subnubila, Stirton, Q.L.
parasema, Acharius, W.A.
demutans, Stirton, Q.L.
atro-alba, Acharius, T., Q.L.
inalbescens, Stirton. V.
ferruginea, Krempelhuber.
subhyalina, Stirton, V.
grossulina, Stirton, T.
leptocarpa, Nylander, T.
petræa, Flotow, T.
petræoides, Nylander, T.
lutea, Borrer.
Opegrapha intrusa, Stirton, Q.L.
Biatora marginiflexa, Babington, T.
cinnabrina, Fries, T.
decipiens, Fries, W.A.
Graphis gyridia, Stirton, V.
pertenella, Stirton, Q.L.
eludens, Stirton, Q.L.
repleta, Stirton, Q.L.
circumfusa, Stirton, Q.L.
Cœnogonium Linkii, Ehrenberg, T.
Endocarpon Baileyi, Stirton, Q.L.
Verrucaria obovata, Stirton, Q.L.
flaventior, Stirton, Q.L.
circumrubens, Nylander, Q.L.
Strigula elatior Stirton, Q.L.

Plagiothelium Australiense, Stirton, Q.L.
Abrothallus Smithii, Tulasne, T.

De distributione regionali specierum prius enumeratarum (p. 70–74) in posterum amplius scribam. Species e pluribus lichenographis nunc adductæ postea mutue comparandæ. Plures adnotatas videbis e manuscriptis Hampei in F. M. second general Report, pp. 18–19 (1854) et in annual Report 1856, p. 13. Species Doctore Stirton definitæ a cl. F. M. Bailey veniebant.

FUNGI.

E scriptis Kalchbrenneri, Cookei et Berkeleyi.

Agaricus semisupinus Berk. and Broome, Q.L.
acerinus, Fries., Q.L.
Thozetii, Berk. et Mueller, Q.L.
cycnopotamicus, Berkeley, W.A.
pediades, Fries.
Russula sanguinea, Fries., Q.L.
Marasmius lignyodes, Berkeley.
Exocarpi, Berkeley, Q.L.
Lentinus pellicosus, Fries, N.S.W.
Shannii, Berkeley, Q.L.
blepharodes, Berkeley, Q.L.
Panus conchatus, Fries, N.S.W.
torulosus, Fries., Q.L.
arenicola, Berkeley.
Schizophyllum multifidum, Fries, Q.L.
Lenzites repanda, Fries, N.S.W.
Boletus Thozetii, Berkeley, Q.L.
Polyporus scabriusculus, Berkeley, Q.L.
ferreus, Berkeley, N.S.W., Q.L.
australis, Fries, N.S.W., Q.L.
adustus, Fries, N.S.W., Q.L.
chioneus, Fries, N.S.W.
fomentarius, Fries, N.S.W.
rufescens, Fries, N.S.W.
Palliseri, Berkeley, V., N.S.W., Q.L.
lorium, Kunze, N.S.W.
stereoides, Berk. et Cooke, N.S.W.
caperatus, Berkeley, N.S.W.
grammatocephalus, Berk., N.S.W.
pensitus, Fries, Q.L.
laceratus, Berkeley, N.S.W.
atratus, Berkeley, Q.L.
Trametes versiformis, Berk., Q.L.
Hexagona Wightii, Berkeley, Q.L.
Xylostroma giganteum, Fries, T.
Merulius aureus, Fries., Q.L.
Phlebia coriacea, Berkeley, Q.L.
Stereum caperatum, Berk. et Montagne, N.S.W., Q.L.
spongipes, Berkeley, N.S.W.
Thozetii, Berkeley, Q.L.
Boryanum, Leveillé, N.S.W., Q.L.

Stereum confusum, Berkeley, N.S.W.
rugosum, Fries, N.S.W.
Thelephora intybacea, Fries, N.S.W.
Hymenochætephæa, Berkeley, N.S.W., Q.L.
Peniophora deglubens, Berkeley, Q.L.
Auricularia Pusio, Berkeley, Q.L.
Corticium viscosum, Persoon, Q.L.
anthochroum, Fries., Q.L.
Dichonemia membranacea, Agardh.
Clavaria lætissina, Persoon.
muscoides, Fries, N.S.W.
Kunzei, Fries, Q.L.
Hirneola Leseurei, Montagne, Q.L.
Phallus Watsoni, Berkeley, Q.L.
Cynophallus Caleyi, Berkeley, N.S.W.
Lysurus Archeri, Berkeley, T.
Secotium Drummondi, Berkeley, W.A.
Gunnii, Berkeley, T.
Czerniavi, Montagne, W.A.
Tulostoma mammosum, Fries., Q.L.
Mesophellia (Inoderma) ingratissima, Berkeley et F. v. M., Q.L.
arenaria, Bescherelle, W.A.
Battarea phalloides, Persoon, W.A.
Geaster oxylobus, Kalchbrenner, N.S.W.
hygrometricus, Fries., W.A., Q.L.
Guilfoylei, F. v. M., N.S.W., Q.L.
lignicola, Berkeley, Q.L.
Lycoperdon tephrum, Berk. et Broome, Q.L.
cœlatum, Fries, N.S.W.
Polysaccum tuberosum, Fries, N.S.W.
Arachnion Drummondi, Berkeley, W.A.
Hymenogaster Klotzschii, Tulasne, W.A.
Gautiera Drummondi, Berkeley, W.A.
Cyathus Montagnei, Tulasne, W.A., Q.L.
desertorum, F. v. M., S.A., V., N.S.W.
pusio, Berkeley, Q.L.
fimicola, Berkeley, Q.L.
pezizoides, Berkeley, Q.L.
Tilmadoche mutabilis, Rostafinski, Q.L.
Æthalium septicum, Fries, Q.L.
Didymium scrobiculatum, Berkeley, W.A.
Chondrioderma spumaroides, Rostafinski, Q.L.
Stemonitis ferruginea, Ehrenberg, Q.L.
Tubulina nitidissima, Berkeley, Q.L.
Arcyria ferruginea, Rostafinski, Q.L.
Phoma ampelinum, Berk. and Currey.
Gymnosporium inquinans, Berkeley, W.A.
Æcidium Veronicæ, Berkeley.
Thecaphora Leptocarpi, Berkeley, V.
globulifera, Berkeley et Broome.
Ustilago segetum, Ditmar, Q.L.
Tilletia leptocarpa, Berkeley.
Isaria granulosa, Kalchbrenner, V.
Ceratium hydnoideum, Albertini et Schweinitz, Q.L.

Mycothozetia nivea, Berk. et Mueller, Q.L.
Cladosporium stenosporum, Berkeley, Q.L.
Myrothecium inundatum, Fries, N.S.W.
Nematogonium aureum, Desmazières.
Helicostylum Moreliæ, Berkeley, Q.L.
Helotium byssigenum, Berkeley, T.
    gratum, Berkeley, T.
Phillipsea polyporoides, Berkeley, Q.L.
Mylitta pseudo-acaciæ, Berkeley, T.
Ascobolus Australis, Berkeley, Q.L.
Cordyceps Taylori, Berkeley, V., N.S.W.
    purpurea, Fries., S.A., V., T., N.S.W.
Sphærostilbe dubia, Berkeley.
    rosea, Kalchbrenner.
    cinnabrina, Tulasne, N.S.W.
    Boryana, Leveillé, N.S.W., Q.L.
Hypocrea rufa, Fries., T.
Hypoxylon Tasmanicum, Cooke, T.
Xylaria digitata, Fries, N.S.W.
Dothidea graminis, Persoon.
Cucurbitaria Archeri, Berkeley, T.
Psilosphæria Schomburgkii, Berkeley, S.A.

FUNGI ULTIME ADDITI.

E. scriptis Kalchbrenneri.

Agaricus (Lepiota) rhytipeltis, F. v. Mueller, W. A.,V.
    (Tricholoma) sordidus, Fries, V.
    (Tricholoma) melaleucus, Persoon, V.
    (Clitocybe) catinus, Fries, V.
    (Mycena) acutatus, Kalchbrenner et F. v. M., V.
    (Mycena) cinereo-cyaneus, Kalchbrenner, V.
    (Mycena) raeborrhizus, Lasch, V.
    (Mycena) pterigenus, Fries, V.
    (Omphalia) glaucesens, Kalchbrenner, V.
    (Leptonia) lampropus, Fries, V.
    (Flammula) carbonarius Fries, V.
    (Nancoria) tenax, Fries, V.
    (Nancoria) cerodes, Fries, V.
    (Crepidotus) applanatus, Persoon, V.
    (Psilocybe) semilanceatus, Fries, V.
    (Psathyrella) impatiens, Fries.
Hygrophorus gilvus, Kalchbrenner, V.
    Lewellinæ, Kalchbrenner, V.
    discoideus, Fries, V.
Russula xerampelina, Fries, V.
Clavaria Kalchbrenneri, F. v. Mueller, V.
    lurida, Kalchbrenner, V.
    subtilis, Persoon, V.
    laeta, Berkeley, V.
    argillacea, Persoon, V.
Polyporus Strangeri, F. v. Mueller, N.S.W.

Numerus fungorum Australiæ postero navium commercio extensiore forsan valde augebitur ob facillimam per sporas introductionem specierum peregrinarum. Permulti jam indicatorum probabilius inquilini, quam revera autochthonei. De plerisque hinc additis vide Berkeley in the Journal of the Linn. Soc. vol. xviii. 383–389 (1880).

Computatio omnium Acotyledonearum Australiæ (exclusis filicibus) in hoc volumine nunc notatarum:

Characeæ	28
Musci	743
Jungermannieæ	169
Lichenes	255
Fungi	1,069
Algæ	1,179
Tota summa	3,443

In censu generum plantarum totius Australiæ, quem Societas regia Sydneyana anno 1881 editit, invenies nomina plurium generum acotyledonearum speciebus nondum definitis atque aliorum synonyma, quae cum nominibus aliquot tribuum hic sequuntur.

Acanthococcus, Acropeltis, Aglaiophyllum, Ahnfeldtia, Alysium, Amanita, Anabaena, Angstroemia, Aplonema, Arthrocladia, Arthrodesmus, Asterella, Astomum, Atrichum, Bellincinia, Blossevillea, Blyttia, Bonnemaisonia, Botryoglossum, Bowiesia, Calocladia, Carpacanthus, Carpothamion, Castraltia, Chauvinia, Chlorospermeæ, Chondria, Cladymenia, Cliftonia, Climacium, Corallocephalus, Cordilia, Corynephora, Cymatoderma, Cyrtopus, Cystoclonium, Desmidiaceæ, Diatomaceæ, Dictyopteris, Dilaena, Doliolidium, Dumontia, Epineuron, Evernia, Flabellaria, Garovaglia, Gasteromycetes, Glossophyllum, Halodictyon, Halopithys, Hassallia, Hemineura, Herpodium, Himanthalia, Hutchinsia, Hydrodictyon, Hydrosera, Hypoglossum, Inoderma, Isothecium, Laminaria, Lecanidion, Lecithites, Leptobryum, Limnobium, Marchesinia, Melanospermeæ, Mesocarpus, Metachroma, Microcystis, Moliniforma, Myxomycetes, Neomeris, Notihydnum, Omalia, Oneillia, Orthosira, Osmundaria, Pallavicina, Penium, Phlebothamnion, Phycopteris, Phycoseris, Phyllogonium, Phyllophora, Phyllotricha, Platylobium, Platynemia, Platyphalia, Pleuroschisma, Pleurosigma, Pleurotaenium, Plocaria, Pterocaulon, Rhodocallis, Rhodomenia, Rhodospermeæ, Ricciocarpus, Sarcomitrium, Schisma, Schistidium, Schistochila, Schizoderma, Sirophysalis, Spatoglossum, Sphaerococcus, Spilophora, Steetzia, Stereophyllum, Stypopodium, Symblepharis, Thamniella, Thamnophora, Thozetia, Thysanomitrium, Tindaridea, Tortula, Trachypus, Trichomitrium, Trybionella, Tyndaridea, Vesiculifera, Vibrio, Webera, Xiphophora, Xylodon.

INDEX GENERICUS ACOTYLEDONARUM EVASCULARIUM.

Scripta jam typis impresa pro hoc volumine ultima revidens, nanciscor tomum regiæ societatis Tasmanicæ anni 1880 nuperrime tantummodo editum. In hocce voluminulo datur enumeratio multorum lichenum nuperius ab assiduo F. M. Bailey in regionibus botanice opulentis et nunc facile accessibilibus Australiæ orientalis subtropicæ repertorum et ab illlustri Doctore Stirton et partim a reverendo venerabilique Leighton nominibus systematicis erudite insignitorum. Addo igitur eas species, quae nondum in undecimo volumine fragmentorum phytographiæ Australiæ p. 70–74 et p. 115–118 continentur, omissis aliquot formis aut vix specificis aut me ulterius recognoscendis.

Leptogium diaphanum Montagne, Cladonia schizophora Nylander, C. gracilis Hoffmann, Platysma glaucum Nylander, *Nephromium* lævigatum Nylander, Sticta pulmonacea Acharius, Stictina gilva Nylander, St. tomentella Nylander, Parmelia lævigata Acharius, P. reparata Stirton, P. caperatula Nylander, P. austro-africana Stirton, P. permutata Stirton, P. platycarpa Stirton, P. cyathina Stirton, P. euplecta Stirton, P. nitescens Stirton, P. erubescens Stirton, P. olivetorum Acharius, Physcia hypoglauca Nylander, P. barbifera Nylander, P. obsessa Nylander, Pyxine Meissneri Tuckerman, P. cocoes Fries, Coccocarpia plumbea Leighton, Lecanora tartarea Acharius, L. pinguis Tuckerman, L. Sprucei Babington, L. subfusca Acharius, Pertusaria porinella Nylander, P. leioplaca Acharius, P. leioplacella Nylander, Thelotrema phæosporum Nylander, Th. terebratulum Nylander, Thelotrema profusum (Ascidium profusum Stirton), Cœnogonium interpositum Nylander, Lecidea parvifolia Persoon, L. Taitensis Montagne, L. myriocarpa De Candolle, L. Domingensis Acharius, L. Raffii Stirton, L. saxatilis Schærer, L. vulpina Tuckerman, L. contigua Fries, L. phyllocharis Montagne, L. obovata Stirton, L. superula Nylander, Graphis Afzelii Acharius, Gr. malacodes Nylander, Gr. mucronata Stirton, Gr. fisso-furcata Leighton, Gr. persulcata Stirton, *Glyphis* labyrinthica Acharius, Gl. confluens Montagne, Gl. medusulina Nylander, *Arthonia* cinnabrina Wallroth, Chiodecton farinaceum Fée, Ch. sphaerale Acharius, *Trypethelium* Sprengelii Acharius, Tr. cruentum

Montagne, Tr. papillosum Acharius, Verrucaria catervaria Fée, V. maestroides Acharius, V. ceratina Fée, V. libricola, Fée, V. aurantiaca Fée, V. nana Fée, V. nitidiuscula Nylander, V. sinapisperma Nylander, V. tropica Acharius, Strigula complanata Fée, St. nemathora Montagne.

Tali modo numerus lichenum Australiæ notorum a 255 usque ad 328, atque summa omnium Acotyledonearum (praeter filices) systematice definitarum hodie apud nos usque ad 3516 augetur.

Auctoritate Guberni Coloniæ Victoriæ. Ex Officina Joannis Ferres.